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International Development



CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

POSTAGE PAID
PORT PAYE

MAY/JUNE 1971



SENEGAL is expanding the Lycée Blaise Diagne in Dakar to strengthen its system of higher education.
See page 7 for Prime Minister Diouf's Ottawa visit.

Also inside: Help for East Pakistan refugees.
Report of House of Commons Subcommittee on International Development Assistance.
SID World Conference held in Ottawa.

news roundup

Agriculture fund handled by CDB

The Canadian Government and the Caribbean Development Bank have signed an agreement concerning the administration of Canadian funds being made available for agricultural development. This agreement represents the first major commitment of funds from the \$5,000,000 agricultural development fund for the Caribbean announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, on December 17, 1970.

Under the terms of the agreement, Canada is to make an interest free advance of C\$2,500,000 to the Caribbean Development Bank in two equal installments. The first installment is to be paid in cash on signature of the agreement and the second installment will be made available on April 1, 1972. The advance will be used by the bank to make low interest loans to its less developed member countries. The purpose of these loans is to provide credit to farmers, either through agricultural credit institutions or directly through governments, to assist in increasing the productivity of the agricultural sector or in diversifying the output of this sector.

The agreement was signed at the headquarters of the Caribbean Development Bank in Barbados by Sir Arthur W. Lewis, President of the Caribbean Development Bank, and G. A. Rau, Canadian High Commissioner to Barbados.

Report proposes "nerve centre" for disaster work

A world nerve centre to help co-ordinate natural disaster relief efforts has been proposed in a report just released by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The report was prepared in the light of international experience in recent months after a series of natural disasters in Turkey, Peru and East Pakistan.

The centre is the key recommendation in a comprehensive plan to speed and improve assistance to disaster areas. It would serve as a nerve centre for expediting and co-ordinating international action. It would also act as the central clearing house for information on the disaster plans developed by UN member states and on the location, availability and character of emergency food, clothing, medical and other relief supplies.

Other recommendations made in the plan, which is to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly are as follows:

- an intensive effort should be made to apply science and technology more extensively to the prediction, control and mitigation of natural disasters;
- countries, especially those prone to severe earthquakes, windstorms or tidal waves, should prepare or improve existing pre-disaster plans for coping with future emergencies, and the UN should furnish expert advice in helping them to draft such plans;
- stockpiles of some bulk food reserves and non-perishable emergency supplies should be established on regional and global levels;
- planning and development in disaster-prone countries of such things as more disaster-resistant housing should be improved;
- communications with disaster zones should be improved by means of portable transmitter-receivers, the use of the UN's own radio network, and possibly also by using satellite communications systems in emergencies.



R. W. McLaren, Director of CIDA's Asia Division (Operations) hands the log book of the first of two Twin Otter aircraft destined for service with Royal Nepal Airlines to Mr. R. Riettel, General Manager, Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation. Left to right: P. E. Adams, Regional Sales Manager, Far East, de Havilland Aircraft; R. Riettel; R. W. McLaren; B. B. Bundesman, President, de Havilland Aircraft; L. T. Trotter, Director International Sales, de Havilland and D. S. Blain, Project Officer, Asia Division, CIDA.

Road equipment to help Belize sell bananas

A \$600,000 grant to help the Government of Belize construct an all-weather road for transporting bananas to the coast has been announced by the Canadian International Development Agency.

The grant is to be used to purchase and ship Canadian road building equipment which will enable the Government to build a 17-mile road over swampy terrain from the plantation areas to the wharf at Riversdale.

It is expected that the new road will materially assist in the development of the banana industry in the southern part of the country. The Government of Belize has received assurances from a large banana distributor in the United Kingdom that the company will market Belize bananas overseas and will provide technical assistance. Under this arrangement, Belize has agreed to set aside sufficient land for the production of high quality bananas and to construct an all-weather main artery road from the existing plantations to Riversdale.

When the road is completed, the equipment will be used for other forestry department road projects in order to improve access to the country's forest resources.

"Project Overseas" draws volunteers

A total of 59 teachers from across Canada volunteered to spend the summer working in the developing countries in the West Indies and Africa this summer under the Canadian Teachers' Federation Project Overseas.

The teachers, who leave Ottawa July 7, will spend their summer without salary helping teachers in overseas countries upgrade their teaching skills and strengthen their professional teacher organizations. The program is financed by the Canadian Teachers' Federation, its provincial and territorial teacher organizations, and the Canadian International Development Agency.

This year, the overseas postings were in Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Togo, British Honduras, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and St. Vincent.

The program was launched nine years

ago as "Project Africa", and received such an enthusiastic support from CTF member organizations that it was expanded to include the West Indies and Asia. Last year 54 volunteers were assigned to 11 countries in Asia, the West Indies and Africa.

More than 360 teachers have served overseas under the program since 1962.

Cholera strikes Africa and India

Cholera was reported in 27 countries in the first six months of this year, the World Health Organization reports. There were a total of 65,000 cases and 10,600 deaths as of June 25.

The most serious outbreak reported is among the Pakistani refugees in West Bengal where 24,394 cases and 3,588 deaths were recorded up to June 20. WHO has made massive shipments of medical supplies to this area to treat the sick and to bring the outbreak under control.

Eight other countries in Asia have also reported the presence of cholera and in Africa the situation continued to be serious with 18 countries having reported epidemics of cholera.

In addition to India, WHO assistance is now going to Chad, Mali and Mauritania.



Salt cod from Canada is being provided to the 40 families in the mountain village of Talhu in Peru as part of a World Food Program project. In return for the food, the families are building a five-mile road to the neighboring village of Raquina, on the other side of the mountain. This is part of a plan to further the economic and social development of the area.

Industrial studies for Andean group

Canada will provide funds for industrial studies in the Andean Group of Latin American countries, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp has announced.

The \$200,000 grant, to be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency, was announced after a meeting between Mr. Sharp and visiting officials of the Andean Pact, His Excellency Salvador Luch Solera, a member of the Pact's executive committee and Dr. Javier Silva Rute, the Secretary General. The visit, which includes calls in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, is the first of its kind in Canada since the Pact was launched in 1969 to promote economic development in the Andean region. Discussions have been related to development assistance as well as to tariff and investment policies in the countries of the pact, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile.

The objective of the industrial studies is to promote the joint industrial development of the member countries of the Group. Because of the limited size of internal markets and the presence of severe transportation barriers, the Andean Group is undertaking a program to expand industrial development on a regional basis. The studies, as the first step in this program, will identify manufacturing opportunities within the region and recommend possible locations for new industry. Canada's contribution will finance the foreign exchange costs of the sectoral studies by private Canadian consultants associated with consulting firms in the region.

This project is part of Canada's new bilateral (country-to-country) technical assistance program to Latin America, established as a result of recommendations in the Canadian Government's review of foreign policy.

New airport aids St. Lucia tourism

The Hewanorra International Airport was opened in St. Lucia May 1 in a ceremony that was one of the highlights of the island's Development Weekend.

The airport, at Vieux Fort, was formerly known as Beane Field. However, it was renamed and re-opened after extensions, improvements and resurfacing made possible by a grant of \$2,500,000 from CIDA. Prime contractor on the project was the Sherbrooke firm of Seroc Inc.

The new airport is to play an integral part in plans for development of new tourist facilities in the Vieux Fort area of the island.

The Hon. Paul Martin, Government leader in the Senate, represented the Canadian government at the ceremonies.

Hewanorra, which is the Amerindian name for the island now called St. Lucia, was chosen so that the airport would have a distinctive local name.

International Development

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OTTAWA, MAY-JUNE, 1971

Canadian aid goes to help Pakistani refugees



The tide of people flowing from East Pakistan to India in the past three months has created a huge and complex refugee problem in a region with few resources to spare, and has flashed terrible new scenes of human suffering before the eyes of the world.

Homeless, ill and hungry, an estimated six million citizens have fled East Pakistan to live for the time being in adjacent Indian states — often with family or friends, but in more cases in one of the many camps set up by the government of India, or in any shelter that can be found. To cope with their most urgent needs help has come from many quarters — from the governments of several countries, from international agencies and voluntary groups, and from individuals in all parts of the world.

In response to an April 30 appeal, the Canadian government provided \$50,000 to purchase mobile dispensaries for the Indian Red Cross. A further contribution of \$2,000,000 was announced in the House of Commons on May 28, following an appeal for refugee assistance by UN Secretary-General U Thant. About 8,000 tons of rapeseed, a high-priority requirement in India's refugee-support program, was purchased and sent at a cost of \$1,250,000 while another \$80,000 from the Canadian contribution was used to support the efforts of various organizations already at work in the camps — the UN agencies (UNICEF, the World Food Program, and the World Health Organization); the League of Red Cross Societies (milk and medical stations); and four Canadian voluntary groups (Oxfam, the Canadian Council of Churches, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, and the Mennonite Central Committee).

Contributions were also announced by some provincial governments: Ontario sent ambulances and is sharing costs with the Federal Government on shelter materials carried overseas by Canadian Armed Forces airlift, while Saskatchewan arranged to ship rapeseed. Many Canadians, witnessing the growing tragedy through television and newspapers each day, found a great variety of ways to respond.

In British Columbia June 18 was proclaimed Pakistan Refugee Day and the Canadian Save the Children Fund and a Vancouver newspaper collected contributions from the public. Employees donated through a special collection in Toronto's City Hall. The Unitarian Service Committee launched an emergency appeal and diverted shipments of milk and clothing to the Calcutta area, while at Cardinal Leger's request the organization supporting his work in Africa arranged to send medical supplies to Calcutta. Marathon money — \$5,000 raised last fall in Ontario by students at the Port Credit Secondary School — was used to provide medical personnel and supplies.

To co-ordinate the many voluntary relief efforts in Canada, eight charitable groups joined for the first time in a single organization — the Combined Appeal for Pakistan Relief, which will channel donations to wherever the need is greatest in the continuing struggle to help displaced millions live day by day until a better future is in sight. Contributions can be made through charitable agencies, churches and chartered banks, or can be mailed to CAPR at Box 1000, Station F, Toronto or Box 2000, Station H, Montreal 107.

Top:
Powdered milk from Canada is mixed for daily consumption by refugee children and nursing mothers.

Centre:
Small makeshift canvas tents house refugee families in one of the camps.

Bottom:
A resident missionary in India pours saline solution, a cholera treatment, into plastic bottles for oral consumption.



Report of the Commons Subcommittee on International Development Assistance

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

"The widening gap between the developed and developing countries has become a central issue of our time."

("Partners in Development" — The Pearson Commission Report)

"Development is the new name for Peace".
(Pope Paul VI)

Inspired by these powerful statements the Subcommittee's Report has one underlying theme: the emergence of what was described to the Subcommittee by Mr. Maurice Strong as "a much more human attitude toward development". This new attitude is reflected in a number of the present directions and priorities of the Canadian

program of development assistance, particularly:

— An increased emphasis on "social development" as such and on the more equitable distribution, within developing countries, of the benefits of economic growth.

— A major priority on "awakening the interest and involvement of the Canadian people."

The Subcommittee strongly endorses these priorities and particularly stresses a number of related points:

— The urgent need for the creation of the vast number of productive jobs needed to avert the social danger of mass unemployment in many developing countries.

— The need for a sensitive and more consistent Canadian approach to development co-

operation as a genuine partnership between equals. This implies a recognition of the primacy of self-help in the development process and the consequent need for improved policies in areas such as trade to complement traditional "aid" activities and allow developing countries eventually to achieve self-sustaining growth.

— The need for a broader conception of economic development to encourage the adaptation of modern industry and technology to the values of different societies and cultures and to the preservation of the natural environment.

Most of the Subcommittee's detailed conclusions and recommendations relate to these broad priorities.

1. The Canadian Interest in International Development Assistance

A. The Rationale for Canadian Involvement

(i) The most fundamental, durable and important reason for Canada assisting less-developed countries is a concern for "international social justice". This concern is a natural outgrowth of basic Canadian values, of parallel domestic priorities and of Canada's particular position as "one of the most international of nations".

(ii) While recognizing that Canada itself is still a developing country, with its own less-developed regions, the Subcommittee sees no conflict between the tasks of development at home and abroad. On the contrary, the two goals are totally intertwined and spring from the same motivation.

(iii) The Subcommittee recognizes a number of other important and urgent reasons for Canadian aid to developing countries: a) There can be no durable peace or stability on the planet as long as the gulf between rich and poor is allowed to persist or widen; b) The long-term economic welfare of all countries will also be closely interrelated, so that all will benefit from economic progress in developing countries; c) Canada's credibility, prestige and effectiveness as a member of the community of nations will hinge to an important extent on the acceptance of its responsibilities in the collective effort to promote human welfare.

(iv) Other specific Canadian interests are also served by the development assistance program. Canadian knowledge of different regions of the world is expanded, an impetus is provided to Canadian exporters of goods and services, and there are new outlets for the expression of the bilingual and bicultural nature of the country.

(v) All of these specific interests are real and legitimate so long as they do not distract Canadian attention from the central task — the promotion of "social and economic development" in developing countries. The Subcommittee welcomes the Government's acceptance of this goal as "the primary objective of the Canadian development assistance program" — which sets a high standard against which future efforts may be judged.

(vi) The Subcommittee welcomes the explicit acknowledgement that the greatest share of effort is being borne by the developing countries themselves. The aid of developed countries, while marginal in quantitative terms, is important as a catalyst.

(vii) The commitment to help developing countries to help themselves cannot be discharged by mere "hand-outs". It involves a sustained effort — even some sacrifices — by developed countries to allow the developing countries fair opportunities in the global economic system.

B. Public Interest and Support

(i) The policy of expanding international development assistance enjoys the general support of the Canadian people, although the Subcommittee is deeply concerned that much of this support is somewhat passive and acquiescent in the face of government-to-government programs which often seem complex and remote.

(ii) To maintain and reinforce the support of Canadians and to avert a "weakening of will" in this area, vigorous new efforts at public education and involvement will be required.

(iii) The Subcommittee is pleased that this has been accepted as one of the main priorities by the new President of CIDA. It will involve not only stepping up CIDA's own information programs but continued and expanded indirect support of the public education activities of non-governmental organizations and community groups.

(iv) Above all education and involvement programs must now stress the urgency, magnitude and complexity of the international development problem.

C. The Level of Development Assistance

(i) With some qualifications, the Subcommittee has concluded that the setting of "aid targets" (particularly those recommended by the Pearson Commission) is basically a valid and useful technique for mobilizing efforts nationally and internationally. A primary objective is to achieve stable flows of resources. The suggested minimum should not be viewed as a maximum.

(ii) Against the background of declining aid expenditures by several major donors, Canada's quantitative aid "performance" assumes considerable importance. As the Policy paper states, "Canada's example can at this time make a significant difference in the precarious balance in which the future of the entire development enterprise is now poised".

(iii) The Government is committed to "regular and dependable" growth in its aid expenditures "to move toward the internationally-accepted targets". On the basis of its own calculations, and available projections of G.N.P., the Subcommittee has concluded that if the Government maintains the rate of increase set in 1971-72 (approximately 16.5%), Canada could come very close to achieving the .7% target in the 1975-76 appropriations. The Subcommittee accordingly recommends that the Government maintain the rate of increase in CIDA allocations set in 1971-72 with a view to achieving the .7% target as a minimum by 1975-76.

(iv) The "lag" between allocations and disbursements of Canadian development assistance appears to be transitional in nature and is now being overcome. A certain "lag" or "pipeline" is normal and unavoidable, although changes suggested in this report could produce further improvements.

(v) The Subcommittee recommends that the Government give special impetus to its study of the proposal for "linking" Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to development finance. It is to be hoped that by 1972 the Canadian Government will be able to take a firm position and, if at all possible, energetically support this new aid measure.

D. The Allocation of Development Assistance

1. The Destination

(i) The Subcommittee fully supports the emphasis being placed on "social development" in the Canadian program and the particular concern for the equitable distribution of the benefits of progress within developing countries. This concern should be a primary determinant of the

type and extent of development assistance offered by Canada to different countries.

(ii) The rationale for the geographical concentration of the Canadian program is a convincing one, providing it is flexibly applied. In general the policies of allocation and concentration have been realistically and legitimately related to Canada's interests and capabilities.

(iii) A side-effect of this policy is that a concentrated program of Canadian assistance can in smaller developing countries lead to a greatly expanded and very noticeable Canadian presence. This may arouse feelings of overdependence and possible suspicion about Canadian intentions. Canadians being unaccustomed to this kind of relationship, care will be required to prevent such a situation from reducing the effectiveness of aid programs or even damaging overall relations.

(iv) The needs of Latin American and Pacific countries, where Canadian aid has traditionally not been great, are immense. In expanding Canadian assistance in these areas it will be important not to arouse unrealistic expectations as to the volume of help that Canada will be able to provide.

2. The Channels

(i) Bilateral and multilateral channels of aid should not be viewed as conflicting alternatives, but as mutually complementary elements in the overall Canadian effort.

(ii) The Government's commitment to increase the multilateral proportion of Canadian official aid to 25% of the total is an important demonstration of Canadian support for multilateral aid and for cooperative international action in general. Canadian skills and talents should also be made available as fully as possible for work with multilateral agencies.

(iii) The Subcommittee hopes that the U.N. development system will soon be able to absorb increased Canadian assistance, through the implementation of the kind of reforms recommended in the Jackson Report.

(iv) The Subcommittee has concluded that Canadian bilateral assistance, not being provided by a great power, and not having political strings attached, is particularly welcomed by developing countries because of the direct connection and the speedier response which the close relationship permits. Changes being made in the terms of Canadian bilateral programs will significantly reduce some of the shortcomings of bilateral assistance.

(v) Regional and other specialized development institutions merit strong Canadian encouragement and support. New types of institutions, such as agricultural research institutes, have some remarkable achievements to their credit, and show great potential for further effectiveness. Official Canadian support is fully justified.

(vi) Other new kinds of channel such as the "consortium approach" and assistance in the framework of schemes for regional economic integration, appear very promising and Canadian support should be maintained and expanded wherever possible.

3. The Content

(i) All decisions as to fields of aid activity should now be conditioned by the newly-recognized priority in the developing countries —

In October 1970, the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence undertook a study of international development assistance. The Committee assigned responsibility for detailed consideration of this to its Subcommittee on International Development Assistance, under the chairmanship first of Bruce Howard, M.P. and then of Georges Lachance, M.P. The Subcommittee undertook a thorough study of the subject, calling numerous witnesses to testify. Highlights of the report, which was presented on June 4, are printed below.

"the importance of creating as many productive jobs as possible, rather than concentrating on more abstract figures of growth rates". (Maurice Strong)

(ii) Changing requirements in the field of technical assistance make it important that aid agencies be able to attract and utilize the best-qualified talent available in Canada to fill technical aid requests. This is likely to involve some re-thinking on matters such as remuneration and the flexibility of employment terms and conditions.

(iii) Many witnesses felt that Canadian administrative skills in both the governmental and corporate spheres could be used with advantage in developing countries. Canada might help in particular in the improved marketing of exports from some low-income countries.

(iv) The direct training of personnel from developing countries is also undergoing basic changes. As a result of the development of their own capabilities in university and technical education, the need of developing countries to utilize Canadian institutions will increasingly be restricted to a few advanced and highly specialized fields. The present CIDA policy of providing scholarships for third-country training is to be welcomed and should be expanded wherever possible.

(v) Another important dimension of technical assistance is the whole process of the transfer and adaptation of technology. This need for a more equitable distribution of basic scientific research and development activity (and of its results) justifies the establishment of the International Development Research Centre. The Centre is now launched on a program of relevant international cooperation for development.

(vi) The provision of support for activities in the field of population and family planning, which is an innovation in the Canadian program, is restricted to multilateral channels or to responses to direct requests on a bilateral basis. While recognizing the need for these limitations, because of the sensitivity of this subject, the Subcommittee believes that Canada should respond to such requests quickly and generously.

(vii) Apart from famine and disaster-relief, the relationship between food aid and basic economic development is highly complex. Food aid should not be allowed to impede the growth of self-sufficiency in food production, where this is possible. Canadian expertise may be particularly useful in overcoming a number of problems in the full utilization of foods in developing countries.

2. The National Effort

A. Official Policies and Development

1. An Integral Strategy for Development Cooperation

(i) The challenge of development does not involve the operation of an isolated program. Diverse areas of policy are closely inter-related and there is need for greater consistency and improved co-ordination.

(ii) Too often a more effective policy of development cooperation has been equated with larger allocations of funds. A comprehensive approach to development cooperation by Canada will require a CIDA input in many areas of policy beyond its formal sphere of responsibility.

(iii) A comprehensive conception of development co-operation will involve overlapping responsibilities. There must be effective mechanisms at appropriate levels for interdepartmental communication and consultation. At the same time, CIDA must have available sufficient information and expertise to develop, advocate and defend policies within the councils of government which will bring benefits to developing countries.

(iv) Given the commitment to development cooperation, other departments should become increasingly sensitive and responsive to the "developmental" implications of their policies.

2. Trade Issues and Policies

(i) Several witnesses were extremely critical of the omission of a detailed examination of trade

issues from the Government's Policy paper on international development.

(ii) The Canadian market is a small factor in the overall trade of the developing countries. To have an appreciable impact in solving the trade problems of the developing world, Canada must strive to influence the major traders and, on a multilateral basis, the international trading community. No amount of Canadian rhetoric will be as persuasive as a tangible Canadian example.

(iii) One specific step already being taken on a selective basis, is to provide information and expertise relating to marketing in Canada. This kind of assistance, if followed up with aid for production, transport and quality control, could well achieve substantial results in helping developing countries toward lasting, self-generated development.

(iv) A second and related measure which seems immediately practicable would be to direct Canadian trade commissioners in developing countries to work actively in the promotion of two-way trade.

(v) Difficult problems arise, particularly in a period of widespread unemployment at home, over exports of developing countries which compete with Canadian producers. While acknowledging these difficulties, witnesses stressed that developing countries must have export outlets for light manufactures if they are ever to diversify their economies, industrialize, and eventually to reduce their present dependence on external assistance.

(vi) Delay in rationalizing Canadian industry to take account of low-cost competition will probably increase the difficulty and costliness of eventual solutions. Protection may be justified in the short run, but should be linked with rationalization programs to ensure the long-term viability of Canadian industry. The burden of adjustment must not fall solely on the workers, firms, localities or regions directly affected, but be equitably shared throughout the community.

(vii) Existing trade barriers present a major obstacle to developing countries endeavouring to increase their exports. The Subcommittee is concerned that these barriers (and especially quantitative controls which are more difficult to surmount than tariffs) seem generally to be proliferating and tightening.

(viii) Canada cannot single-handedly reverse or even indefinitely withstand a world trend toward

protectionism. Canada's own record in this area may be less protectionist than many other developed states and it is manifestly in the Canadian interest to resist protectionist tendencies.

(ix) The Subcommittee notes that the Canadian offer of a Generalized Preference System (G.P.S.) for manufactured and semi-manufactured products of developing countries, although not as generous as some others, would not involve tariff preference quotas or "indicative limits". It is to be hoped that the "safeguard procedures" in the Canadian offer would be implemented as rarely as possible and only when absolutely essential. The provisions for prior consultation are to be welcomed.

(x) The G.P.S. should not be looked upon as a panacea to the trade problems of developing countries. Nevertheless the Subcommittee recommends the earliest possible implementation of the Canadian G.P.S. offer, due regard being paid to some possible harmful side effects.

(xi) Freer international trade in primary commodities and the improvement and stabilization of commodity prices are matters of continuing importance to Canada and the developing countries.

(xii) In addition to existing trade-assistance measures, the developing countries will continue to require special consideration (and assistance) within a framework of freer global trade. As M. Jean-Luc Papin has pointed out, "the erosion of basic trading rules through discriminatory arrangements could only benefit the strong rather than the weak".

3. Immigration and the Brain Drain

(i) The 1967 changes in Canadian immigration policy and the principles of non-discrimination and universality have resulted in a significant shift of immigration patterns with substantial increases in the intake from developing countries. However, immigration to Canada cannot provide more than a minor measure of relief to population pressure and then only in some developing countries.

(ii) The primacy of skill-criteria in selecting immigrants from developing countries has sometimes induced a "brain drain" effect which can set back development prospects. The present Canadian policy is not to solicit immigration in developing countries, but to offer the usual facilities to those who apply and it is difficult for Canada without discrimination to impose new restrictions on the present flow.

(iii) Some other possibilities might be considered, including: increased "third-country" training to discourage student emigration; recruitment of expatriates to return and work in their home countries; and temporary assignments for surplus personnel in other developing countries. Beyond these rather limited suggestions, the Subcommittee considers that the onus of responsibility for limiting the emigration of skilled manpower from developing countries must rest with their governments.

4. The Administrative Structure

(i) The need for greater consistency and improved coordination of Canada's overall aid effort cannot be brought about by any simple administrative or hierarchical reorganization. What is needed is continuing political commitment to ascribing a high priority to all aspects of international development assistance. In combination with this impetus, a number of structural changes may prove beneficial.

(ii) The Subcommittee considered suggestions that CIDA be raised to the status of a full ministry, or be given increased autonomy as a Crown Corporation. The Subcommittee concurred with the judgment of Mr. Maurice Strong that, under present circumstances, CIDA operates under "a pretty workable arrangement".

(iii) Looking to future possibilities, the Subcommittee concluded that the crown corporation structure would be unlikely to enhance the stature or effectiveness of the aid agency, and would sacrifice an important element of accountability. A separate ministry of international development would be desirable if it could be assured the standing of a senior department — but the Subcommittee does not believe this would be the case. In the future the Agency may grow to the point where separate, yet prominent,



Education is vital for development.

Commons Subcommittee Report

Continued from page 5

representation in the cabinet will be both practicable and necessary.

(iv) Under present conditions the appointment of a junior minister at the level of Minister of State, subordinate to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and without a seat in the Cabinet, might strengthen CIDA's voice at the political level in Canada and abroad.

(v) While the Subcommittee has found the present structural arrangements for CIDA to be generally satisfactory, it considers some of the former President's arguments for "a greater degree of operating flexibility" to be quite convincing. As he said, this should be possible, in view of CIDA's peculiar needs and circumstances, "without sacrificing any of the essential principles of government control and effectiveness".

(vi) CIDA's overseas operations will presumably be fundamentally affected by the trend toward integration of Canada's foreign services. In countries where Canada's official relations primarily involve development cooperation, it is desirable to continue and extend the present practice of giving CIDA personnel and other officials with experience in development assistance senior responsibilities. It is also important that these missions have channels of easy and direct communication with the responsible agencies and departments in Canada.

(vii) The de-centralization of CIDA's decision-making authority to personnel operating in recipient countries could reduce the delay between allocations and disbursements of funds. This would require permitting officers in the field to approve small projects.

(viii) The Canadian International Development Board and other interdepartmental committees at lower levels should meet frequently and regularly. The CIDA representatives, in particular, should act as a major source of proposals for interdepartmental consideration which naturally will have to be well-supported if they are to gain support.

B. Activities of Non-Governmental Organizations

(i) Although official development assistance is a relatively new phenomenon, the social development and technical assistance activities of churches and other non-governmental organizations have a long and impressive history. In Canada, the voluntary sector, involving about 150 organizations and more than 8500 overseas personnel, now provides assistance valued at about \$40 million per year.

(ii) These non-official channels of development cooperation have a number of important advantages, and in many respects, tend to reinforce and complement official aid programs.

(iii) Official support, through CIDA's Special Programs Division, of the development activities of non-governmental organizations is administered on a "matching grant" basis. This program is expanding very rapidly. The Subcommittee recognizes the basic validity of the "matching grant system" but recommends that it be applied flexibly so that CIDA could supply a larger proportion of the cost of projects showing exceptional promise. It is also particularly important that the system give full recognition to the element of participation and support provided to projects locally (i.e. within developing countries). This principle is already applied to the financing of certain agencies such as CUSO, to very good effect. Similar standards should be applied to other agencies.

(iv) The voluntary agencies face rapidly-changing conditions in their work in developing countries. The need for external personnel is narrowing to highly-trained and experienced specialists who are hard to recruit. Poor countries ask, not for charity, but for opportunities to progress through their own efforts. Assistance must fit in with their system of values and their development priorities. The non-governmental agencies are generally sensitive to these changing conditions and are attempting to respond to the new challenges.

(v) An increasingly important role for these agencies is at home in Canada, in the fields of information and public education about development. A number of community-based groups have sprung up with this as their prime objective. These tasks are changing the nature of the

voluntary agencies and are affecting their relationships with official bodies. This can place a new strain on the overall Canadian effort unless acrimony is avoided and highly-contentious issues kept in perspective.

C. Business and Industry

(i) Under the proper conditions, private investment from abroad can provide a great stimulus to development and is welcomed by most of the governments of developing countries.

(ii) In the past the flow of private investment from Canada to developing countries has been among the lowest of industrialized countries. This reflects Canada's own internal need for development capital. This situation presents an opportunity to ensure that future Canadian investment enters developing countries on a basis of genuine partnership which will enhance overall relations.

(iii) One immediate need is for much-improved information, so that governments and the public, both in Canada and in developing countries, can have some accurate idea of the extent and location of the holdings of Canadian-based investors. Provisions for proper disclosure should be among the conditions placed on investors receiving Canadian official incentives and subsidies. Measures for requiring disclosure may have to be considered in cases where secrecy by Canadian corporate nationals begins seriously to impair other private or official interests.

(iv) Canadian-based investment in developing countries must be encouraged to respond to the new conditions prevailing for foreign investors. Many of these new conditions, relating to the type and scale of enterprises involved, and to "good corporate citizenship" in general, are closely paralleled by growing concerns among Canadians.

(v) Outside investment is likely to be increasingly limited in sensitive sectors, such as resource industries, utilities, financial institutions and tourist facilities. Many countries are now seeking small and medium-scale industrial enterprises, a situation which should in certain industries correspond to Canada's own scale of operations.

(vi) Ideally Canadian investments should promote the following objectives: stimulate employment and ancillary economic activity; involve the maximum input of relevant technological, managerial and marketing "know how"; provide for local participation; and pay careful attention to local employee development and good community relations in general.

(vii) The Canadian Government encourages Canadian firms to invest in developing countries through programs of both CIDA and the Export Development Corporation (EDC). On condition that investments are made on fair and mutually-beneficial terms, Canadian official incentives can serve as a useful catalyst in speeding overall development. (A detailed discussion of some of the main schemes is found in section C (ii) of the full Report).

(viii) In addition to financial incentives, CIDA is developing a service to provide information relating to investment in developing countries. This kind of service should prove invaluable both to potential Canadian investors and to governments and entrepreneurs of developing countries who may be seeking sources of capital in this country.

3. The Aid Relationship

The Possibility of Partnership

(i) Official and public attitudes toward development have been evolving steadily over the past few years. Canadians have ceased to speak of "foreign aid" or "external aid" and have increasingly thought in terms of "international development assistance" or "development cooperation". These changes reflect a new sensitivity and hopefully a new conception of the relationship between Canada and the less-developed countries.

(ii) The recent reviews of international development together constitute a kind of charter of rights and responsibilities involved in a true "partnership for development" (to use the Pearson Commission's phrase). The difficulties involved in achieving this kind of relationship should not be under-estimated.

(iii) Evaluation of aid-use presents particular problems in reconciling the sovereignty and sensitivity of the recipient government with the legitimate concerns of the donor. Under the proper conditions, however, evaluation can be a useful and constructive process. It appears to work best in a multilateral forum and under broad and flexible criteria which give full weight to the social goals and aspirations of the people of developing countries, as defined by themselves.

(iv) In line with a flexible and long-range approach to evaluation, the Subcommittee recommends that the Government consider allocating more "program aid" to countries with which Canada has had successful experience in development cooperation.

Terms and Conditions of Aid

(i) The terms and conditions attached to the use of aid have a major effect on the real value of the resources transferred, the ease or difficulty of administration, and judgments regarding the sincerity of stated motives for assistance.

(ii) In the area of "financial terms" (interest rates and the terms of repayment), Canada has made steady progress in liberalization over the past few years. In view of the present debt-servicing problems of some developing countries, it is important to maintain the most liberal terms possible.

(iii) In the field of procurement terms (or tying of aid) the Canadian record is not as good. Tying reduces the value of aid, complicates its administration and causes frictions between donor and recipient. Canada and other DAC countries have made steady progress in "untying" their aid and the Policy Paper included some major changes for the better.

(iv) The best long-term solution would lie in agreement among donor countries on measures to untie aid on a multilateral basis. There is a need for energetic Canadian advocacy of multilateral action. If such action does not appear imminent, however, the Canadian Government should proceed without delay to untie Canadian aid funds for procurement in other developing countries.

(v) As untying progresses, vigilance will be required to prevent a number of possible side-effects. Untying must be "defacto" as well as "de jure". Tying requirements must not be replaced with harder financial terms or other restrictions such as project tying. Special efforts may be needed to maintain public support and prevent the reduction of the volume of Canadian aid.

New Challenges

(i) The most important change taking place in the whole development field is the ascendancy of a "much more human attitude toward development" (Maurice Strong). This involves increased concern for social development, fuller involvement of the people of developing countries themselves, and a particular concern for the problem of employment.

(ii) Borrowed "growth standards" from the industrialized world are no panacea for the problems of developing countries. On the broadest social and economic grounds, technological growth must be re-defined and adapted to their needs and aspirations. Canada too can learn from this process.

(iii) The overall Canadian effort in development cooperation will increasingly involve fields of interest to the provinces. The patterns of communication and coordination which have evolved in recent years may have to be strengthened in order to minimize duplication and diffusion of effort. There are expanding outlets for contributions from French-speaking Canadians and the aid program will continue to be an important factor in the development and projection of the bilingual and bicultural nature of Canada.

(iv) In the whole area of environmental protection there is a major difference of perspectives between developed and developing countries. If "clean" development is to be asked of the poor countries, they cannot be expected to pay the extra costs alone.

(v) The final challenge is for Canadians to continue to progress in their understanding of, and involvement in, international development. The fundamental objective, as M. Gérin-Lajoie told the subcommittee, is for Canada to play "a significant, if not a leading, role in developing a new international community with a different set of values . . .".

* Since renamed Non-Governmental Organizations Division.

Prime Minister of Senegal visits Ottawa.

New projects were announced and development strategy was discussed when Prime Minister Abdou Diouf of Senegal visited Ottawa from May 27 to 29 on his first official trip overseas since taking office last year.

Accompanied by his government's ministers for planning and for international co-operation, Mr. Diouf met with the Acting Prime Minister, Mitchell Sharp; the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Jean-Luc Pépin; and Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President of the Canadian International Development Agency. Talks ranged over such fields as the growth of trade, investment possibilities for Canadian industry in Senegal, cultural ties, and economic and social development.

At CIDA headquarters, Mr. Diouf inspected models of major Canadian projects now underway in his country — the 350-student, college level Prytanée National and a student residence complex, also with space for 350, now being constructed at Dakar's Lycée Blaise Diagne. Discussions between Senegalese and Canadian officials during the Prime Minister's visit explored new approaches to co-operation between the two countries. Looking ahead to potential projects in agriculture, fisheries, tourism, forestry and urban sanitation Mr. Diouf emphasized the high priority of water-supply development in his nation's plans for the future, and Mr. Gérin-Lajoie expressed his interest in focussing Canadian assistance on regional development.

An \$850,000 development loan was announced by CIDA's President while Mr. Diouf was in Ottawa. The funds will be used, said Mr. Gérin-Lajoie, to improve food distribution in Senegal by renovating and expanding the hot, equatorial country's network of refrigerated facilities for storing meat, fish and vegetables. Two Canadian technical missions will visit Senegal soon to examine other promising projects in such promising fields as fisheries and irrigation development. In addition, one adviser will be assigned to the State Planning Secretariat, and another will be posted with the Ministry of International Co-operation.

One of Africa's 21 French-speaking countries, Senegal lies on the westernmost curve of the continent with Dakar, its modern capital and West Africa's most important port, situated on a cape jutting into the Atlantic. The country's economy depends heavily on exports of peanuts, and income growth is slow, but phosphate, food processing, chemical and cement industries are developing. Senegal, through the leadership of its President, Léopold Senghor, has played a major part in establishing the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation between French-speaking Countries which has helped to strengthen Canada's ties with Francophone Africa in recent years.

Canadian assistance to Senegal has grown steadily, with a record \$5,400,000 being allocated in 1971-72. Past projects have included flour and milk shipments, training awards, audio-visual equipment, the sending of advisers and teachers, and the construction of four high schools and a student residence. A medical project will also be carried out in the field of internal medicine and tuberculosis at the Dakar-Fann Hospital Centre.



In CIDA's Ottawa offices a model of the Prytanée National at Dakar, one of the larger projects now being assisted by Canada in Francophone Africa, is discussed by P. Gouin of CIDA Operations Branch, Prime Minister Abdou Diouf of Senegal, CIDA President Paul Gérin-Lajoie, and International Co-operation Minister Badiane of Senegal.

Trinidad receives deep sea fishing trawler

In the waters off Trinidad and Tobago, the shrimp are large, succulent, and plentiful.

But harvesting this sought-after crop has been hampered in the past by the small size of the boats in Trinidad's fishing fleet and the lack of sophisticated equipment. The boats can only work the inshore waters and usually have to return each night with the day's take.

Changes are now on the way, however, as the Provider, a 125-ton fishing vessel, goes into operation.

The vessel was supplied to Trinidad and Tobago by CIDA, and arrived recently to start training fishermen in modern techniques. As Trinidad's Chief Fisheries Officer Hugh Woods said when the ship was turned over to his department recently: "The Provider represents a break with this country's traditional inshore fishing and will be our first means of entry into deep sea fishery."

He added that Trinidad "is now the only country in the Eastern Caribbean to own a vessel of this size and nature. She represents the beginning of the maritime history of Trinidad and Tobago and of a new area of skills with which the people of this country will be able to enter the international fisheries market." The vessel will become part of a training school for fishermen now being established.

The 79-foot shrimp trawler was built on Canada's west coast for the salmon fishing trade by two brothers, John and Nick Brajaich of Burnaby, B.C. It has a range of 700 miles and can stay at sea for approximately 40 days.

CIDA Operations officer Bill Gill lo-

cated it after a year-and-a-half search for a suitable vessel. He needed one that had a sufficiently flexible design to enable it to be adapted for shrimp trawling. The Provider met all his requirements. It was purchased for \$170,000 (about half the cost of a new boat in this class) and approximately \$45,000 of alterations made it ready for shrimp trawling in the Caribbean.

It was delivered, via the Panama Canal, by Capt. R. J. Watts of the Federal Department of Fisheries in Vancouver. The Brajaich brothers, the former owners and operators — both of

whom are also captains — rounded out the crew.

In handing over the vessel to the Trinidadian authorities, Canadian High Commissioner Gerald Rau said he felt that the trawler could play an important role in international development because the sea is the last frontier in a worldwide search for food for the increasing global population. "Trinidad and Tobago is ideally situated to participate in this search. Not only are fertile fishing areas located nearby, but Trinidad and Tobago already has an active fishing industry."



Photo courtesy of Fishing Marine, Vancouver, B.C.

The Provider has left her home port to play an important role in the Eastern Caribbean as a training vessel and Trinidad's "first means of entry into deep sea fishery".

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"Jobs and Justice" theme of SID conference in Ottawa



Hundreds of delegates, including many noted development experts, exchanged information during their four-day meeting in Ottawa.



Many young delegates took part in group discussions that helped the 12th SID World Conference to define new goals for international development in the 1970s.

Ottawa's Chateau Laurier was the site and former Prime Minister Lester Pearson was the host when on May 16 he welcomed nearly 800 delegates to the largest gathering of international development experts and professionals ever held in Canada — the 12th World Conference of the Society for International Development.

A world-wide organization with 5200 members from more than a hundred countries, SID is the professional society for people working toward or studying the economic and social development of developing countries. The conference was held to enable individuals from the great variety of public and private agencies involved in world development to exchange experience, fact and opinion fully and freely.

"Development Targets for the 70s: Jobs and Justice" — theme of the meeting — stressed the direction of recent thinking on international development and prompted many challenging speeches and comments as leading experts defined the problems and proposed some answers.

After four days of discussions, group sessions and addresses by internationally noted figures in the field of development — including Ivan Illich, Felipe Herrera and Danilo Dolci — the main idea emerging as a consensus of opinion was that development plans in the past decade have too often ignored social needs, particularly the creation of jobs, in a single-minded pursuit of higher economic growth rates. Headlines in Canadian newspapers reflected the experts' message clearly: 'Jobs Main Need in Aid Plans', 'Human Factor Stressed in Future Foreign Aid', 'Social Earthquake Predicted if Aid Doesn't Make Jobs', 'Aid Plans Forget People', 'Inequalities in Jobs and Education Problems of Developing Nations', 'Individual's Way of Life Development Aim'.

In his opening-day speech, Mr. Pearson said that he detected intellectual unease about the value of aid programs and the chances for international development, and growing uncertainty in the developing countries about co-operation in the assistance plans of the richer countries. Disillusionment, he said, has resulted from a "naive underestimation of the size of the task".

Some of the paradoxes of interna-

tional development were pointed out by Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President of the Canadian International Development Agency, as he emphasized the urgent need to achieve greater social justice through job creation. Aid has sometimes actually produced unemployment, said Mr. Gérin-Lajoie, when highly mechanized projects involving advanced technology have been transplanted into less-developed countries. Too much assistance has been heavy-handed and inappropriate, he observed, because it has had strings attached and has ignored the "framework of priorities set up by the recipient governments".

Felipe Herrera, President of SID, also questioned the development model offered by the advanced countries, commented on the unsolved urban and economic problems that affect even the wealthiest nations, and noted that economic growth must be shared by the people and not confined to elite groups of landowners and industrialists, as has sometimes happened.

Money should be directed, said David Morse, former Director-General of the International Labor Organization, to sectors with "the greatest promise for job creation" such as agriculture and small-scale industry, because up to 30 per cent of the labor force of developing countries is wasted through unemployment or underemployment and we "run the risk of seeing our efforts overtaken by a wave of great social unrest and even violence — a social earthquake based on the misery and despair of those who are unable to earn a decent livelihood for themselves and their families".

The conference made it clear that development assistance is at a turning point and should seek out new directions in the 1970s. Speaker after speaker explored from various viewpoints a set of remarkably similar themes: that growing GNP and government revenues do not guarantee rising employment and standards of living, that the pattern of growth for developing countries is not necessarily the same as that experienced by the industrialized countries, and that the planning of elaborate programs and capital-intensive projects has too often been misconceived because it has lost sight of the people.



SID members come from more than a hundred countries.



Addressing the opening day session of the 12th World Conference, former Prime Minister Pearson dealt with current doubts about the value of international development assistance.



CIDA President Paul Gérin-Lajoie heard views from around the world.

International Development

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CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



A new program has been started by the Canadian government to help the people of Latin America improve their living conditions. For story, see page 3

Goals for '70's outlined by CIDA's new president

New goals and priorities for the Canadian International Development Agency were set out by Paul Gérin-Lajoie on February 4, during his first appearance before the International Development Subcommittee of the House of Commons.

CIDA's new President, who succeeded Maurice Strong late in 1970, listed the objectives as he sees them for Canada's international development program in the Second Development Decade — to take fuller account of the local and social impact of our assistance; to emphasize multilateral assistance and further easing of the terms of aid; to strengthen our programs in Francophone Africa and Latin America; to speed up the progress of projects in general; and to involve and interest the Canadian people.

Projects must be carefully integrated into a country's development plan, and the various donor countries and international institutions must work closely together, Mr. Gérin-Lajoie pointed out. If assistance funds are to have the greatest possible impact, attention must be paid not only to economic growth, but to the social consequences of that growth — its effect, for example, on income distribution or job creation. To help make assistance effective, he added, Canada must continue to take a long-range view of the national interest and work along with other donor countries toward greater untangling of assistance funds from procurement restrictions, and better terms and volume.

The growing emphasis on co-ordinated, multilateral assistance is supported by Canada, Mr. Gérin-Lajoie explained, in its role as a member of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and of the International Development Association,

and as a supporter of the regional development banks (African, Asian, Caribbean and Inter-American). He commented that last year's Foreign Policy Review allowed CIDA greater flexibility in this work, and set a target of 25 per cent for the multilateral portion of Canada's international development program.

New bilateral programs of capital assistance in Francophone Africa and technical assistance in Latin America said CIDA's President, will mean a better balance in Canada's development effort in these regions, and an unusual opportunity "to shape our work there so that it fits as closely as possible to the objectives defined in the latest thinking

(Continued on page 9)



Paul Gérin-Lajoie

Caribbean trip by Paul Martin brings changes

Important decisions that will help shape Canada's relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean were announced recently by the government following the Hon. Paul Martin's good-will and information-gathering mission to the region in September and October.

Canada will continue for the calendar year 1971 to pay a rebate to Commonwealth Caribbean countries from the duty collected on sugar imported from them. The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, explained in a December 17 statement that this further extension of the arrangement is a positive response to requests made to Senator Martin during his 13-country tour, but that the decision will be reviewed when the government considers the Tariff Board report on sugar, expected this year.

A special Agricultural Development Fund for the Commonwealth Caribbean

(Continued on page 9)



This antenna, nearing completion at Avdi, is part of a satellite and microwave system being established with Canadian assistance to give India a modern communications network.

Canada begins bilateral assistance to Latin American countries

The first three projects under the Canadian Government's new bilateral assistance program for Latin America were announced recently by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp.

The three involve support for programs aimed at improving the food value of Cassava, developing Trillite (a cross between wheat and rye), and expanding the telecommunications sector in Guatemala. A total of \$7,000,000 in grant funds are being provided through the Canadian International Development Agency for these projects.

Cassava Development Project

The Cassava project, for which \$3,250,000 has been allocated, is centred at the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia. Cassava is a starchy root crop which is the staple food of over 300 million people in tropical parts of the world. CIAT is aiming at increasing the protein content of this plant to 5 per cent of yield from 1.5 per cent; and increasing the yield per acre to 40 from 10 tons. Difficulties with storage, transportability and disease are expected to be largely over-

(Continued on page 9)

With this issue, International Development has adopted a new look which we believe will make the newspaper both more attractive and readable. This change in appearance coincides with a shift in emphasis in the material which will be appearing. We

will continue to print news on development, but in future we will be making more of an effort to explain the motivations and objectives of international development and to give more background information on programs aimed at meeting these objectives.

news roundup

School is largest of Francophone Africa projects

The largest bilateral aid project Canada has yet undertaken in a Francophone African country involves the establishment of a non-military "école supérieure," the Prytanée National in Senegal. It will provide Senegalese personnel for senior positions in their country's public service.

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$7,500,000 and up to \$6,000,000 of this will be assumed by the Government of Canada. The first stage covers building the institution and equipping it; the second stage will involve Canadian contributions to the teaching staff.

The institution will be built at Thiès, not far from the capital. It will include more than 80 buildings, accommodate 350 resident pupils, and is expected to be completed in time for the beginning of the 1972 scholastic year.

Senegal is one of the French-speaking African countries in which the Canadian development assistance program has expanded most rapidly. At present, CIDA has 80 teachers and many technical advisers there. Economic aid has become important since the visit to Dakar of the Chevrier Mission in March 1968. With the help of Canadian aid administered by CIDA, the building of four General Colleges with a total capacity of 1,600 pupils was begun more than 5 months ago.

Besides this, 57 Senegalese are pursuing professional or technical training in Canada on CIDA scholarships.

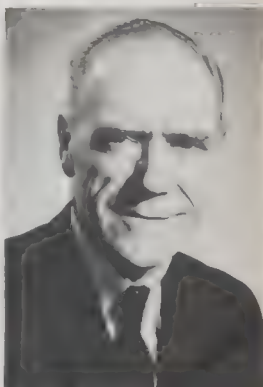
Canada helps develop resources

Canada is providing \$4,000,000 for agricultural, forestry and electrical power development in Tanzania under three agreements signed recently in the East African country.

Tanzania will purchase Canadian equipment and material for its growing power transmission network through an interest-free \$2,000,000 development loan. Energy demands in Tanzania are rising about 11 per cent annually, and with assistance from the World Bank, Canada and Sweden, the Government plans to spend about \$65,000,000 on power generation and transmission projects in the next four years as part of its program of rural development and economic decentralization.

A forest inventory of Tanzania's five most important timber-growing areas will be carried out by Canadian consultants during the next three years under another CIDA development loan of \$800,000. This survey is an essential first step toward a forest industry planned to include logging units, sawmills, and plywood factories.

Through the third agreement, CIDA will provide technical assistance for five years to help solve some of the most urgent problems which are limiting cereal production in Tanzania. The field work and research will be carried out by up to 10 specialists to be provided by the Canada Department of Agriculture; a foundation will be set up to conduct continuing research on crop improvement; and Tanzanian counterparts will be trained to assume technical and professional staff positions.



Mitchell Sharp will lead the highest-ranking Canadian mission ever to visit sub-Saharan Africa on a two-week five-country tour in March.

Mitchell Sharp visits Africa

Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, plans to visit five African countries in March.

Mr. Sharp will be away from Ottawa between March 5 and 21, visiting Ivory Coast March 7 and 8, Nigeria March 9-11, Congo (Kinshasa) March 11-13, Tanzania March 13-17, and Zambia March 17-19. While in Tanzania Mr. Sharp will also visit the headquarters of the East African Community at Arusha in the northern part of the country.

The tour will provide Mr. Sharp with an opportunity to discuss the progress of Canadian assistance activities with the governments concerned and will enable him to assess at first hand some of the problems of that part of the world.

Canada supports Caribbean fund

Canada will contribute \$5,000,000 (US) to the Caribbean Development Bank's special development fund.

Under an agreement signed recently in Bridgetown by Sir Arthur Lewis, President of the Bank, and G. A. Rau, Canada's High Commissioner to Barbados, the Canadian contribution will be added in five equal yearly installments to the special fund from which the Bank makes low-interest development loans. "This soft loan window," said Mr. Rau, "could prove particularly helpful to the economically less advanced member countries of the region by providing them with funds for sound development purposes while at the same time imposing the least possible strain on their balance of payments."

The Caribbean Development Bank was established last year to promote economic growth in the Commonwealth Caribbean member countries, with an initial capitalization equivalent to \$50,000,000 (US) including contributions from its two non-regional members, the United Kingdom and Canada. Canada subscribed \$10,000,000 (US) to the Bank's ordinary capital in January 1970, of which half is being paid in and half will remain callable.

Regional banks have become an important part of the effort toward international development. Canada is also a charter member of the Asian Development Bank, and co-operates with the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Tunisian project will check floods

Canada recently announced its intention to provide financial and technical assistance for an extensive rehabilitation and agricultural development project in the Kairwan area, the central

province of Tunisia. This area was the hardest hit by floods which laid waste nearly half the country in the early autumn of 1969.

At a press conference after a fact-finding mission to Tunisia, Mr. Denis Hudon, then vice-president of CIDA, indicated the broad outlines of Canadian participation in what Tunisia calls the "Projet Intégré de Kairouan" (Kairwan integrated project).

The project involves increasing agricultural yields and building dikes to protect the arable land from floods. As a first stage, a study would be carried out for a program to ensure control of two wadis, the Zeroud and the Merquellil, with particularly devastating flood capacities, as well as the best possible use of their water. A second study will be undertaken to determine the agricultural potential of the Kairwan area, with a view to systematic development of its resources. When these studies are completed, Canada will assist in implementing the projects which will follow.

Other projects involving the Kairwan area will also benefit from the Canadian contribution. These include: seasonal credit, feed stabilization, veterinary service, population planning and aid to the agricultural school in the area, as well as profitability studies of industries for processing agricultural products.

New port for Nicaragua

Canadian support for a port expansion project, which will help open up a relatively isolated part of Nicaragua, has been announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp.

The equivalent of US \$2,461,857 is being provided by the Canadian International Development Agency, through the Inter-American Development Bank.

The project is located at El Bluff, a small port on the south eastern Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, and Rama, the first commercial centre upstream on the Escondido River. It will involve dredging the access channel and inner harbor at El Bluff, constructing small waiting berths, and constructing a pier for barges in Rama. The project also includes final design and supervision services.

The port project is part of an overall program known as the Rama Plan to colonize and develop the relatively isolated south eastern Atlantic region of the country. The Nicaraguan Government has instructed the Banco Nacional to give high priority to the development of this coastal region. Special attention is being given to the agriculture sector, especially projects in the fields of livestock and fishing. Projects totalling US \$49,500,000 are currently planned or being implemented in the region. They involve banana cultivation, fisheries development, livestock breeding and forestry industries. The Rama-El Bluff port complex is expected to handle both the export and local traffic resulting from these projects.

The port complex is part of a general transportation system planned for the region. Some of the transportation projects, such as a road connecting Rama with the Inter-American highway system, have already been completed.

The Canadian funds are being provided through the Inter-American Development Bank under arrangements which were first established in 1964. At that time, Cdn. \$10,000,000 was provided to the Bank, to administer on Canada's behalf. Subsequent contributions have increased this to a total of Cdn. \$60,000,000.



Diesels like these will speed passengers and freight through the spectacular countryside of East Africa.

Canadian diesels go to East Africa

Canadian diesel-electric locomotives will soon be a familiar sight throughout Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda as 35 Montreal-built units enter service on the tracks of the East African Railways Corporation.

The Canadian International Development Agency will provide the East African Community with a \$13,000,000 interest-free development loan to cover the cost of the locomotives, required spare parts and services.

The agreement was signed at Arusha, Tanzania, where the East African Community administers its regional transportation and communication systems on behalf of its three member countries.

Sale of the 35 locomotives by MLW-

Worthington of Montreal "was the result of international tendering for a total order of 70 units," said External Affairs Minister Sharp, "and demonstrates the very competitive position of Canadian manufacturers in the world today". Delivery will begin in mid-1971 at a rate of six per month for six months.

Canada is also assisting the East African Railways Corporation through the provision of a team of nine experts in data processing, marketing and operating techniques. These advisers have been made available through the co-operation of CIDA and the International Consulting Division of the Canadian National Railways.

LATIN AMERICA

Canadians become more involved

Three little children in Ecuador enjoy the benefits of a water pump near their home, installed by CARE of Canada with assistance from CIDA. Some 750 pumps have been installed in rural areas.



Government program now provides country-to-country technical assistance

Latin America flashes across the television screens and the headlines of Canadian newspapers as a problem area. The stories tell of political upheavals, coups and counter-coups, kidnappings, expropriation of foreign holdings, and major natural disasters like the recent earthquakes in the Andes mountains. Until recently, few Canadians had ever visited Latin America; many still have never even met a Latin American; and most, if they happen to think about Latin America, tend to remember episodes of violence or to picture the people in stereotypes drawn from 1940-vintage Hollywood comedies or musicals.

These distortions and misconceptions have done much to limit the interest of most Canadians in this huge area south of the Rio Grande. The geographical massiveness of the United States has also contributed to our isolation from the area, as has the size of the role played by the US in the development of these regions. Canada, in its foreign relations, also tended in the past to concentrate on Europe and other Commonwealth countries. It is only in recent years that we have come to see ourselves as a distinctively North American country, firmly rooted in this hemisphere. Canadians are just beginning to realize how important a part Latin America plays in this hemisphere.

Yet Canadians have long had relations with Latin American countries. There have been bilateral relationships in inter-American organizations and in other international bodies. There have also been trade relationships. In fact, the first resident trade commissioner was appointed in 1909 and two more were posted in 1911. Slowly more and more Canadians have come to have an understanding of the area and to visit it. There are now more than 60,000 Canadians a year going to Latin America and some 25,000 Latin Americans visiting Canada.

These Canadian visitors have been able to see the great historical traditions, the richness and diversity of this area. They have seen the ruins of the templated civilizations of Central America and the fortifications and roads of the Incas which sometimes outshine the engineering feats of the Romans. The rich pampas of Argentina, the thick jungles of the Amazon, the desolation of Patagonia, and the potentially rich natural resources in the whole region have fascinated others. They have come to realize that there are many similarities in the development of Latin America and Canada. Both shared a colonial past. Both were settled from Europe. In each case they sought independence from the mother country and since then they have been struggling to develop their industries, agriculture and to improve the living conditions of their peoples.

More important, Canadians are realizing that these similarities can be superficial and misleading. They can minimize the uniqueness of Latin America's evolution. It is a developing area with problems and assets quite different from those found in other developing areas like Africa and Asia. It is even difficult to refer to the area in generalities. Latin America includes Mexico, three Caribbean countries, as well as Central and South America. It covers about 8,500,000 square miles — about two and a half times the size of Europe. Within this area there are many different Latin Americas, which dif-

LATIN AMERICA

fer greatly in geography, climate, economy, population, stage of development, culture and general outlook.

The growing Canadian interest in Latin America reached a new peak in 1968 when a group of Canadian ministers and officials visited the area to discuss and review mutual interests. It was the first time that such a large group of Canadian ministers and officials had embarked on what External Affairs Minister Sharp called a "voyage of exploration."

The visit had an important effect on Canada's foreign policy review. One of the six books in the review which was released last June, was devoted to Latin America. It points out that the economic disparities between the have and the have-not nations must be reduced. It also outlines the problem in Latin America: "... while most countries possess relatively advanced growth centres, the pressure of population in those countries is on the whole heavy, there is increasing concentration in urban complexes, and the per capita GNP in most of them is less than \$500 per annum compared to a Canadian average of almost \$3,500 (Canadian) in 1968."

The report adds that the natural resources of Latin America are probably vast; at any rate, they are to a large extent untapped. "In due course judicious application of technology may well bring all the countries of that region to the point of economic 'take off' which a few of them have already reached. In the meantime, however, they face a difficult period in which economic cooperation from outside agencies and governments is very important to them. This cooperation can take such forms as research, transfers of technology, scientific exchanges, and ... It can take the form of trade. It can also take the form of straightforward development assistance."

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE

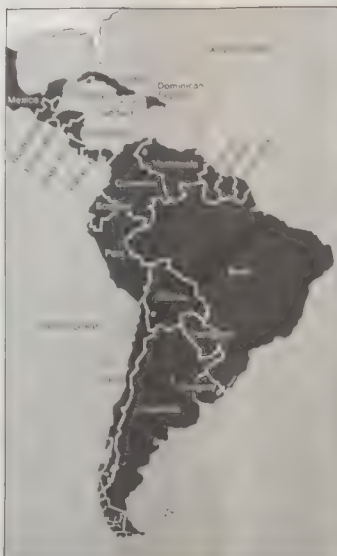
From the beginning, Canada has been a major contributor to United Nations programs operating in Latin America and in 1964 a distinct Canadian program emerged. This was arranged through the Inter-American Development Bank, which administers funds on Canada's behalf. The first allocation was for \$10,000,000 in development loan funds, which the bank used in extending long-term low-interest development assistance loans to member countries. With subsequent allocations, a total of \$60,000,000 has been made available in this way for projects suggested by member countries, assessed by the IDB, and approved by CIDA. In addition, the Canadian Government has made a total of \$15,000,000 available to the Bank in the form of long-term credits.

The strongest cultural and personal link between Canada and Latin America has been created through the work done over many years by thousands of Canadians serving in religious orders. Many educational, medical and social-development projects have been carried out successfully all across South America, and at this moment more than 2,000 Canadians are actively involved in Latin America's development by living and working there under the auspices of several Roman Catholic orders. The valuable effort of the religious organizations and of other private groups has been encouraged by assistance provided to several projects, on a matching-grant basis, by CIDA's Non-Governmental Agencies (formerly Special Programs) Division.

New goals for Canadian development assistance in this part of the world are set out clearly in the Latin America section of the 1970 foreign policy review. The annual contribution to the IDB will be continued and possibly increased, and support for private agencies will be strengthened.

Of special importance, the portion of Canada's total development assistance budget allocated to Latin America will be increased somewhat so that a bilateral (country-to-country) technical assistance program can be initiated in a systematic way, in consultation with multilateral institutions and private organizations already at work in the area, thus bringing Canada's development program for Latin America to a similar stage of maturity as our programs for other areas of the world.

The new technical assistance program will focus mainly on agriculture, education and community development. "Economic planners in most Latin American countries are now placing increasing emphasis



Men from Comas, just outside of Lima, turned out by the thousands to work on a self-help project — the installation of a water distribution system. The Oblate Fathers of Canada sparked the project, with the help of a grant from CIDA.

on activities in these fields," states the policy review. "Canada has proven expertise in these fields and the ultimate return on a relatively small investment in technical assistance is often disproportionately high. Canadian technical assistance could also be channelled into other fields in which Canada has experience — e.g., fisheries, forestry, the whole area of renewable-resource development, mining and earth sciences generally, management techniques, and legal arrangements associated with these types of economic activity."

These suggestions are now being implemented. The allocations for assistance to Latin America are being increased, and CIDA has started a bilateral program of technical assistance. CIDA teams have visited a number of countries to examine areas where Canadian technical capabilities could be effectively used. The first team went to Colombia in November, 1970, and a similar visit was made to Peru early in December. In January a second team travelled to the member countries of the Central American Common Market — Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Early in 1971 another team will be visiting several more countries including Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic.

COLOMBIA

Colombia is in many ways a country of contrasts. All the seasons tumble together here at the same time — from the steamy summer coasts to the frigid air of its Andes. One of the few remaining savage tribes in South America, the Mutilones, still live in almost impenetrable jungle near the Venezuelan border, resisting attempts to civilize them with blowguns and poison arrows. Yet Bogotá, the capital city, is a highly modern community of almost 2,000,000 persons. The country sits in a strategic spot in Latin America — directly south of Panama. It is the only country in South America with coastlines on both the Pacific and in the Caribbean. It is also the fourth largest country in Latin America, both in size and in population.

The conquest of the South American continent began from here. Although the country owes its name to Christopher Columbus, it is not known if he ever touched its shores. The first real exploration started in 1500 and the first permanent settlement was made in 1525. From the Chibcha Indians, the conquistadors learned of lakes in the interior which were places of worship. The ceremonies included purification baths by the leaders, and priests threw in gold, emeralds and precious symbols as offerings. From these stories arose the famous myth of El Dorado which drew the Spaniards deeper and deeper into the continent.

Colombia became a Spanish colony in 1549 and by the 18th century had become Spain's chief source of gold. Its rich mineral resources and good farmland gained it considerable prestige in the Spanish colonial system. The isolation of the colony resulted in its settlers developing strong loyalties, rivalries and regional characteristics. There were Indian wars, fights between civil and church officials, between exploiters and humanitarians and between the judiciary and the executive with frequent attacks by Spain's European rivals. Life in coastal towns was particularly difficult because Spain's strict trade policies resulted in piracy developing and ports were sacked many times. Discontent with the colonial system grew, and in 1810, Bogotá declared its independence. By 1819 the Republic of Colombia was proclaimed.

The country prospered after independence. However, its development was marred by uprisings, civil wars and short-lived constitutions. There was considerable friction over the role the church should play in the state. This period ended in a civil war which took almost 100,000 lives and ended in 1902. The two main political parties, which alternated in power during this period, continued their rivalry until 1957 when a democratic government was re-established with the two parties alternating the presidency every four years.

The major problems faced by Colombians are caused by the rapid population growth the country is experiencing and by the need to develop the economy. Most of its people are squeezed into the western third of the nation where the three prongs of the Andes mountains spread out into South America. On the slopes and in the valleys grows the chief crop, coffee. The Andes create major prob-

A bulldozer clears a road into the Alto Anchicaya dam site in Colombia. Canada is helping finance this major hydro-electric project with a \$16740 000 loan



lems in transportation and distribution of goods. The aircraft has become in recent years a major means of transportation, joining cities that once were linked only by tortuous mountain roads or slow river steamers.

Agriculture is the basis of the Colombian economy, with the mild coffee of its volcanic soils accounting for 70 per cent of the exports. However, sugar, cotton, tobacco, bananas and animal hides are also a source of foreign exchange. Because of the varied climate, different crops can be grown at various altitudes, including rice, corn, wheat, yucca, fruits, cocoa, barley and potatoes. Cattle raising and more recently, poultry farming, are also important industries. Major efforts are being made to reduce the country's dependence on the world price of coffee and to increase production of foodstuffs both for export and for home consumption.

The gold and emeralds that made the country a prize for the conquistadors still flow from the mines and alluvial soils. The country is the world's leading producer of emeralds, the second only to South Africa in the production of gold. It is also the second largest oil producer in South America and its salt mines could supply the whole world with this commodity for over a century.

Industrial expansion has been rapid as the result of economic incentives. However, industry still only employs 10 per cent of the working force, compared to the 49 per cent involved in agriculture.

The rapidly growing population is not only causing problems for food production. It has also created health and housing problems. This is complicated by a massive migration to urban areas. While over two-thirds of the population was rural in 1960, over one-half now live in urban areas. This rapid migration has caused more slums and greater unemployment, in spite of massive programs in housing and a national employment expansion program.

To strengthen the economy, a four-year Investment Plan was introduced in 1968 and provides for an annual growth of six per cent. In 1966 an economic frontier integration program with Ecuador was launched and there are also integration projects with the other Andean Group countries.

PERU

The sky-piercing ramparts of the Andes dominate life in Peru, a country where the Inca civilization still has an impact on everyday life.

When the Spaniards arrived in 1531, the territory now called Peru was the nucleus of the far-flung and highly developed civilization of the Incas. From their lofty stone city of Cuzco, they ruled an empire of six million inhabitants that spread over most of southwest South America. It was an agriculturally based, effectively administered empire. They built aqueducts and bridges that still stand, and carved out huge underground water storage tanks to irrigate the rich desert lands along the coast. Their roads provided a communications network that enabled them to hold the empire together. Runners, working in relay, could carry messages up to 250 miles a day with the men averaging 6½-minute miles at altitudes of up to 17,000 feet. The system was so efficient that the Spaniards kept it up until 1800.

The people paid their taxes to the Lord Inca by working on these roads, by growing food which was stored in warehouses against years of famine, and by building the magnificent temples and fortresses that still stand. When the conquistador Pizarro arrived at Cajamarca, a small Inca city in 1532, he found a plaza "larger than any in Spain, surrounded

by a high wall and strongly built buildings three times the height of a man, the finest we had seen. The Lord Inca aware of the small size of Pizarro's force and confident he could defeat it, agreed to meet the conquistador at Cajamarca. He was ambushed and taken prisoner, then executed although his followers had provided ransom for his release. The leaderless empire disintegrated (although there was some resistance for many years) and within three years Pizarro had stripped the Inca empire of its treasures.

Besides finding gold and silver the conquistadors found other things that were to have a long-range effect on western civilization. They discovered many new foods that were introduced to Europe, including corn, potatoes, tomatoes, squash, pumpkin, chili peppers and all the various types of beans except broad and soy beans. In the Upper Amazon, they also discovered the cacao (or chocolate) tree.

Peru came to be of outstanding importance in the Spanish empire. From Lima, the Spaniards ruled all their territories in South America except Venezuela. By the time of the wars of Independence, Lima had become the most distinguished and aristocratic colonial capital as well as the chief Spanish stronghold in America.

Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1821 by San Martín, and by 1824 Bolívar had completed Peru's emancipation. For the next hundred years the course of government was difficult; there were numerous revolutions, and a war with Chile left Peru exhausted and bankrupt. Foreign powers drained Peru of its resources and its Amazon lands remained largely unexplored.

A measure of security and democracy came in 1933 when the present constitution was passed. Since then, a strong middle class has started to develop, and living conditions for most of the people have improved.

During the last two decades, Peru has evolved a sound and developing economy. A rich variety of natural resources, diversified export trade, and a vigorous private sector allowed Peru to enjoy an economic growth rate of more than six per cent in the early 1960s. Its fishing industry is now the largest in the world, and has become a pillar of the economy.

Despite this favorable economic situation, Peru has a number of development problems to overcome. The mountains disrupt transportation and communications, making it extremely difficult to tap the resources of the interior. The country also faces problems with its rapidly expanding population, and in agriculture, which is not expanding as rapidly as the population.

Bringing better education and health standards to the indigenous people, most of whom are outside of the monetary system, is another problem. Descendants of the Incas and other pre-Inca races, they still live much as their ancestors did in the 15th century, generally showing a lack of interest in joining Peruvian society and making up a larger proportion of the population in Peru than in any other Latin American nation.

In agriculture, the government is supporting land reform, the opening up of new farming areas, and the relocation of people from areas where farming is not a feasible occupation. It is also carrying out irrigation projects and other land improvement schemes where needed.

To overcome the massive communications and transportation problems, the government is constructing new highways, modernizing rail lines and ports, building airports and installing telecommunications systems.

Social planning includes new housing, provision of drinkable water, drainage and sewage, public health schemes, school food programs, educational development, and a national plan for the absorption of the indigenous population into the economic and social life of the country. In the field of industry, the government is encouraging the expansion of plants (particularly those converting fish into fish-meal fertilizer) and is trying to develop the domestic table-fish industry.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Five countries of Central America have joined together in the Central American Common Market. These republics — Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua — have much in common: geography, climate, and products. But there are as many sundering differences of racial



Workmen rush to unload relief supplies from one of the Canadian Caribou aircraft which helped bring aid to the mountain villages of Peru shattered by earthquakes last year. The pier, below, is part of the port complex at Acajutla, El Salvador built with Canadian assistance.

make-up and tradition as there are among the larger nations to the south. The roots of these differences, and of the fragmentation of the area into so many nations, go back to pre-conquest times.

The northern part of the region belonged to the great empire of the Mayas and later of the Toltecs. However, the Aztecs, who established themselves later, never penetrated Central America, and when the Spaniards arrived the area was populated by a number of isolated groups, mostly shifting cultivators or nomadic hunters and fishermen.

The Spanish conquerors were attracted by two things: precious metals, and native farmers who could be Christianized and used to raise crops. There was little of either, so comparatively few Spaniards settled in the area. Those who did brought with them their grains and animals — and new diseases that reduced the Indian population drastically. The Spaniards intermarried freely with the few survivors, which accounts for the predominance of ladinos (Spanish-Indian) in Central America today — except in Guatemala where most of the native people were located, and in Costa Rica where they had been virtually wiped out.

The colonial populations were too poor, too isolated and too widely scattered to make restrictive controls by Spain possible or necessary, and the area took little interest in the first revolutionary movements in Latin America. Finally in 1820 revolution came and an attempt was made to set up a federal republic covering the whole region. However, the areas had grown in isolation and their interests differed. The federation soon disintegrated. Various other confederation schemes were attempted over the years but never met with success. Instead there were a variety of alliances and wars.

But great changes have started to come over Central America in recent years. The area always suffered from poverty. During colonial times trade with the mother country was confined to a small amount of silver and gold, a little cacao and sugar, some cochineal and indigo. In the present century the great banana plantations, the growing trade in cotton and coffee, and industrialization have brought some prosperity and greater stability.

The tradition of self-sufficiency in isolation, rooted in the original native tribes and persisting throughout the colonial period, remains a major force, yet the need for greater development demands closer economic integration. In 1961 the five republics formed the Central American Common Market (CACM) to weld themselves into one sizeable and reasonably viable economic unit: where each was too weak to prosper, solidarity might be a way out of economic distress. The new organization proved to be a model of successful economic integration, and the region enjoyed a period of strong growth. Advance to the next stage of Common Market development now depends on the resolution of intergovernmental difficulties.

COSTA RICA

A small country, smaller than Nova Scotia, Costa Rica is sometimes called the Switzerland of Central America. Its rugged ranges, capped by still-active volcanoes, rise sharply from the jungles of the coast and cradle a high central plateau. In this fertile heartland, coffee farmers ride their gaily painted ox carts, and railroad ties and telegraph poles take root in rich soil: it is a nation of small farms, high culture, and political stability. Costa Rica prides itself on having more teachers than soldiers, on its high literacy rate and its democratic government, and on the highest living standard in Central America.

The first permanent settlement in the country was made in 1564, and since there were few Indians the population has remained basically Spanish. Because the colony was of little interest to Spain, no system of aristocracy developed and the colony became a democracy. In 1889 Costa Rica held the first fully-free elections in all of Latin America. Since then, with the exception of two brief periods in 1917-1919 and in 1948, it has operated as a democracy.

Most of the people work in agriculture, which provides most of the country's export earnings. The main crops for export are bananas, coffee, cocoa, honey, cattle, sugar, rice and corn. Development in agriculture has been stimulated by various national assistance programs which help farmers with improved seed, planting methods and crop variation. An extension service, minimum prices support, and credit are encouraging the expansion of production of basic foodstuffs such as rice, beans and corn, which have helped the country become self-sufficient in most agricultural products. Other products such as fruits, mushrooms, and strawberries offer good development possibilities and there is still a considerable amount of good agricultural land available for development.

Industry in Costa Rica is on a small scale involving only 12 per cent of the active population in 1968. However, it is growing rapidly, stimulated by the system of tax incentives in the Central American Common Market which offers manufacturers a wider market and new investment possibilities.

Although Costa Rica is the most advanced socially and politically of the five republics, there is still a need for development assistance. The country remains largely dependent on agriculture and is becoming increasingly dependent on coffee and bananas. Industrialization is only beginning to make a significant impact. The country is lacking in most of the basic natural resources. No commercially ex-

ploitable oil has been found, there are no coal deposits, and deposits of iron and non-ferrous metals are insignificant. Even though there is still land available, the rapidly growing population is going to force the country to turn to intensive industrialization.

EL SALVADOR

This is the smallest country in Latin America — a strip of land along the Pacific 200 miles long and a maximum of 62 miles wide. It is also the most industrialized and most prosperous of the five Central American republics. It emerged as an independent republic in 1841 on the break-up of the Central American Confederation. The creoles reaped the greatest benefits from the war of independence, retaining their already considerable economic power through the ownership of the big coffee estates and acquiring political power as well. The country's history has been one of political disturbances, although relative stability was achieved in the period 1900-30 and in the 1950s. A new constitution provides a republican, democratic and representative form of government.

In spite of the industrialization, coffee is still the basis of prosperity. The profits have found their way into the creation of a beautiful capital, into a good system of roads and railways, and into ports along the coast. The standard of living of the artisan class has risen, but that of the agricultural laborer has remained low, though with a tendency to improve. The government is also trying to improve living standards, particularly outside the capital, with water and sewage systems. Housing is being improved in the capital and in other towns. There is a high illiteracy rate (52 per cent) but education is free and obligatory where the government has been able to provide it. High seasonal unemployment and uneven distribution of income are other problems.

Possibly the overriding problem is the population explosion, and as a result there is heavy pressure on the land. There are already some 400 persons per square mile, and the population could double in the next 25 years. Only a limited amount of land remains available, but improved agricultural techniques can still raise the output on most of the non-commercial farms.

The lack of iron, coal and any source of energy other than hydroelectric has prevented the rise of heavy industry. However, secondary industry, mostly related to the processing or production of light consumer goods, has been developing well and the economic infrastructure, such as roads, electric power and commercial banking facilities, is fairly well developed. The present political and economic stability has resulted in a favorable investment climate.

GUATEMALA

In the lowland tropical jungles and mahogany forests in the north of this nation, a region now almost unpopulated, the great Maya civilization flourished in its classic form from the fourth to ninth centuries A.D. As a result, Guatemala has the largest concentration of Indians to be found in any of the five Central American republics. Even today, the pure-blooded descendants of the Maya make up almost half of the population of the country, with the remainder largely of mixed Spanish and Indian descent.

It was in Guatemala City that revolt against Spain in Central America flared in 1821. Since becoming an independent nation in 1840, Guatemala has experienced a turbulent history, passing through a series of dictatorships broken only by short periods of representative government.

The Indian population, as in other countries, has played only a very small role in the economic and political development of the country. However, the ladinos are politically conscious and have entered the economic life of the nation.

Because of Guatemala's rich soil, agriculture is the economic activity. There is a heavy but decreasing dependence on coffee as an export crop. The large commercial farms producing coffee and other export crops have been able to keep the growth of the gross domestic product relatively steady over the decade. Most farmers, however, carry out subsistence cultivation, producing nothing

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for sale, and very few changes have taken place in the land tenure system over the years. Another problem is education: 70 per cent of the people are illiterate.

Guatemala has been in the forefront of the Central American economic integration movement in recent years, which officials feel will help stimulate the growth of the country's economy.

HONDURAS

Both Spaniards and Negroes first came to Honduras to live in 1524, the Spaniards to farm the land and exploit the scattered findings of gold and silver, and the Negroes to serve as laborers. The country was long considered the most impoverished and least developed of the Central American republics, but in this century it has moved politically, economically and culturally toward a livelier participation in the affairs of the hemisphere.

Just before the turn of the century, Honduras underwent a renaissance, during which the first roads were built, money was stabilized, mines were developed and university and secular primary education was made available. By 1924 the country enjoyed free elections and by the end of the 1930s had become the world's foremost producer of bananas. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the pulse of life quickened. Schools were built on a scale never before envisioned, public health programs were strengthened, a social security system was introduced, and a labor code gave dignity to employees and their unions. The results can be seen in statistics, some hopeful, some distressing. The gross national product and the exports have climbed, and so has the per capita income. However, this increase in income has been greatly reduced by inflation. Manufacturing has grown and the number of persons involved in agriculture has dropped from 83 to 67 per cent of the population, while various service occupations have developed. The trends indicate a move from a subsistence to a developing economy.

There has also been a lessening dependence on bananas, as timber exports from the pine forests of the uplands have grown. Coffee, another major export, has remained at a constant level. Lead and zinc have been added to silver as significant commodities, and there has been diversification into cotton and livestock. There have also been new investments made in the banana industry to keep it competitive.

On the social side, the annual death rate has dropped, and more children are in school. Illiteracy has dropped from 65 per cent in 1950 to 53 per cent in 1961. To improve difficult living conditions in the rural areas, the government has also been devoting considerable funds to the construction of wells and the distribution of drinking water.

NICARAGUA

This is the largest and the most sparsely populated of the Central American republics. Most of its million-and-a-half people are found in the steamy Pacific lowlands rather than in the mountainous highlands of the centre and the rain-drenched jungles of the Caribbean coast. The country takes its name from Nicara, an Indian chief who reigned when the Spaniards first came. Nicaragua became independent in 1838, and as in other Central American republics, dissension between the Conservatives and Liberals kept the country in turmoil. These conditions made possible the adventure of the U.S. filibuster, William Walker, who was able to take over as President of part of the country in 1856. He was evicted in 1857 when the Liberals and Conservatives united to drive him out.

Comparative peace followed this episode, but the Liberals and Conservatives were still unable to compromise their points of view and by the 20th century there was again unrest. In 1912 the United States landed a contingent of Marines to restore order, beginning an era of active intervention in Nicaragua which lasted, except for an interval (1925-27) when the Marines were withdrawn, until 1933.

In 1956, General A. Somoza, who had led the country for 20 years, was assassinated. His son, Luis A. Somoza, succeeded him as President and



remained in office until he retired in 1963. He was succeeded by Rene Schick Gutierrez, who died in 1966. General Anastasio Somoza Debayle then became President for a five-year term.

Nicaragua's economy has developed in three stages. During the first 100 years of independence, Nicaraguans paid little attention to the cultivation of bananas and coffee exported by their neighbors. Then after the Second World War, coffee was planted, interest was shown in raising sesame, and a market developed for lumber. The 1950s were the decade of cotton, as a virtual agricultural revolution swept the farm areas. Coffee continued to sell well, and there was diversification into cattle, sugar and rice. The 1960s saw a new surge ahead and by 1963 only Costa Rica did better with outgoing trade. The government has encouraged diversification and now even Havana-type tobacco is produced.

The agriculture can be divided into two types, commercial and subsistence. The commercial farmers generally hold the best land and produce the export crops. The subsistence farmers grow mainly maize, rice and beans, making use of the poorest soils and steepest slopes. Yields are generally very low and the farmer rarely grows enough for his own use. As a result thousands of them seek temporary seasonal employment in the commercial plantations.

Industry is still on a small scale but is increasing rapidly. The government is promoting growth in this, as well as agriculture, by increasing available financial resources, improving tax administration, and stepping up expenditure on infrastructure such as roads and power projects. Funds are also being used to improve education and health.

BRAZIL

Brazil spreads over nearly half of South America, supporting almost half of the continent's population and hiding vast natural resources. It is the fifth largest country in the world, after the USSR, Canada, China and the United States.

The country's industrial potential is immense. Minerals, timber and water power within its borders can supply most of the materials needed by a modern economy. The state of Minas Gerais alone contains nearly a fourth of the earth's known iron reserves, the bulk of it still waiting the miner's pick. Brazil's cascades and rapids, if tapped, could make her the seventh largest producer of electrical power in the world.

A variety of soils and climates support almost any agricultural product. Only 2 per cent of the land is under cultivation, yet the country produces nearly 40 per cent of the world's coffee, more than half of South America's bananas, and huge stocks of sugar cane, oranges, corn, rice, nuts, cotton and beans.

Like most other South American countries, Brazil has a large undeveloped interior. Its factories, cities and farmlands dot a narrow coastal strip far from the interior wilderness of rain forest, swamp and highland savannah. However, the ultra-modernist capital of Brasilia, built to attract men and machines to the interior, is having its effect. The Trans-Amazon highway, which was started last year, is also aimed at opening up the interior. It will run some 3,100 miles, from Recife on the Atlantic to the Peruvian border, through one of the world's largest remaining untapped areas, where workers will get their pay cheques from a computer brought into the jungle for that purpose. This project, like the Urubupunga hydroelectric complex west of São Paulo, is so large it will be visible from the moon.

The nation differs from others on the continent, however, in that it was settled and developed by the Portuguese. Brazil was discovered in 1500 by the Portuguese navigator Pedro Cabral and was ruled as a colony until the early nineteenth century, when the Portuguese court fled there to escape the Napoleonic invasion. It then became the centre of the Portuguese empire and the only monarchy ever to exist in Latin America. The country remained a monarchy until 1889 when dissatisfaction among the landowners led to the exile of the King to Europe and a military group proclaimed Brazil a republic.

The nation during these early years went through a series of "booms". First was sugar. Cane had been introduced in 1532 and the wealthy settlers of the northeast who had the necessary capital to exploit the crop and to buy Negro slaves to work it soon began producing major crops. During the latter half of the 16th and the whole of the 17th centuries, the northeast was the world's prime source of sugar.

The poorer settlers to the south, looking for a source of wealth, sent out many expeditions, one of which struck gold in 1698. Diamonds were also discovered in 1797. The sugar planters took part in this boom, since sugar profits had fallen as competition with other countries increased. The gold boom lasted for a hundred years, transforming the area around Rio de Janeiro from a wilderness into a well-populated agricultural and mining region. Rio developed as an outlet for this area.

The next boom was in coffee. Planting began near Rio de Janeiro and in other areas near the coast but by 1825 it was concentrated in the area west of the capital, where coffee cultivation attracted a large number of immigrants after 1850. Other booms and recessions involved rubber (which foreign competition wiped out after 1912) in the Amazon valley, cotton, oranges, cocoa and even mate tea.

Agriculture remains the basis of the economy, accounting for 25 per cent of the national income and 70 per cent of Brazil's exports. The most important crops are coffee and cocoa (the world's second largest supply), cotton, sugar, tobacco, beans, maize and rice.

Industry is expanding rapidly, however, especially in the São Paulo area, whose output accounts for over 80 per cent of the national total. The Southern Central region is one of the fastest-growing industrial and agricultural areas in the world. Some of the main industries are food processing, steel

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production, automobile manufacture, cement and oil refining.

Generally, development has been focussed in the southeastern states of Minas Gerais, Guanabara, Paraná and São Paulo. The vast north-central and western areas comprising the basin of the Amazon and its tributaries remain unexploited and in some places have unexplored potential. There is a wide variety of plentiful minerals in these areas and exploration continues to add new discoveries.

WORKING THROUGH THE BANK

Visits to these countries by CIDA teams and the follow-up visits by experts that will take place soon, do not mean that other countries are being excluded from the technical assistance program. CIDA will be undertaking projects in a number of other Latin American countries in which suitable projects are identified.

Besides this new bilateral program, there is the loan program carried out through the Inter-American Development Bank. These funds, for economic, technical and educational assistance, have been made available on terms at least as favorable as those offered in the International Development Association (50 year maturities at ¼ of one per cent). The loans are administered by the Inter-American Development Bank because of its knowledge and experience in development work in Latin America.

A total of 13 projects are being implemented with these funds.

El Salvador — Acajutla Port Development \$3,240,000

The Acajutla project involves an extension to the existing dock, the installation of bulk loading and unloading equipment, construction of a bulk warehouse, and harbor dredging. This work, now completed, has tripled the capacity of El Salvador's main port, which handles much of the Central American Common Market's freight traffic. Canada has also agreed to help finance the construction of a breakwater that will further increase the port's capacity and improve its efficiency.

Ecuador — Guayas River Basin Study \$3,860,000

The Guayas River basin is believed to have exceptional agricultural potential, and a comprehensive plan for its development is being worked out.

In the first phase of studies, completed successfully in 1968, the basin's economic potential was investigated to identify agricultural projects and establish guidelines for timber exploitation and forest management.

A loan was then made available to pursue final design and feasibility studies of projects identified, including irrigation systems, flood-control measures, and agricultural extension and credit plans. The proposed Daule-Peripa dam, besides benefiting irrigation and overcoming floods, would offer 100 megawatts of hydroelectric potential.

Projects for the basin are emerging not singly in isolation, but as elements in an integrated plan for regional development.

Paraguay — Highway Studies \$800,000

A feasibility study and final design for 124 miles of the Trans-Chaco Route and for a section of the highway completing the link from Asunción to the Brazilian border have been prepared. The Paraguayan Ministry of Public Works has been authorized to use \$190,000 remaining in the account for designing a road from San Lorenzo to Asunción.

Argentina — Feasibility Study \$756,000

The funds are financing updating of a feasibility study of the Salto Grande Power Project, a proposed multi-million-dollar electrical power generating project.

Mexico — Pre-Investment Studies \$540,000

This loan is being used to finance pre-feasibility studies mainly for irrigation, water and sewerage projects, roads, transportation and industrial projects. A sub-loan of \$64,000 for forestry studies has also been approved.



School children will benefit under Canada's new bilateral program. Education is one of the areas of concentration.

Central American Bank For Economic Integration — Various Projects \$3,780,000

The loan is being used to supplement the resources of the Central American Fund for Economic Integration which was established by CABEL in 1965 to finance infrastructure projects such as highways, agricultural commodity storage installations, industrial parks, and telecommunications and electrical connections. A highway study in Nicaragua is being carried out with a \$100,000 Canadian contribution, and a \$2,500,000 project will improve the coastal port of El Bluff and its upstream trans-shipment port, Rama, on the Escondido River, as part of Nicaragua's plan to develop the relatively isolated south-east Atlantic coast region.

Chile — State Technical University \$4,320,000

Laboratory and other equipment valued at \$3,780,000 is being financed from this loan, along with the cost of hiring Canadian advisers and consultants. \$540,000 has also been earmarked for training Chilean professors in Canada under a program that has been operating for the past two years. The aim is to improve the standards of the University and extend its facilities to meet the growing need, particularly for engineers and technicians.

Peru — Feasibility Studies \$540,000

This loan will be used to finance a program of pre-investment studies in both the public and private sectors. It includes feasibility, engineering, regional, sectoral and sub-sectoral studies.

Chile — Telecommunications \$4,320,000

The Canadian loan will be used to help provide a modern telecommunications system and to interconnect it with those of other Latin American countries.

Colombia — Pre-Investment Studies \$1,080,000

The Colombian National Planning Agency is using this loan to finance studies to identify development projects and establish their technical and economic feasibility. These studies are in the agriculture and power sectors.

Brazil — Airport Feasibility Study \$847,000

This project is aimed at improving air services and the Canadian funds are being used for the first phase — a study of the economic and technical viability of the main International Airport of Rio, as well as recommendations for improvements at other principal airports.

Brazil — Belém Power Project \$9,320,000

The steam power plant being built through this loan will help meet the electrical needs of the city of Belém. In addition to the Belém project, approval has been given for a loan of \$864,000 for technical and engineering supervision of a multi-million dollar project to expand and improve the distribution systems of nine electrical companies in the northeast of Brazil. A further \$864,000 loan is being used by Electrobras (which is building Belém) to retain Canadian consulting engineers to advise them in the fields of high-voltage transmission and hydroelectric plant programming.

Colombia — Alto Anchicaya Power Project \$16,740,000

This is the biggest hydroelectric power project ever undertaken in Latin America and, up to the time of signing, was the largest loan made by both the IDB and CIDA. It involves construction of hydroelectric power facilities on the Alto Anchicaya River near the city of Cali, including a storage reservoir, power tunnel and penstock, powerhouse, transformers, switching station and transmission lines. It will form part of an integrated power system linking Bogotá, Medellín and Cali.

Special Programs

Besides these projects, there are 18 more being supported through the Canadian government's program for non-governmental agencies. These are basically private programs, undertaken by Canadian non-profit, non-governmental organizations who now have well over 2000 persons working in Latin America. The programs are vital as a complement and a supplement to the official aid program, particularly in areas where their private character enables them to operate more effectively than governments. Because of their importance, CIDA's Non-Governmental Organizations Division supplies funds to encourage, strengthen and increase the participation of non-governmental organizations in developmental work. It does this by making grants on a "matching" principle, usually up to one-third of the budget for a project. Detailed stories on several of these projects have appeared in past issues of *International Development*.

In Honduras, CIDA is helping La Société des Missions Étrangères to undertake a socio-economic development program. In Guatemala, the Diocese of Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière is receiving assistance with a community development project at El Quetzan and the Diocese of Sault Ste-Marie with the construction of a farmers' centre at Zacapa. In Mexico, CIDA is helping the Canadian Labor Congress support the Inter-American Institute of Labor Studies at Cuernavaca, and also helped in the co-ordination of the Inter-American Student Programs 1970 summer program.

In Bolivia, Les Missionnaires Oblats de Marie-Immaculée are receiving assistance in mounting a basic education program using radio and other mass media to teach people to read and write. CIDA is also helping the same order organize a development centre at Oruro. In Brazil, the Mission de Sharnbrooke au Brésil is financing training programs in community development and the provision of mechanical equipment for co-operatives at Maranhão, and the Mennonite Central Committee is undertaking a rural development program, including a project that will teach people how to raise chickens — an inexpensive source of protein.

Care of Canada is installing water pumps in communities in Ecuador to give them a safe source of drinking water, again with financial assistance from CIDA. In Peru the Canadian Red Cross Society is supporting a Junior Red Cross Educational Centre; the Medical Friends of Peru are providing furnishings and equipment for a development centre in Lima; Les Missionnaires Oblats de Marie-Immaculée are helping a local co-operative in Lima construct a water system and are running a technical education program in the barriada of Comas; the Missions Franciscaines have undertaken a social, cultural and economic development program in the diocese of St. Joseph of the Amazon; and the Oblate Missions of Peru are building co-operative housing at Chica Baja, running an industrial school at Comas, and supporting an agricultural development centre for farmers along the Central Huallaga Jungle Marginal Highway.

Another type of assistance has also now been made available in Latin America and in other developing parts of the world. CIDA's Business and Industry Division is helping Canadian firms to undertake studies that could lead to the establishment of new businesses in developing countries. This assistance is aimed at encouraging Canadians to invest funds in developing countries in a way that is of benefit both to the investor and the country.

June of 1970 became the most dramatic period in our relations with Latin America, as Canada and many other countries rushed to help survivors of the massive earthquakes that buried whole cities and killed an estimated 75,000 people in Peru. CIDA spent more than a million dollars to send X-ray units, tents, blankets, food, clothing, and cash contributions, with particularly valuable co-operation being given by the Canadian Armed Forces and the Government of Ontario. In a year when extraordinary natural disasters carried the need for emergency relief operations to new levels, the Peruvian tragedy, like the deadly East Pakistan tidal wave, looms as an awesome landmark.



On his Caribbean mission the Hon. Paul Martin discusses a \$1.3 million loan to the Jamaican Development Bank with (left to right) Mr. Abe Issa, Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors, the Hon. Edward Seaga, Jamaica's Minister of Finance and Planning, Mr. Percy Beckwith, Financial Secretary, and Mr. Victor Moore, Canada's High Commissioner to Jamaica.

Latin American policy outlined

The following excerpt from the Government's foreign policy review outlines the new policy on international development assistance as it affects Latin America.

In the capital assistance field, the Government wishes to continue to work through the Inter-American Development Bank. Canada is a member of other regional banks that accept non-regional members — the Asian and Caribbean Development Banks — and is prepared to enter into an active association with the African Development Bank. The Government believes that it is feasible to work out with the Inter-American Bank a basis for a future association. . . . However, because membership in the Bank would absorb a relatively high proportion of Canada's total development assistance budget, the Government does not contemplate joining the Bank at the present time but, will keep this possibility under review either as an aspect of the larger question of joining the OAS or as a proposition which in itself merits consideration.

In the technical assistance field, the Government wishes to proceed more on a bilateral basis. At the same time, it is recognized that a Canadian technical assistance program in Latin America should be operated so as effectively to supplement existing programs, whether multilateral or bilateral, in that area. To this end, a bilateral Canadian program will be carried out in consultation with multilateral institutions already operating in Latin America and also with those private organizations which have special knowledge of the region. The Canadian program will also need to be selective in area and scope. Initiation of a bilateral technical assistance program in Latin America will bring Canada's development assistance program for that area broadly into line with its programs for other areas in which Canada is working through both multilateral and bilateral channels.

On the above basis, Canadian development assistance to Latin America will increase and expand in the following ways, which, taken together, will in absolute terms more than double the present allocation of development assistance to Latin America and in relative terms somewhat increase the proportion of Canada's development assistance directed to that area:

a) The present annual contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank will be continued, and may be increased if mutually agreeable arrangements can be negotiated with the Bank — for example, with respect to procurement and simplification of the administration of the Canadian credit.

b) A bilateral technical assistance program will be initiated

c) Support for Canadian private agencies providing development assistance to Latin America will be increased

d) Other ways of encouraging the private sector to participate in Latin American development will be sought

e) Careful consideration will be given to ways in which Canada could directly assist development assistance or development research through multilateral bodies such as the ECLA

If the International Development Research Centre devotes attention to Latin American problems, this will add an important new dimension to Canada's relationship with Latin America in the development assistance field.

Policy for '70's

(Continued from page 1)

among donor and recipient countries, and to the objectives of social development which I have been describing".

The continuing effort to speed the progress of projects is being intensified in several ways. Mr. Gérin-Lajoie said, citing the new flexibility made possible by the Foreign Policy Review, the recent reorganization of CIDA's Operations Branch into a form closely parallel to Planning Branch, and the possibility of a measure of decentralization in the future.

To awaken personal interest and involvement in Canada's official program of international development assistance, Mr. Gérin-Lajoie noted that CIDA must intensify its public information program. The voluntary work of non-governmental organizations, he added, "is impressive evidence of public support for international development" (over one hundred such agencies provide funds and workers valued at more than \$30 million yearly), and Canadian business, too, can be drawn into creative participation in the growth of the developing countries.

"International development has its basis in the idea of a shared world, of solidarity among all people in the world", said Mr. Gérin-Lajoie. "Canada's contribution should not only be a financial and technical one. It must also have a humanistic foundation . . . founded on the belief that humanity, for all its superficial divisions, is an indivisible and closely-knit community where any significant development in one group has an inevitable and swift repercussion on the whole. We cannot avoid our responsibilities; the challenge is to face them with spirit and imagination."

Bilateral program for Latin America

(Continued from page 1)

come by the end of the program. Besides this, scientists will be involved in solving the problems of introducing existing breeds of swine into tropical areas and feeding them cassava. Between 15 and 20 agronomists will be trained in the Cassava-swine system and these men will initiate extension programs in their own countries. Responsibility for overall project management will rest with the International Development Research Centre and the activities of CIAT will be supplemented by those at universities in Canada, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Africa and possibly Indian organizations.

CIAT was established in 1970 to develop the agricultural and economic potential of the lowland tropic through research, training and the strengthening of national capacities in agriculture. Work is being done on beef and swine production, rice, corn, legumes, tropical root crops and agricultural systems. It has been financed mainly by the W. K. Kellogg, Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and US AID.

Triticale Breeding Project

A further \$3,250,000 will be used to support a Triticale breeding project at the International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) in Mexico. Triticale is a man-made plant derived by crossing wheat (Triticum) with rye (Secale). Development of this plant has taken place at CIMMYT under a team of plant breeders and scientists from the University of Manitoba.

Triticale has proven to be a source of exceptionally high quality protein. Some strains already come close to being as efficient a source of protein as whole powdered eggs — the best source now available. Protein efficiency is measured by noting the growth effects of a diet based on the grain.

Work undertaken in the next few years will be decisive in the development of the new plant.

This development will be taking place at a time when the per capita consumption of protein has declined on a world-wide basis — drastically so in many countries where protein deficiency disease, or kwashiorkor, is widespread.

The project will be administered for CIDA by the International Development Research Centre and some of the re-

search work will be undertaken at Canadian Universities.

CIMMYT is an organization of considerable international standing. It was founded in 1943 and has been financed primarily by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its best known accomplishment is the development of Mexican dwarf wheat which sparked the "Green Revolution".

Technical Assistance to the Guatemalan Telecommunications Authority

The Republic of Guatemala is currently preparing detailed feasibility and design studies leading up to an expansion of its telecommunications network valued at \$20,000,000.

In support of this effort, five Canadian experts will go to Guatemala during 1971 for a period of nine months to a year to assist the Guatemalan telecommunications authority in some aspects of the preparation of these studies. Also during 1971, five Guatemalan telecommunications engineers will be trained in Canada for a period of six months in the operation and management of the new system.

Bilateral Technical Assistance — The New Program

The new bilateral (country-to-country) technical assistance program has been established as the result of recommendations in the Canadian Government's recent review of foreign policy. The program will focus mainly on agriculture, education and community development. Besides this, the review recommended that the annual contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank be continued and possibly increased, and support for private agencies be strengthened.

The Canadian program in Latin America was established in 1964, with the allocation of \$10,000,000 to the Inter-American Development Bank which administers funds on Canada's behalf. With subsequent allocations, a total of \$60,000,000 has been made available for projects suggested by member countries of the Bank, assessed by the IDB and approved by CIDA. In addition, the Canadian government has made a total of \$15,000,000 available to the Bank in the form of long-term credits. There are also more than 2,000 Canadians, mostly missionaries, undertaking development work in Latin America and CIDA has encouraged their work by providing assistance to several projects, on a matching-grant basis.

Caribbean trip by Paul Martin

(Continued from page 1)

can now be launched, Mr. Sharp announced, as earlier misunderstandings have been cleared up. "The Canadian government proposes to explore the use of regional institutions", said Mr. Sharp, "but in the meantime is open to applications for projects from eligible governments".

Other matters considered by the government in the light of Senator Martin's report to the cabinet included immigration policy, trading problems, administration of Canadian development assistance, and encouragement of responsible investment through the programs of the Canadian International Development Agency and the Export Development Corporation.

In a comprehensive address to the Senate on December 8, Senator Martin reported that he had gone to the Caribbean to contribute to Canada's dialogue with the governments in the area and "to listen to any points of view which they might wish to ad-

vance". He found "no evidence of any serious deterioration . . . in the great fund of goodwill which they have toward Canada", despite anxieties felt during 1970 over such issues as the Sir George Williams University incident, the sugar rebate question, and Canadian investment. He observed that everywhere "responses were overwhelmingly warm and not merely perfunctory", news reporting was accurate and free of bias, and official discussions were "cordial, intimate, and frank".

Misunderstandings had existed about the agricultural fund, Senator Martin noted, but "when I explained that the Canadian offer was independent of the sugar rebates issue, that the fund was replenishable and could be substantially untied, and that it represented a genuine attempt by the Canadian Government to offer help of a generous kind in a sector to which the Commonwealth Caribbean attached high priority, the reception quickly became enthusiastic."

New problems will likely arise from our close and complex relationship with the Commonwealth Caribbean, said the former Secretary of State for External Affairs, but they can be resolved through future dialogue, particularly since the Commonwealth Caribbean countries "tend to feel comfortable", as one leader put it, in dealing with Canada "because of our many shared traditions and similar policies."

CALA and its work: Strengthening our ties with Latin America

This article was prepared by Michael Lubbock of the Canadian Association for Latin America, to explain CALA's role in the growing relationship between Canada and the Latin American countries.

What is CALA? Why was it formed? Who does it speak for, and how does it plan to contribute to the future growth of Canadian relations with Latin America?

Some three or four years ago a small group of Canadian businessmen, led by the late Mr. Grant Glasco, then President of Brascan (formerly Brazilian Traction), started to think deeply about an important question: Canada's presence in Latin American affairs.

These Canadians, and many people in other countries, felt that Canada ought to be an active member of the Inter-American Council on Commerce and Production (or CICYP, from its initials in Spanish), which links the private business sectors of the Americas for discussion of common problems and concerns, and for studying means of co-operating in the economic growth of the Latin American countries. For some time the best way for Canada to play its part in CICYP was not clear, largely because of inadequate knowledge about Latin America on the part of Canadians and lack of any institution devoted to overcoming this by research, study and education.

It was realized that a radical change would not come merely through chance and the passage of time. A deeper knowledge of Latin America and a clearer appreciation of how Latin Americans feel about themselves and their countries had to be developed not only in government and business circles but also throughout schools, universities, the press, radio and television, and citizens' groups, generally, for understanding between nations depends on more than close diplomatic and commercial contacts. To achieve such a profound change, there had to be some rallying point: an institution dedicated to Latin America and its affairs, with active high-level support in Canada, to serve as a source of guidance and information and a focal point for discussion, study and the crystallization of views and policy.

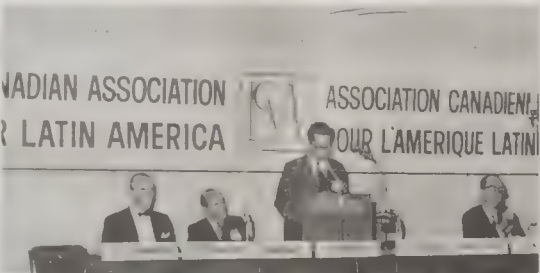
The Canadian Inter-American Association, founded in 1943, had already done a great deal to bring Canada and Latin America closer together, but its aims and functions were not as broad as those now felt to be necessary. It was decided to create a new institution with which the Canadian Inter-American Association would merge. In May 1969 the Canadian Association for Latin America was established, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Robert Winters, following the death of Mr. Glasco in September 1968. Mr. Winters had both the knowledge and the prestige to gather support for the Association (CALA) in a way that few other men in Canada could have done; and his memorial, after his sudden death in October 1969, was a CALA membership of 57 companies and professional firms after only 18 months of effective existence.

The Chairman of CALA is now Mr. John Kazakoff, President of Canadian International Power Company Limited, which has subsidiary companies in Bolivia, Barbados, El Salvador and Venezuela. Mr. Kazakoff has spent many years working in Latin America and brings to the work of CALA a rich knowledge of Latin American sentiment and conditions.

CALA was born at the auspicious moment when the Canadian Government had decided to develop closer relationships with Latin America. This was shown, first, by the powerful mission, including five cabinet ministers, which



CALA's October conference on "The development and integration of the Americas" was the first such high-level assembly on Latin American affairs ever to take place in Canada. Seated at head table left to right: F. J. E. Lockhart, President Noranda Manufacturing Ltd. and Chairman CALA 1st ad hoc Investment Committee, John Phelps, President, CICYP, J. S. Proctor, Vice-Chairman CALA Board of Governors, Dr. Jose Antonio Mayobre, Adviser, Central Bank of Venezuela, Hon. Jean-Luc Papin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, John Kazakoff, President Canadian International Power Co. Ltd., Dr. Felipe Herrera, then President of the Inter-American Development Bank, V. O. Marquez, Chairman and President of Northern Electric Co. Ltd., Georges Landau, Assistant to the Chairman of CIAP, Duncan Campbell, Chairman of CALA's Publicity Committee.



During sessions of the two-day conference held at Ottawa's Chateau Laurier to increase Canadian awareness of Latin America, experts examined many aspects of our relationship. Left to right: Michael Lubbock, Executive Director of CALA, V. O. Marquez, a member of CALA's Board of Governors, Dr. Jose Antonio Mayobre, of the Central Bank of Venezuela, John Phelps, President of CICYP.

visited many Latin American countries in November 1968, and recently by the publication of the Foreign Policy Review on Latin America, with its definition of many ways in which Canada can become more active in inter-American institutions and expand trade and investment, development aid, cultural ties and information.

CALA's aims might be briefly defined as seeking to get Canada more deeply involved with Latin America, or, alternatively, trying to make Canada realize that she is integrally a part of the Americas and act on that realization.

But relatively few Canadians have lived or worked in Latin America, have known Latin Americans personally, have studied their problems closely or gained an appreciation of Latin American life and temperament, needs and achievements. Government activity and business enterprise will not grow as is hoped unless supported by a solid base of informed and concerned public opinion, so the first task will be to promote in Canada a greater understanding of the Latin American countries, at the same time making Latin Americans more aware of all that Canada has to offer, and of her growing interest in her Latin American neighbours.

Since it is supported by the business community in Canada, CALA will work specifically towards an expansion of trade and of participation by Canadian companies in Latin America's development. In the growth of co-operation between Latin America and Canada, much can and must be done by the

national governments and by the great multinational institutions, but the private sector must also play its full part.

To inform and educate, the Association has created an Information Centre — perhaps the best of its kind in Canada, not only because of its wealth of material, but also because of the generous help given by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in providing answers to difficult questions.

CALA's Information Centre expects to provide quick replies to enquiries on current events and on economic, political, and financial developments throughout Latin America. It also plans to provide films, photographic exhibits, and speakers with first-hand knowledge of Latin American countries, for schools, universities and citizens' groups of all kinds, and material for newspaper and magazine articles and for radio and television programs for stations throughout Canada. Greater coverage of Latin American affairs can only come gradually and along with a growth in public interest, but such interest can be encouraged by the press and particularly by television, with its great impact in the modern world.

As a catalyst, CALA is planning study groups, conferences, and, to the extent allowed by its resources, research on all aspects of Latin American affairs to show Canadian business the attractive possibilities of greater trade and investment, particularly through joint ventures. One important benefit could be

the sharing of Canada's experience in dealing with its own growth and development.

Canada is in the peculiar position of being a developed and a still-developing country, of being simultaneously an importer and exporter of capital and technology. In the not-too-distant past, Canada had to face the same kinds of problems as those of Latin America. In solving them it has accumulated many specialized skills relevant to developing economies; indeed, it still has to cope with questions of continuing growth, based on rich natural resources, expanding population, and even greater industrialization. Canada would be happy to share with its southern neighbours whatever could be useful to them from this parallel experience.

CALA's study groups and conferences should lead to a better definition of policies and objectives to guide business in its increasing involvement with Latin America, and may make a further contribution by representing the combined views of business, as expressed through the Association's meetings, to the Canadian Government. Where the results of such deliberations are of general interest, they will be widely disseminated to the public.

CALA will also try to help the development of Latin American studies in Canada. We hope to see a steady growth in the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese in schools and an expansion of specialized Latin American courses and studies in the universities, with graduates entering the business world and contributing to the growth of Canadian commercial and industrial activities throughout Latin America.

CALA's first year inevitably was spent in mobilizing a membership and an income, and in making the Association widely known. Now, in the second year, constructive action is beginning.

Perhaps the most important event in recent months was that, at the CICYP Executive Commission meeting in Rio de Janeiro in March, 1970, CALA was accepted into membership in representation of the Canadian business community. This brings us right into the Latin American family and into contact with the private sectors of the other countries. At CICYP meetings and in their many studies we intend to contribute from our own experience as a developing country. But naturally for a while we shall need to listen rather than to talk.

Canada is not a member of the OAS, so it cannot be officially represented on the Business Advisory Board of OAS (though CALA has been courteously invited to send an observer); but now we can at least have an indirect relationship since CICYP works with that Council.

In September 1969 a mission of leading Mexican businessmen visited Canada for discussions with CALA, and a Bilateral Mexican/Canadian Trade Committee was formed. Other joint committees may well follow, as CALA gradually establishes ties throughout Latin America.

Finally, CALA has also staged an Ottawa conference on "The Development and Integration of the Americas", to help awaken Canadians to the importance of Latin America — the first assembly of its kind and at such a level to be held in Canada.

In the important task that CALA has set itself, we need the support of all Canadians in any way connected with Latin America, for our effectiveness will be in proportion to the size of our membership and its contribution to our activities. This is a great endeavour and, in the words of a famous explorer, must be "thoroughly finished".



Mr. Trudeau was greeted enthusiastically at the Indian village of Umsha (near Varanasi) where he laid the cornerstone for a new high school and inaugurated an irrigation system.



At Singapore's Boys Town, a combined orphanage and educational centre operated since 1938 by the Brothers of St. Gabriel, a Canadian teaching order, the Prime Minister met many of the students who will shape their country's future. A grant of \$100,000 from CIDA's Non-Governmental Organizations Division has helped build a new trades school with space for 600 boys.

New Colombo Plan projects announced by Trudeau on tour

When he went to Singapore in January for the Commonwealth Conference, Prime Minister Trudeau visited several Commonwealth and Colombo Plan countries en route, and announced Canadian participation in four development projects.

The three-week tour covered much of the South and South-East Asia region, and was a study in contrasts — the Prime Minister travelled by elephant, and by Canadian Armed Forces 707 jet; visited ancient shrines and bustling industrial complexes; met prime ministers and president, priests and pilgrims, peasants and philosophers. The temperature was 83° when he arrived at Ceylon's newly-named Bandaranaike International Airport, built with Canadian aid; it was 17° below zero on the day he returned to snowbound Ottawa.

Projects announced during the tour will put Canadian capability in such fields as forestry, education and fertilizer production to work in support of national development in four Asian countries.

The Prime Minister told Indonesia's leaders that Canada's economic assistance will increase by 50 per cent this year, and with Foreign Minister Adam Malik he signed a memorandum of understanding for a \$4,000,000 interest-free loan that will enable the country to purchase Canadian commodities, including fertilizer, needed in its growing economy. "This loan," said Mr. Trudeau, "the largest single Canadian aid commitment to Indonesia to date . . . reflects Canada's decision to make Indonesia a major recipient in the future." He indicated that a number of agreements will be signed in the months ahead providing for studies to help Indonesia's 120,000,000 people to develop their resources and the transportation system that knits together their three thousand islands.

The two-year pregnancy period of elephants figured prominently in press accounts of an important forestry project announced in Ceylon. A comprehensive four-year plan to mechanize logging operations in the Sinharaja forest reserve will be financed through an interest-free \$4,500,000 development loan signed by Prime Ministers Bandaranaike and Trudeau.

Canadian tractors, skidders, loaders and trucks will replace elephants, and Canadian forestry experts will provide management and engineering services, and will help to train the Ceylonese personnel needed to extract 3,000,000 cubic feet of logs on a sustained-yield basis and deliver them to the forest-industry complex at Kosgama.

A different type of assistance was offered to Malaysia. Following talks in Singapore between Mr. Trudeau and

Tun Abdul Razak, CIDA sent engineer Leon Marshall to survey flood-affected areas in western Malaysia and report back on what is needed. In Kuala Lumpur Mr. Marshall was asked to look into ways for middle and long-term prevention of floods. On January 13, Canada had contributed \$13,000 in response to a Red Cross appeal for help in its flood disaster relief work in Malaysia.

At the Commonwealth Conference itself another significant agreement was reached, potentially involving several million dollars of Canadian international development funds.

Canada and other members, recognizing the value of increased "functional co-operation" among Commonwealth countries, supported the establishment of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC). Canada offered to provide the lesser of \$350,000 or 40 per cent of total contributions annually for each of the first three years, and to contribute a fair share — up to \$2,000,000 annually over a five-year period — to an expanded CFTC if there exists sufficient support for an overall \$5,000,000 target and as the Fund's capacity to utilize greater contributions is developed.

Ideas about the Commonwealth were widely exchanged at the Conference. "Member countries," said Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, "share in a broad way the same manner of doing things, and a style of work." Now, he urged, "we've got to find how we can help each other." Considering the Commonwealth and its potential in the years ahead, Prime Minister Trudeau commented that "the future is full of possibilities."



On his January tour Mr. Trudeau met with many leaders of Commonwealth and Colombo Plan countries. Here, the Prime Ministers of Canada, India and the United Kingdom enjoy an evening off duty.

CIDA president announces reassignment of responsibilities

The President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Paul Gérin-Lajoie, has announced a reassignment of responsibilities at senior levels of the Agency. This reorganization includes the appointment of D. D. Tansley, who has been Vice-President Operations Branch, as Executive Vice-President; the appointment of Jacques Gérin, at present director-general of Sorès Inc., as Vice-President Operations; and the appointment of Raymond Chrétien as Executive Assistant to the President.

George P. Kidd will continue as Vice-President in charge of special programs, including responsibility for those activities involving Canadian business and industry and other parts of the private sector. In this Branch the Special Programs Division will be renamed the Non-Governmental Organizations Division, to reflect more accurately its work with voluntary agencies, churches, professional associations, and trade unions.

Commenting on the changes, Mr. Gérin-Lajoie said: "These appointments will give us an effective structure to carry out, with a competent management team, the increased responsibilities of CIDA that were outlined in the Foreign Policy Review. We shall be able to face with confidence the challenges of the development decade of the Seventies. In particular, we intend to reach and maintain a higher level of commitments and disbursements of funds."

Creation of the post of Executive Vice-President follows recognition of the increasing importance of CIDA's various public connections, both in Canada and abroad. These connections include links with the federal and provincial governments, the Canadian business world, universities and community groups as well as the Aid Consortia, World Bank, regional development banks, the United Nations Development Program and other multilateral institutions. It is considered timely to create a pattern of organization which allows the President of CIDA to fulfill this growing public role, while still maintaining a close watch upon CIDA's own operations.

Donald Tansley, 45, has been a Vice-President of CIDA since April 1969. He joined the Agency in 1968, after having served in various senior positions for the government of Saskatchewan and as deputy minister of Finance and Industry in New Brunswick. In his new post he will have overall responsibility for the internal administration of the Agency, as well as direct supervision of the Planning and Multilateral Divisions, which previously was the responsibility of Mr. L. D. Hudon as Vice-President Planning Branch. Mr. Hudon was appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet in the Privy Council Office in December.

Jacques Gérin, 33, has had a close connection with CIDA during the past several years, while he was an engineer with Surveyer, Nenniger and Chenevert, Inc., from 1964 to 1970, specializing in feasibility and development studies. From 1968 until taking up his post with Sorès Inc. in 1970, he was in charge of the Quebec office of SNC. Among the studies in Francophone Africa which he has directed on CIDA's behalf has been the preparation of a development program for the Kairouan region of Tunisia.

Raymond Chrétien, 28, joined the External Affairs Department in June 1965, and in June 1967 became Third Secretary at the Canadian Mission at the United Nations. In July 1968 he became assistant to the secretary of the Privy Council Cabinet Committee on federal-provincial relations, and, immediately before taking up his new post, he was Executive Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Board.

The Conference — and the official tour that it occasioned — renewed contacts, established new links, underlined our similarities, and strengthened our relationships with many countries now struggling to give their millions of people life above a subsistence level. Nowhere is this struggle more significant than in India, and Prime Minister Trudeau touched on such themes in his New Delhi speech of January 12, at a lunch given by Prime Minister Gandhi.

Three days have left me, as on my previous visits", said Mr. Trudeau, "with an intense desire to return, to see and to learn what this society and those that have preceded it offer to the world beyond your shores".

"One need not journey to Aruhachala to celebrate the triumph of light over darkness; that triumph is evident in many parts of India, and it is recorded in a variety of ways. The day before yesterday at Agra, Brindaban and Mathura and again at Sarmath I saw testimony of man's devotion to ideals so pure in concept that their appeal is eternal. And yesterday in Varanasi — and I expect this afternoon when I go to Nehru University — there is evidence of a different sort, evidence of a determination to employ technology and science for the betterment of the peoples of this great country."

"If it is possible to marry the ageless understanding of the East with the application of modern technology from the West, as I believe it is, then it may well be in India that the espousal will occur. Even if we in the West possessed no other activation or no other motivation for our economic assistance programmes, to which you referred in kind words, Madame Prime Minister, the repayment of the immense legacy of wisdom, of art, of philosophy, of knowledge — those elements that distinguish civilized men from the savage — would by itself be more than sufficient reason to do what we can to share with you those skills with which we have been favoured by geography and circumstances. The immensity of the challenge — raising the economic base of the second most populous nation in the world — should no more deter us in our task than did the immensity of the task which faced your philosophers and teachers . . . The material poverty of India in the 20th century is nothing as compared with the spiritual and artistic poverty of much of the world in centuries past."

"It may well be that the violence which is so widespread in our time is a product of the mind; of the subconscious clash between the forces of desire and the forces of reaction. Should this be the case, then the solution will be found through a combination of factors; the comprehension of the East plus the technology of the West. Did not the Maitri Upanishad point out more than 2000 years ago that the source of man's bondage and of his liberation are both in the mind?"

Dusty riverbank in Botswana becomes centre of hope

by Clyde Sanger

Back last April, when 34,000 people greeted the spring by taking part in Ottawa's Miles for Millions walk, a sum of nearly \$350,000 was raised for development projects around the world. And \$10,000 of it was sent off through the Canadian Unitarian Council to a remote part of Botswana, in southern Africa, on what many Ottawans might have thought flimsy grounds.

It certainly was something of a long shot to offer such help to the Tutume Community Project at that stage. For in April there was nothing to be seen of it except three young Americans and an Australian living in tents in a dusty spot beside a river, and trying to make friends with the Bokalaka people around them and explain to them some ambitious plans.

Things are very different today. This month a new secondary school was opened there and the first 70 students enrolled. A health clinic has been operating for several months. Schemes for a consumer cooperative, a credit union and other community organizations are well under way. And Dave Eadie of the Canadian Hunger Foundation, who recently visited Tutume, came back saying it was "one of the best administered projects I have seen."

It needed to be, to get started at all. For conditions in Botswana, a country half abandoned to the Kalahari desert are discouraging. Most of its 700,000 people live by cattle rearing, but thousands of young men have to go off and find work for a spell of years in the mines of neighboring South Africa. Occasionally you can see the curious sight of a herdsman wearing a miner's helmet against the sun's glare as he drives his cattle among the thorn trees.

Amenities are short in this poor country. There are about 250 primary schools but, until Tutume was built only nine secondary schools in the whole of Botswana: only one boy in every three in the 6-to-20 age-group is in school. As for health services, they have been virtually non-existent among the 50,000 Bokalaka who live at a distance from the main line of development, the railway that runs through Botswana from Rhodesia to South Africa. For Tutume is 65 dusty miles north of Francistown, the main town on the railway.

The planners of the Tutume project didn't walk innocently — or ignorantly — into all its difficulties. For three of them — including Philip Jones, its Canadian director, and Peter Roberts, the Scotsman who is school principal — had earlier taught at Swaneng Hill School. Eight years ago Swaneng pioneered a syllabus and system that are more relevant to the needs of independent African states than the courses of arts and European history taught under British rule.

Swaneng and the writings of its founder, Patrick van Rensburg, have become widely known through Africa and abroad. And Tutume is the third secondary school in Botswana to be patterned in the Swaneng model, but with even more emphasis than the others on community involvement.

Even with Swaneng and Shashe River schools as the pathfinders, the going has been tough at Tutume. While the Bokalaka headmen have welcomed the project, and every family in the villages around contributed a symbolic roofing pole, there has been a shortage of materials and money to be overcome.

Thatching grass, for the roofs of the circular rondavel huts that are the staff houses, had to be brought 120 miles. Some 100 tons of cement had to be carted all the way from Francistown in truck or behind a tractor. It was on one of these expeditions in September that Pat Fogarty, a Harvard graduate and a



Top left
Workmen mix mortar for a cement wall

Top right
A cement block machine which has played a major role in the construction

Bottom
Workmen start placing thatching grass on one of the buildings at Tutume as work progresses rapidly at the community development project



professor's son, was killed in a collision while driving the tractor.

Another kind of setback came in November, when the project ran out of funds for some weeks and construction had to be slowed drastically.

But by January they were over the worst. Three classrooms and a dozen staff houses were built. By drilling wells in the bed of the Tutume river, the 58-acre site was assured of a supply of 20,000 gallons of water daily. A powerhouse, with a generator shipped up from Capetown, was installed. This was the work of Gordon Roberts, the engineer father of the school principal who left his textile business in Scotland to join his son at Tutume.

The project has attracted a range of talent. A Scotsman with a Ph.D. in Mathematics who has taught in a Nigerian university. A CUSO couple from Saskatchewan, Nap Himbeault, who has been supervising construction, and his wife Lily who has been setting up the consumer cooperative. A local driver with the name of Wonderful Chizanga. And, perhaps inevitably, an American research woman sponsored by the Ford Foundation to observe the birth of this project.

Conditions are still fairly rugged. The main buildings are surrounded by a wooden stockade, to discourage the larger animals: elephant have been seen nearby. And the night Mr. Eadie slept at Tutume, he found a snake slithering near the bed in his hut and had to kill it.

Undeterred by such tales, Dr. Lotta Hirschmanova of the Unitarian Service Committee paid a visit to Tutume this month.

But what do the local people think of the community project that has sprouted

in their midst? Inevitably, there is disappointment that the school cannot take more of their children: 500 graduated from primary schools in the district in December, and Tutume has a place for only one-seventh of that number.

A Construction Brigade has been formed, to give opportunities for dozens of others. They will get three years' training in carpentry as well as building, work on contract around the community, and also have two hours' classroom studies every afternoon.

The problem of their relationship with the boys and girls at the secondary school has to be faced. These last are expected to help in school construction, grow vegetables and tackle other manual jobs as well as doing practical studies in agricultural, building and domestic science. But experience at Swaneng has shown that senior students sometimes tend to reject community work and demand special privileges.

It will be a measure of the success of Tutume if it can avoid letting the school become an island of privileges.

The health workers also had some early problems. An Under-Fives Clinic was opened in June, and mothers were charged 20 cents to register their child who was then weighed regularly and given immunizations free of charge. But the numbers coming for such preventive medicine were not great at first, since most mothers saw little point in walking several miles with a well child in the middle of the day.

However, a campaign to tackle scabies at one primary school, where more than 230 of the 650 pupils were affected by the disease, helped the good reputation of the American nurse, Alberta

Hopkins, and her assistant Mrs. Kelepille. And the job of bicycling around the scattered villages is giving way to more intensive work with a mobile clinic, provided by Oxfam. A staff midwife was due to arrive this month from Antigua, and she will run this health visitors work, journeying further abroad with a Landrover.

Costs have been kept down in many ways. One of the first moves made on the site was to set up a cement block machine, which turns out 100 blocks an hour. Work camp groups from the communities linked with the two earlier schools came to help build the houses and the classrooms. From next year the classrooms will operate a two-shift system.

As well, students are being asked to pay yearly fees of \$110.

But there may be other ways the Tutume Project becomes not only self-supporting but also profitable to the community around it.

Dave Eadie, who has become well-known in Canadian Hunger Foundation circles for gathering up secondhand (but still very serviceable) sawmill machinery around Canada for further use abroad, was particularly concerned at Tutume that they had to import much of their timber, while the hardwood trees all about them at present raised only a poor export price as "peelers".

Although he thinks there is little hope for extensive agriculture at Tutume (the pumped well-water is not enough for irrigation purposes), he sees a future for some organized forestry.

So the Tutume Project may (literally) branch off in yet another direction soon. Looking back, it seems very well worthwhile to have walked a few miles around Ottawa for Tutume last April.



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SUNDARBANS HARVEST—The Sundarbans forest of East Pakistan is the home of the Bengal tiger, the crocodile and of some of the world's toughest woodcutters. The logs these men are lifting from the tidal Ganges waters are destined for Canadian-assisted hardboard and newsprint mills in Khulna. (See story, page 3.)

Canada Gives Funds To Meet IDA Needs

Canada, Sweden and Italy have come to the assistance of the International Development Association, which is in urgent need of additional funds as a result of delays in ratifying the second replenishment of its resources.

The IDA is part of the World Bank group which provides funds to developing nations at low interest rates.

Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank and the International Development Association has announced the Canadian government intends to proceed with its planned contribution of US \$75,000,000 before the ratification takes place. The Canadian parliament has approved decision to provide IDA with immediate commitment authority for that sum. The actual contribution will be provided in three equal installments, the first of which is being made available immediately.

The Swedish government has submitted to the Swedish Parliament a bill authorizing the government to pay the first installment of \$9,880,000 of the Swedish contribution without

waiting for the second replenishment to become effective.

The Italian government has submitted a similar bill to the Italian parliament. The Italian contribution is \$48,360,000 payable in three annual installments.

All three governments have been assured by IDA that their advance contribution will be counted against their contribution to the second replenishment when it comes into effect.

In making the announcement, Mr. McNamara said: "I warmly welcome these far-sighted moves by the governments of Canada, Sweden and Italy since they will enable IDA to make sizeable commitments while a full replenishment is awaited. IDA credits, with their concessional terms, are an essential part of assistance to development and the present restricted state of IDA's finances is a severe limiting factor on the activities of the World Bank group. I hope that other governments may shortly decide to take similar action to assist IDA to continue its work."

The second replenishment proposal, voted by the IDA executive directors in March, provides for the expansion of IDA's resources by \$400,000,000 annually for three years for a total of \$1,200,000,000.

For this proposed agreement to come into effect, at least 12 member nations must formally notify IDA that they will contribute at least \$950,000,000.

To date, nine countries with contributions totalling \$367,680,000 have given such formal notification.



A white artificial Christmas tree was one of the signs of the festive season in Canada that drew the attention of Puasa Bin Tudin of Brunei, Borneo, one of the overseas students studying here under the Canadian International Development Program.

FOR NIGERIA-BIAFRA

Canada Allocates More Food Relief

A further allocation of food aid for Nigerian-Biafran relief has been made by the Government of Canada.

A grant of \$1,600,000 has been set aside for the new effort, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp told the House of Commons recently during a special debate on the Nigerian-Biafran situation. This brings the total government contribution to relief and transport activities close to \$3,000,000.

The funds are expected to be spent for the purchase of high-protein dry salt fish from producers on the East coast of Canada. The food will be shipped early in the new year.

Mr. Sharp explained that the food would be distributed to refugees in both Nigeria and in the Biafran area of Nigeria as was the \$1,000,000 of dry salt fish sent earlier this year. "The planning we have undertaken has followed consultation with the Red Cross and other contributors in order that the delivery of our supplies could fit in with their plans," he added.

Besides the two contributions of food, Canada supplied a cash grant of \$60,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross last spring.

Aircraft have also been supplied to the Red Cross to ferry relief supplies into areas where they are required. One Hercules has carried food from the island of Fernando Poo into the Biafran area of Nigeria but has been grounded recently because the Biafrans will not allow daylight flights.

"It is obvious that daylight operations would permit the delivery of much larger quantities of relief," Mr. Sharp said.

"The Prime Minister therefore appealed to the rebel authorities to agree to daylight flights. I earnestly hope that Colonel Ojukwu will give his consent without further delay. It is tragic that food should be waiting to be moved in to feed hungry children and is being held up because the necessary authority has not been granted for the movement."

"As to relief operations on the federal side, Canadian Caribou aircraft have been offered through the Canadian Red Cross Society, and we await confirmation from the Nigerian Red Cross that they can be put to effective use." The Caribou have been offered, he explained, because the Hercules is too heavy for the airfields that have to be used.

\$1,150,000 Salt Fish For Nigeria-Biafra Aid

Contracts totalling \$1,150,000 have been awarded to 11 Atlantic coast firms to supply 4,400,000 pounds of salted codfish for Nigerian-Biafran relief.

The fish, part of the 1968 production, will be delivered in Hal-

ifax ready for shipment early in the new year.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board is arranging details of the purchases which are to be paid for by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Three of the supplying firms are located in Newfoundland and eight in Nova Scotia. The largest supplier is the Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters Ltd., St. John's, Nfld., and the second biggest is the Canadian Atlantic Salt Fish Exporters Association, Halifax, N.S.

Others are from Newfoundland — Earle Bros. Fisheries Ltd., Carbonear, and Fogo Island Ship Builders & Producers Co-operative Ltd., Joe Batt's Arm from Nova Scotia — Sable Packers Ltd., Clark's Harbour; Robert Harnish Fisheries Ltd., Hubbards; Clive Hopkins & Sons Fisheries Ltd., Woods Harbour; Granville Gates & Sons Ltd., Hubbards; W. Sears Export Ltd., Woods Harbour; R. I. Smith Co. Ltd., Shag Harbour, and Woods Harbour Fisheries Ltd., Woods Harbour.



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OTTAWA, DECEMBER, 1968

Development Assistance A Double Edged Sword

Canada can be both helped and harmed by providing assistance to developing countries in the field of agriculture, Dr. Roland P. Poirier, Assistant Deputy Minister (Economics) of the Department of Agriculture said recently.

He made the statement at the conclusion of a Federal-Provincial Agricultural Outlook Conference, attended by about 200 agricultural experts, university, farm organization and diplomatic representatives.

And by balancing the benefits against the cost, he came to the conclusion that Canadians should not only continue to provide agricultural assistance, but should take a more active role.

One of the major problems is that in some agricultural fields Canada may be so successful that the developing countries will be placed on a competitive footing with some Canadian products. "Here, as in the realm of sports, the true professional should not be afraid to invite competition," he added. Competition must always be considered in principle as an important factor of progress which is accessible to all.

There is also a danger of wanting to do too much in too short a time for developing countries while neglecting to solve our own priority problems at home.

It means some highly qualified persons, difficult to replace are going to be asked to go overseas, and of course agricultural assistance has to be paid for by taxes "levied on us all as individuals." However, he added that the cost does not appear exaggerated, "as a collective gesture to prove in a practical way the brotherhood of all men."

In presenting the other side of the picture, he said that in many countries it will not be possible to produce enough food for the needs in the near future and this delays the start or growth of the country's economy. "In Canada we can easily produce well over our food needs, and sometimes even in excess of our regular market needs. A rational use of Canada's surplus agricultural products may therefore, in some cases . . . set off the development process."

Development work also means training Canadians to work overseas. Quite often people will return to Canada after a time to offer their services to Canadian agriculture. Therefore, the total number of Canadians working in the field at home could, in the long run, increase both in number and in quality.

In future, he added, Canada will also depend more and more on its export markets as technology will increasingly favor specialization. "Our presence as a friendly country, with no imperialism of any kind in mind, can only favor trade exchanges of tomorrow."

Besides this, agriculture research in developing countries may enable us to satisfy more readily the demand for com-

mercial commodities in tropical areas. "For example, we could perhaps produce in Canada domestic animals better adapted to the tropical conditions."

For most of the developing countries to which Canada grants assistance," he explained, "agriculture is still the economic sector in which a dollar well spent can still produce the greatest effect on the economic growth and still more on the continuous and permanent improvement of the standard of living of the largest number of persons."

Malaysia Gets First ADB Loan

The Asian Development Bank has approved a loan equivalent to US \$7,200,000 for the Government of Malaysia to help finance the cost of a water supply project in Penang province.

This is the first loan made by the bank to Malaysia, and is the fourth to be granted since the bank came into operation recently.

The project involves the designing and construction of facilities which will provide an additional 30,000,000 gallons of treated water per day for consumption in the state of Penang, which includes the city of George Town, the second largest city in the country.

Though the state already has a water supply system that serves approximately 75 per cent of the population, extensive low-cost housing programs, rapid population growth and the growing pace of industrial development have all resulted in a rise in consumer demands for water.

The loan, which is for a term of 20 years, will carry an interest rate of six and seven-eighths per cent per annum. Repayments will start after five years.

Contracts Awarded Canadian Firms

Contracts totalling \$4,500,000 have been let recently for the provision of Canadian wheat to be shipped overseas to developing countries.

The shipments are being paid for by the Canadian International Development Agency as part of its food aid program.

Continental Grain (Canada) Ltd. of Winnipeg has been granted a contract worth \$3,000,000 for the supply of 37,500 metric tons of wheat to Algeria.

Argo Co. (Canada) Ltd., of Montreal has been granted a contract for the supply of 18,750 metric tons of wheat worth \$1,500,000 to Tunisia.

Tunisia is also receiving 1,600 short tons of asbestos worth \$335,761.70 under a contract granted to Asbestos Corporation Ltd. The same company is also supplying 89.75 short tons of asbestos worth \$17,707.13 to Pakistan under the CIDA commodity project.

Other contracts granted recently on capital aid projects are as follows:

Air Terminal Building for Blackburn Airport, Monserrat, West Indies. The development assistance grant will cover the construction of an air terminal and the provision of Canadian-made lighting equipment. The new lights will allow the airport to operate for more of each day with a greater margin of safety and larger numbers

Latin America Interested in Canadian Aid Ability

Canada's ability in the fields of education and technical assistance has created considerable interest in Latin America says Maurice F. Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Mr. Strong was one of the senior government officials to accompany a month-long ministerial mission to Latin America. Purpose of the mission was to assist the Government in its review of policy toward Latin America.

"Everywhere we went," Mr. Strong said, "we found a tremendous respect for Canadian work in education and technical assistance and a great desire to find how much assistance we could provide."

A large part of this, he felt, was the result of the work of individual Canadians who have made a major impact in most countries.

"There are, for instance, more than 2,000 Canadian missionaries in Latin America, and they have done spectacular things with small amounts of money."

Until recently it has been impossible for Canadian government assistance funds to go into projects undertaken by private agencies, but now, with the formation of a Voluntary Agencies division in the Canadian International Development Agency, funds are available to such groups.

The Government, for instance is now helping meet part of the budget of the Comas project, which is being run by Oblate Fathers from Canada.

Comas is a slum of approximately 350,000 people on the outskirts of Lima, the capital of Peru. Most of the people are from the interior of the country, and come to the city in the hope of finding work.

Create enthusiasm

They pass through three stages, first building a hut from straw mats, then building an adobe hut, and finally improving their hut, getting furniture, water, electricity and other amenities. The Oblates are helping them move from stage one to stage three. For instance, when members of the Canadian mission arrived on a Sunday morning, there were approximately 25,000 people out in the streets digging ditches to install a water distribution system. This is but one of the pro-

jects sparked by the Oblates in Comas.

Mr. Strong, and the other members of the CIDA team, H. D. Madden, head of the Latin American Section of the Policy and Planning Division, and Mrs. E. R. Ward, Executive Assistant to the President, also visited the projects Canada has undertaken through the Inter-American Development Bank.

Gives to Bank

Except for the assistance given to private aid organizations such as Comas, all of Canada's aid to Latin America now goes through the Bank. This organization promotes development in Latin America by making loans for both economic and social development projects, both in the public and private sectors, and by furnishing technical assistance.

Canada has now allocated \$50,000,000 for the bank to administer and loan on Canada's behalf, and 11 loans have been made.

The port of Acajutla in El Salvador, for instance is being developed with one of these loans. It is the largest port on the Pacific coast of Central America and is making a major contribution to the development of the country. The Canadians, on their tour found there was considerable enthusiasm all the way from the board of directors down through management to improve it even further.

See projects

This was one of the projects seen on one of the side trips the CIDA representatives made. Besides going to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico with the mission, the CIDA representatives also visited Paraguay, to see a Canadian financed road development study, El Salvador and Honduras, where Canadian missionaries are helping develop agriculture, improve health and provide education opportunities through radio broadcasts. They also made a side trip into the northeastern part of Brazil. "There is tremendous poverty in this area and tremendous efforts being made to help the people," Mr. Strong said.

The representatives met government members on the ministerial level in these countries. There were also meetings with planning authorities, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations, Ford and Rockefeller Foundation representatives, Canadian University Service Overseas and Canadian Executive Service Overseas personnel. There were also talks with the River Plata Authority.

The meetings, plus the tours of projects helped them assess the effectiveness of existing projects. They were also studying possible new projects under existing policy and exploring ways Canadian aid could be made more effective should Canada take on a larger role in Latin America.



At Comas in Peru Canadian priests are providing technical training as part of a program aimed at helping people improve their standards of living.

of travellers will be handled by the new terminal. Total Canadian contribution: \$250,000.00. Contractor: Anchor Construction Ltd., P.O. Box 57, Fredericton, New Brunswick. Contract price: \$241,000. To provide the construction of the air terminal building.

Thailand Comprehensive Schools Program, Thailand. Equipment is supplied to a number of comprehensive schools in Thailand. This is part of an over-all program under which CIDA is providing a combination of capital equipment and technical aid to help develop this large-scale educational program. Canadian aid enables the Thai government to complete the conversion of schools in various parts of the country from academic to comprehensive institutions, in which academic and vocational subjects are taught as a combined course. Total Canadian contribution: \$1,000,000. Contractor: Gestetner Ltd., 1724 Bank St., Ottawa, Ontario. Contract price: \$20,010. To provide: 29 duplicating machines.



The barefoot dancer at left has a dual role. Each time he jumps, the bells around his ankles jingle a beat which guides the efforts of the human log chain. He also leads the chant to which the men work—adding to a noise which hopefully scares away any prowling man-eaters.



Ringed by the spiky brother roots of the mangroves, two cutters work on a gewa tree. Its milky sap is poisonous.

Swamps Yield More Than Tiger Skins

The many mouths of the Ganges form a tidal forest swamp, fringing 170 miles of the Bay of Bengal from the estuary of India's Hooghly to that of East Pakistan's Meghna river.

A dense growth of brush and mangroves, inhabited by deer, king cobra and python, crocodile and royal Bengal tiger, covers the swampland to a depth of 60 to 80 miles. In the tourist literature, it's a hunter's paradise.

This is the Sundarbans. At high tide, huge areas are flooded by a brackish mixture of ocean and silt-laden Ganges. The beds of sluggish rivers which wind among the islands of the swamp change constantly, creating hazards for all but the shallow-draft boats of the Bengali watermen. The water is undrinkable, even when filtered and boiled. The forest yields no food for man and the animals are not friendly. The pointed breather roots of the mangrove make an ugly pin-cushion of the soft grey-brown mud of the forest floor. The milky sap of many trees is poisonous and can blind.

But for a force of 1,700 tough Pakistanis, this inhospitable forest is home for 10 months of each year, while they crop 90,000 pounds of wood each day for the newsprint and hardboard mills of Khulna, 70 miles away.

The work is hard. Woodcutters in gangs of 24 move out of their camps at first light, seven days a week, to find the trees that are ripe for felling. They pick their barefoot way through the breather roots, sinking into the mud with each step, sending tiny crabs and walking fish scuttling towards the river. Using only a handsaw and axe, they cut and trim the heavy sundri trees and shape them into three foot lengths for other men to carry back to a rough landing. The sundri, source of hardboard, must be carried. It weighs 65 pounds a cubic foot and sinks in water.

Tigers menace

The gewa logs, destined for the newsprint mill, are tipped into the water and floated downstream on the tide to the landing, where swimmers guide them into a human belt of hands which hoists the logs into stacks. The men

keep time to a rhythmic chant, led by a singer who leaps barefoot upon a log, his beat sounded by bells which encircle his ankles.

Last year, two men fell victim to man eating tigers and the noise of the log handlers, added to the shouts of the marking and cutting crews, has the hopeful effect of scaring animals from the area as well as being musical aid to teamwork.

The minimum wage in the forest is the equivalent of 75 cents a day. Last year, a bonus of 42 days pay was added. Food and accommodation is supplied by the company. As compensation for the ever-present hazard of tiger, snake and accident, a 20 per cent bonus is added for danger pay. Other benefits are being introduced. Conditions are harsh by Canadian standards, but the men take professional pride in their work and there's a long waiting list for a job in the woods.

The gewa logs are stacked in triangular bundles which are then collected in booms, 960 feet long and 80 feet wide, and are towed by tugs on a two-day journey to the mill. The heavier wood is stacked into barges which take seven days to cover the same distance, using the tidal currents as motive power.

From dockside at Khulna the operations bear a marked similarity to processes in Canada—particularly so, because Khulna's twin mills have Canadian equipment, Canadian advisers and Canadian-trained personnel. Canada's association with the newsprint and hardboard mills goes back to the early 1960's. The newsprint equipment was supplied under an Export Credits Insurance Corporation loan of \$6,232,449 and subsequently Canadian chemical pulp has been sent under aid program auspices.

Study made

A preliminary study of hardboard potential was made in 1961 by Vancouver's Sandwell and Company and the Canadian government met the \$2,095,000 foreign exchange cost of designing and equipping the mill, an operation carried out by H. A. Simons (International) Limited, of Vancouver. Pakistan met the local costs.

The hardboard operation, with a designed capacity of 10,000 tons a year (30,000,000 square feet of 4-inch board) was officially opened in December, 1966.

To carry the mill through its teething stages, Canada gave an additional grant of \$170,000 to cover the cost of spare parts and to maintain two Canadian experts to train key personnel at Khulna.

First man to arrive, in June, 1966, was T. G. Ross of Gati-neau, Quebec, the man who developed procedures for manufacturing Sunboard, trade name of the Pakistan product. Mr. Ross, a highly qualified electrical and mechanical engineer, had been manager of product development in the building materials

division of the Canadian International Paper Company, Gati-neau. He was joined by John James Thompson, a master mechanic from Salmon Arm, B.C., on leave from H. A. Simons. Mr. Thompson had been one of the men who helped in the design and construction of the plant.

Work through night

Acting as plant superintendent, Mr. Ross ran into many difficulties—a delay caused by the conflict between India and Pakistan, a sudden, unprecedented increase in hardness and salinity of water, which caused both plants to shut down for a while and an almost daily struggle with supplies of material and parts and minor breakdowns. Sometimes the two Canadians worked through the night on essential repairs almost smothered by clouds of jute moths which clustered around their lamps. Working with Pakistan they adjusted production requirements to take account of almost impossible working conditions during the hot summer months and the inadequate diet of workers. When the local economy failed to produce an adequate quantity of sundri wood, they faced the necessity of making on-the-spot mechanical adjustments so that the fibrous gewa wood, surplus to newsprint requirements, could be utilized.

The hardboard industry is still at an early stage of development but the results have been impressive. A go-ahead management is building up an export trade and is gradually developing a domestic market. The parent organization, the state-owned East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, is ready to divest itself of the newsprint and hardboard mills to private enterprise.

The faith of forest manager Shafiqur Rahman is being justified. He has maintained for many years that the Sundarbans can be a source of wealth to East Pakistan, a region of the world not well endowed with natural resources. "Gradually," he says, "we're proving that you can get more from the forest than the skin of a Bengal Tiger."



Canadian advisers J. J. Thompson and T. G. Ross examine a sheet of hardboard which has emerged from the press.



Mr. Ross and Mr. J. J. Thompson, master mechanic, examine the loading ramp up which the sundri logs are carried to the hardboard mill.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT - TELLING IT LIKE IT IS

Finds Western Policies Misguided

By IAN BURTON

(The Canadian Forum, June)

Observing the calm self-assurance of World Bank officials, the exuberant let's-go-on-with-it no-nonsense attitude of energetic A.I.D. staff, or the cool detachment of academic economists, the curious bystander might be excused for assuming that economic development is a problem much like any other. It differs only in degree of difficulty and under the weight of technology and ingenuity it is only a matter of time before the problem is licked.

Gunnar Myrdal's new 3-volume work, *Asian Drama* demonstrates that such a view could scarcely be more wrong. The army of planners and decision-makers sitting shirt-sleeved and cool in countless offices in Washington, London, Paris, Ottawa, Geneva, Rome, New Delhi and many other places, are locked in a struggle of high drama as significant as mankind has ever faced. Appearances are completely deceptive, for the outcome is not assured. There are periods of comic relief and moments of farce, but the final act will very likely be tragic.

Two years in India was more than sufficient to convince me that the prevailing western approaches to problems of economic development are radically wrong and that our policies towards the developing countries are seriously misguided. Aid is given to suit the interests of the Metropolitan powers rather than the needs of the developing coun-

tries, it is often tied with so many conditions and strings that it tends to be enslaving rather than liberating, much of the "aid" is limited to purchases from the "donor" country of equipment and advice that are of doubtful value or a downright hindrance. Aid is provided for large scale and highly "visible" projects such as dams that have proved a dubious investment in the developed nations in that projected benefits have not been realized. Much of the residual benefit that remains is absorbed by corruption or drained away by ineffective bureaucracies.

Throughout this appalling process of waste and frustration we continue to be less than honest with the governments themselves and out of deference to their political sensibilities we flatter them that they are doing a difficult job well. This lot of shortcomings could be extended almost endlessly, and yet in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, we continue to make optimistic prognoses about the progress of development and continue to hail the virtues of western democratic capitalism as the only salvation.

The truth is, of course, that the developing countries continue their relative and in many cases absolute decline and the income gap continues to widen. Successful programs of development have been achieved both under communist and capitalist approaches, but if communism has fewer spectacular failures it is probably only because it has been less widely adopted. Neither system offers more than a very slender hope to judge by past performance. After 15 years of sporadic and occasionally intensive effort, the solution appears further away than ever and the billions of dollars expended seem of little account. We hardly know where to begin or how.

Our professed aim to help these countries help themselves is laudable enough but behind the rhetoric of fine words lies a muddled reality of confusion, frustration and failure. Our intentions are for the most part good and honorable in theory if somewhat subverted by narrow self-interest in the execution, and the end result of our actions is not to help very much, and often to hinder the development that we profess of support.

Gunnar Myrdal's magnum opus on economic development is to be enthusiastically welcomed because it recognizes all these weaknesses and many others. Myrdal knows how out of touch and remote from reality our efforts are and have been. He demolishes with the devastation of a Tet offensive all our optimistic prognoses about increasing food output in India and G.N.P. per capita everywhere, and with the broad strokes of his commonsense reasoning he sweeps aside the theories of economic development built up since 1945. It is not that our development theory is wrong, but that it is irrelevant, or at least too limited in scope. *Asian Drama* is not so much about economic development (the term itself reveals our intellectual blinkers) but about modernization. Myrdal suggests a broad institutional approach to

modernization and attempts to develop a framework for more realistic and intellectually honest approaches to the problems of the developing countries. The predominant tone is critical, concerned more to point out past and present errors than to provide a blueprint for new approaches. A major effort is made "to cast the beam out of our own eyes." If Myrdal manages to do this, he will at least have laid the basis for a clearer view of the problem.

The attempt to make us see more clearly relies heavily on shock treatment and the book seems calculated to offend everyone. Academic theorists are among those likely to be offended, especially perhaps, those who have tried to apply methods of modern econometrics to developing countries. Myrdal claims to be not "adverse to methods" and "there are many specific relationships where . . . an algebraic statement of the problem can be useful."

But to construct such models in the air, out of uncritically conceived concepts that are inadequate to reality and usually not logically consistent, and so pretend to knowledge when none has been established, does not represent scientific progress; it comes close to being an intellectual fraud.

The practitioners of economic development in the west who advise the developing countries are soundly castigated for myopia. They have swallowed the irrelevant or inadequate concepts of the economist and have passed them off on the gullible and more or less willing clientele. It is perhaps the decision-makers in the developing countries themselves who will be most offended, however. They stand accused of allowing themselves to be completely brainwashed by western thought and in relation to their own agrarian societies they are often as remote and alienated as the western advisors. They also share the western deference to traditional institutions and rarely speak plainly about them. Myrdal notes that occasionally an Indian intellectual does speak out, and he quotes D. K. Rangnekar:

"The young Indian must come round to a rational and objective view of material advancement. He must be able and willing to tear himself away from his family ties; flout customs and traditions; put economic welfare before cow worship; think in terms of farm and factory output rather than in terms of gold and silver ornaments; work with the low castes rather than starve with the high castes; think of the future rather than dwell on Kismet (destiny). These are extremely difficult changes to envisage in the Hindu social structure and ideas. But they seem unavoidable." (p. 62).

Of course, they are unavoidable and no less so for being ignored or pushed out of sight. They cannot be solved, or got around, or wished away by western experts, and large infusions of capital will not change them perceptibly. Building irrigation and power dams, expanding higher education at the expense of primary schools, lukewarm

(See "WESTERN", p. 7)



Surveying equipment used to establish sites of irrigation and dam projects in Ghana is explained to new members of a crew by a Canadian expert.

Canadian Aid Program Has Economic Impact

By MAURICE F. STRONG

The concept of one nation helping to induce economic and social growth in another is one of the most enlightened ideas ever to find expression in the external policies of nation states. Although their process is often called, in what I believe is a misleading oversimplification, "foreign aid", it could be more accurately described as "co-operative international development."

The basic task is to create through peaceful partnership among nations social and economic conditions enabling the full development of man's potential. It involves lifting the shadows of hunger and sickness from two-thirds of humanity; changing the geography of earth and sea; altering social attitudes, cultural, trade and political patterns that have existed for centuries.

In some parts of the world, four or five hundred years of socio-economic evolution must needs be crammed into the span of one generation, if humanitarian objectives are to be served.

No previous civilization has attempted a project of such magnitude. Our civilization has been working on the problem for less than 20 years. Even now, while work is in progress, the guidelines are being written and rewritten, concepts modified and sciences developed to meet new challenges.

Unfortunately, a few disillusioned individuals, frustrated by barely perceptible progress, are inclined to the view that everything should be torn down so that a fresh start can be made. Their impatience is understandable. Despite the grand design and the inspired speeches we see that aid from rich to poor has been falling off in relative terms



Canada Hall, at the University of the West Indies in St. Augustine, Trinidad, is one of the buildings constructed as part of a continuing program of educational assistance in the Caribbean. The residence, which opened in 1964, allows students from other islands to attend the university.

something tangible to point to." And we have not and do not disperse our aid in small amounts but have tended to concentrate upon countries with which we have established ties and where Canadian aid has a useful economic impact. While it is true that we have only recently developed a policy of concentration on certain areas, the history of Canadian aid shows a preponderant expenditure upon these same areas, even when we had aid relationships with a larger number of countries.

Without prolonging the argument, perhaps I should simply state that Mr. Burton was not "telling it like it is" but rather as some people imagine it to have been.

What is the actual state of aid? With all its imperfections, development assistance has scored some marked success. Perhaps the most dramatic examples are the increases in production of wheat and rice in certain Asian countries as a result of the development of high yielding varieties of those two basic cereals. According to Lester R. Brown of the United States Department of Agriculture, the change and ferment in the Asian countryside has been nothing less than revolutionary. At mid-1968, the Philippines is self-sufficient in rice for the first time since 1902. Iran has become a wheat exporter. Ceylon's rice production is up 13 per cent in a year. Pakistan's wheat crop harvested this spring was 30 per cent above the previous record. The total Indian food grain crop, officially estimated at 100 million tons, is up 32 per cent from last year's drought-depressed levels. It is up 12 per cent from the previous record.

These are solid achievements. To state them is not to diminish the magnitude of the problems which have not been resolved. But the very fact that we now understand more of the extent and complexity of these problems is in itself something of an achievement. It is necessary to put them into perspective by pointing to unfortunately high levels of population increase, inadequate methods of food preservation and distribution and other factors which detract from the gains recorded by the farmer. But it is evidence that aid is working.

The Kennedy round of tariff cutting and the trade and aid discussion at UNCTAD II in New Delhi fell short of everything the developing countries had hoped for but there are positive indications that the international community is moving in the right direction. New regional development banks have been

brought into existence and the soft-loan funds of the International Development Association are being replenished. International co-ordinating machinery is in a state of continuous improvement and international guidance and direction, through such organizations as the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank, are being followed to a wider extent by all aid-givers.

The Canadian aid program has undergone radical changes in recent years. Apart from the fact that it is almost four times as great as it was in 1963-64, considerable effort has gone into meshing it effectively into the development plans and aspirations of aid-receiving countries.

We concentrate our aid today on a dozen countries and regions, with small but important technical assistance going to other areas. We insist on thorough evaluation of all projects before they are undertaken, frequently involving ourselves in feasibility or pre-investment studies to ensure that the maximum benefit is likely to be obtained from Canadian assistance. Our training program is geared to development of highly-skilled individuals who can make a positive contribution to their homelands. Our educational programs do not, as Mr. Burton suggests "expand higher education at the expense of primary schools" but provide the facilities and manpower which enable recipient countries to create a total educational system. Our capital assistance programs build such things as dams and hydro-electric power schemes where they are urgently required for the growth of national economies.

We make sure that the most effective use is made of Canadian capability and resources by bringing Canadian experts face to face with the needs of developing countries and allowing the influence of this experience and

(See "AID PROGRAM", p. 7)

Testing the soil on which an irrigation dam may be built in Ghana.

In his review of Gunnar Myrdal's recent book, *Asian Drama* (Foreign Aid—Telling It Like It Is), Ian Burton, a Canadian expert on development, says Mr. Myrdal is invited to work with a group of uncommitted Canadians to redesign our external aid program and to formulate new policy positions.

In the October issue of the *Forum* Maurice F. Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Association, reports that Mr. Burton's criticism of aid is not criticism of Canada's aid policy.

He also expressed doubts on other pages.



Overseas Students in Canada



Miss Winnie Wun of Singapore, a medical student at the University of Ottawa, pauses before the library on Parliament Hill.



Jacob Agbogu of Nigeria searches for information in the University of Alberta library.



Centre: Kwaku Asiedu-Safro of Accra works on his thesis in agricultural economics at the University of Manitoba.



The sport of skiing is something new for Somchit Pho-Ngern of Nakhon Phanom, Thailand, who is studying electrical engineering at Carleton University.



Miss Bui Thi Van of Vietnam, a fourth-year student in chemical engineering at Carleton University has visited the Canadian Parliament Buildings.

Pearson Announces Commission Members

Former Canadian Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson has announced the names of the men who will form an international commission under his direction to examine international development assistance.

Mr. Pearson was asked in August by Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank to head the commission, which will not only examine the progress and problems experienced over the last 20 years, but also will make recommendations on the best policies and methods to help promote the economic growth of the developing world in the future.

"These men, of broad experience and international stature, have agreed to join me because they share my concern about the urgency and importance of the problem," Mr. Pearson said.

The members of the commission will be:

Sir Edward Boyle, United Kingdom, former Minister of Education and Minister of State in the Department of Education and Science, Pro-Chancellor of Sussex University and presently a member of the Conservative "Shadow Cabinet" with responsibility for education.

Roberto de Oliveira Campos, Brazil, former president of the

Brazilian National Bank for Economic Development, delegate to G.A.T.T., Ambassador to the United States, Minister of Planning and Economic Development, and now President of Investbank.

Douglas Dillon, United States, former U.S. Ambassador to France, Under Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and presently Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on international monetary arrangements and a member of the firm of Dillon, Read and Co.

Wilfried Guth, Germany, formerly executive director of the International Monetary Fund, and presently director of the Central Bank of Germany, director of the Reconstruction Loan Corp. and member of the board of management of Deutsche Bank.

Sir W. Arthur Lewis, West Indies, former deputy managing director of the United Nations Special Fund, member of the Colonial Development Corporation, economic advisor to the Government of Ghana, and presently Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Indies and professor of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University.

Robert E. Marjolin, France, former professor of Economics, University of Nancy, vice-president of the European Economic Community and now professor, Faculty of Law and Economic Science, University of Paris.

Saburo Okita, Japan, former director of the Planning Bureau, director of the Development Bureau, and now president of the Japan Economic Research Centre and special advisor to the Minister of Economic Planning.

The Commission was expected to hold its first meeting in Canada late this month.

Meanwhile, an international secretariat is already at work on the problems that face the Commission.

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Aid Program Has Impact

(from p. 3)

knowledge to bear on long-range development plans.

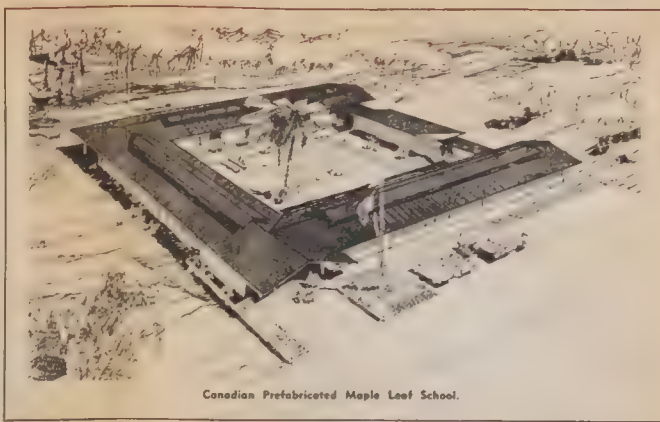
But we recognize that many of the constraints on effective development derive from basic human factors — attitudes towards change, cultural, religious, sociological and psychological barriers. We are also aware that many of the very imbalances we are seeking to redress are the product of the scientific and technological development of the industrialized nations and the unplanned, unbalanced application of the fruits of their development on the less developed societies.

At the present time, we are hoping to establish an international research centre in Canada, in which the problems of underdevelopment may be exposed to the latest tools and techniques of

science and technology.

The process of inducing and accelerating economic and social development in the less developed areas of the world is a difficult and complex one. To play an effective supporting role through programs of external assistance is even more difficult. We still have a long way to go before the Canadian aid program will have achieved a standard that we who administer it would regard as satisfactory. But we have gone a good deal further than Mr. Burton suggests.

At every stage in this largely pragmatic process, we shall re-examine our machinery and methods in the light of what we are finding out. We shall be sensitive to the comments of those, like Mr. Myrdal, who have gained an international reputation in this field. Far from turning away from new ideas, we are eagerly reaching out for them.



Canadian Prefabricated Maple Leaf School.

New Schools For Caribbean

A standard primary school building, for use in the various islands of the Caribbean, is being designed by the Canadian International Development Agency.

The move is the result of continuing requests from the governments of the islands for assistance in providing the schools necessary for their expanding education programs.

The basic construction will be of pre-engineered, pre-cut steel components on a concrete slab-on-grade base. Roofs will be insulated and the walls will have large areas of louvred windows shaded by extended eaves to take

advantage of the cooling, prevailing winds. Although steel materials have had primary consideration, construction in wood is also being considered. However, this requires further study because of the problems caused by wood boring insects.

The design will provide ten classrooms, library, teachers room, principal's office, lavatory facilities and some storage space. School furniture will also be provided. The central courtyard will provide a stage and can be used for assemblies and community affairs. The emphasis is on economy and the utmost utilization of the space provided. The class-

room module is 24 ft. by 24 ft.

Twenty of these schools are scheduled for the coming year and it is expected that tenders will be called late in January. Enquiries from general contractors and building manufacturers may be directed to "Director, Capital Assistance Division, Canadian International Development Agency, 75 Albert St., Ottawa 4."

This school building program is a further development in Canada's continuing endeavor to assist the islands in their need to provide elementary education from a very limited budget for all children.

Western Policies Misguided

(from p. 4)

advocacy of family planning for people and for cows, building roads and harbors, developing nuclear power plants, operating a prestigious national airline, building up the military establishment, developing defence industries, expanding the bureaucracy, and passing enlightened legislation, will all have nothing more than a barely noticeable effect on traditional attitudes and values.

Viewed as a process of modernization rather than of economic development the problems of the developing countries all seem to be more akin to the U.S. civil rights issue than to the transformation of western economies during the industrial revolution. In modernization as in civil rights the law and the economy can be made to help, but the problem will not be solved until the prejudices, values, and attitudes of the peoples begin to change rapidly. The United States as the dominant force in the foreign aid field does not appear to be better qualified to tackle this problem than anyone else. Indeed, the dramatic change in attitude to the needs of French Canadians that has been achieved in Canada over the past decade suggests that Canada may yet prove to have unsuspected talent in this direction. It would perhaps be more realistic, however, to admit that nobody has demonstrated convincing success. While there may be nothing so irresistible as an idea for which the time is ripe, all the forces of the mass media, moral persuasion and thought control are insufficient to gain rapid acceptance of an idea that conflicts with the basic religious convictions or the inherited values of a traditional society.

The conventional rhetoric of reviews such as this requires that

having taken a pessimistic view in the name of realism, the author should produce a *deus ex machina* to permit a volte face to a concluding note of cheer and optimism.

To accept this convention for a moment, my proposal is that Mr. Myrdal should be invited to work with a group of qualified Canadians to redesign our external aid program and to formulate new policy positions in line with the major conclusions of his study. Asian Drama makes clear some of the fundamentals upon which a new approach to aid policy would have to be built. Firstly, it should be made as independent as possible of the foreign policy interests of the donor nation. As far as Canadian aid is concerned, it has primarily served the foreign policy interests of the United States. Certainly our interests are close to those of the U.S. in many matters, but since our efforts are so small by comparison, they appear merely as an adjunct to American policy. Secondly, small amounts provided as outright gifts are worth much more than loans however "soft", which specify that the money should be spent in Canada or on Canadian equipment and services. If we want to tie strings to the loans, let them be conditions that will help in the process of modernization by changing the fundamental attitudes and values of the society, rather than conditions designed to help our own economy. Third, let the aid be used for "invisible" projects and avoid the construction of "Canada dams" in order to have something tangible to point to. Fourth, and perhaps most important, and most difficult, let the aid be given honestly and frankly in full appreciation of the local situation, not couched about with euphemisms and blindly optimistic prognoses. Let the donors of aid tell it like it

is. Let them also use the aid to help the forces of change, not the forces of reaction.

It is only too easy to spell out these broad, idealistic, challenging and difficult principles. It is quite another matter to develop policies to carry them out and still more difficult to get new policies adopted by cautious politicians and diplomats who are well aware of the numerous pitfalls. Myrdal would be the first to admit as much. Nevertheless, the attempt is worth making.

If the foreign aid programs of the western nations continue along present lines, the future looks bleak. Canada is relatively unfettered by security requirements or heavy private investments abroad and should begin to play a more creative and imaginative role. To announce a policy directed towards modernization rather than narrowly conceived economic development may offend some of the more conservative elites on our client states. So much the better. The limited aid which Canada is willing to provide could be more heavily concentrated and not dispersed in small amounts. So much for the conventional optimism.

Of course this modest suggestion to try to change radically the external aid program does not really constitute an optimistic conclusion. It will not solve the problem or even make a significant contribution to a solution. Nor should we suppose for one moment that we would be blazing a new trail for other more powerful and more wealthy to follow. What we now do is, in relation to the real magnitude and complexity of the problem, of no significance. Doing it another way may not be any better but it can hardly be worse. That is the most one can say. This particular drama, like most tragedies, has about it a sense of the inevitable.



Glenn Anderson, right, is a member of the first Canadian Agricultural Task Force in India. He has been working in experimental agriculture in India for many years.

By A. Warden Evans
Commercial Counsellor for
Canada in India

Investment in agriculture is a focal point of India's Fourth Five Year Plan which has a major objective, the achievement of self-reliance as soon as possible. The Plan which runs from 1969-70 to 1973-74 has not yet been published but it is clear that agriculture will retain the high priority which it now enjoys.

Basic to agricultural advance is the Government policy of setting procurement prices for buffer stock at levels which ensure an economic return to farmers.

The assurance thus given has encouraged the cultivator to take advantage of the inputs available such as fertilizer, high yielding variety of seeds (HYV) and provided an incentive to invest in minor irrigation works such as tube wells, to such an extent that problems of electric power supply have arisen in some areas. The response of the grower to guaranteed prices has been shown by a willingness to pay exorbitant prices to obtain the newer types of HYV seeds. The efficient farmer has found the reward high especially where there is little or no tax or agricultural income.

Despite these encouraging trends, indications are that the

vagaries of the weather will possibly lead to a slight fall in output of this year's crop from the record set last year. Though disappointing, the probable production of the second largest crop in history is scarcely a disaster. This outturn highlights the need for increased efforts to expand the areas of reliable yield by rapid extension of irrigation and to deal with the problem of water-logging which has tended to rise with the spread of irrigation in some areas. An assured water supply is needed to expand the growing practice of multiple cropping with its major impact on farm productivity.

Increasing or even maintaining food supplies for India's growing population is a task of herculean proportions. The Fourth Plan proposes an increase in agricultural production of five percent per annum (six percent for foodgrains) which is a target that will be difficult to achieve as bumper harvests will be required to provide stocks to carry the country through inevitable periods of drought. The table on food grain availability for the years 1960 to 1968, illustrates the difficulties to be faced in the attempt to achieve self-sufficiency by 1971.

The last of the Annual Plans, that for 1968-69 the year preceding the Fourth Five Year Plan shows the gap between goals

and achievement. The production target for food grains was 102 million tons while the most optimistic estimate places output at the same level as last year namely 95 million tons (which with imports of 7.5 million tons minus seed, feed and waste gives a net availability of 86.5 million tons) with about 12 million more people to feed. Considerable progress is being made as can be seen from the achievements for 1967-68 and the target for 1968-69 of the development program.

The HYV program has achieved considerable success but there are inherent dangers in widespread use of seeds with the same genetic material. Development of new varieties of seeds are necessary to prevent possible major damage to wheat crops by disease in the next few years. This action is said to be essential to avoid crop losses of considerable magnitude.

The provision of greater credit facilities to the farmer in order that he may invest in the necessary inputs to increase productivity is an urgent need. This need has been recognized by the Government which has directed that financial institutions in both the private and the public sector should give priority to agriculture and ensure that the supply of rural savings by opening

INDIA: FOOD-GRAIN AVAILABILITY

Year	Population	Net Availability Million metric tons		Total	Availability per capita (ozs. per day)
		Cereals	Pulses		
1960	432.7	60.50	10.33	70.83	15.78
1961	442.7	64.31	11.11	75.42	16.47
1962	453.4	66.08	10.28	76.36	16.27
1963	464.3	64.62	10.07	74.69	15.55
1964	475.5	69.25	8.80	78.05	15.81
1965	487.0	73.38	10.88	84.26	16.72
1966	498.9	64.65	8.50	73.15	14.17
1967	511.3	66.99	7.81	74.80	14.14
1968*	524.0			86.50	15.92

*Estimated.

branches of banks in the countryside and by the use of mobile branches. Training programs are conducted to prepare personnel for the financial management of co-operative units.

Provision of more and better storage facilities to deal with the larger volume of crops is being given top priority. A factory making prefabricated units was recently opened at Bombay. A crash program will be undertaken in the Punjab where the wheat crop is expected to be at least 10 percent greater than last year's record harvest. Concentration in the field of agriculture is on programs from which the benefits will be available in the short term. Medium and long term projects however desirable

are being deferred in the attempt to raise output as quickly as possible to cope with the population explosion. There are however signs that consideration is being given to a better balance in the overall approach in order to achieve the long term goals so essential to the economic progress of India. Research into the improvement of dry land agriculture where the results while long term could produce enormous returns, is being given greater priority and such is the case in other fields which show promise of economic returns in the long run such as hydro-geology. For the next few years however, the vagrant monsoon will be the major factor in determining agricultural yields.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS PROGRESS

Program	Unit	1967/68 1968/69		
		Target	Achievement	Anticipated
Minor irrigation ¹ (potential)	million acres	3.5	3.0	3.6 ¹
Soil conservation on agricultural lands ¹	million acres	3.9	3.5	3.4
Multiple cropping ¹	million acres	7.5	7.19	15.0
High yielding varieties program ²	million acres	15.0	15.0	21.0 ¹
Consumption of chemical fertilizers ³				
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	'000 tons	1350	1150 ^b	1700
(ii) Phosphatic (P205)	'000 tons	500	400 ^b	650
(iii) Potassic (K2O)	'000 tons	300	200 ^b	450
Urban compost ³	million tons	4.1	3.9	4.6
Green manuring ³	million acres	24.2	21.7	25.4
Plant protection	million acres	126	90	135

¹ Additional area

² Includes 3.8 million acres of new irrigation.

³ Level reached.

⁴ Includes 8.5 million acres under rice, 5 million acres under wheat and 7.5 million acres under maize, jowar and bajra

⁵ Estimated



These power lines stand as a dynamic monument to the transition of Indian agricultural methods from the centuries-old to the modern. India's fourth Five-Year Plan is targeted to early mechanization of her agriculture to increase output in general and increase the incomes of the farmers.

India To Speed Agricultural Self-Reliance



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International Development

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Canadian International Development Agency — Government of Canada

JANUARY, 1969

\$30 Million In Commodities Slated For India's Needs

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, has announced that as part of Canada's \$38,000,000 1968-69 development loan assistance program for India, two 50-year interest-free loans totalling \$30,000,000 have been signed in New Delhi.

One loan of \$15,000,000 will be used by India to purchase Canadian fertilizers while the second loan, also \$15,000,000, will provide India with the funds to purchase asbestos, zinc, news-

print, sulphur, copper, aluminum, synthetic rubber and woodpulp from Canadian suppliers.

Canada's aid to India which began with the inception of the Colombo Plan in 1950 now totals over \$600,000,000. A large part of this assistance has helped India develop its present industrial base. The latter loan will help provide these industries with much needed raw materials from Canada.

During recent years Indian farmers have been increasing their use of high yielding seed grain varieties which require heavy applications of fertilizer. Although there has been a substantial expansion in the production of fertilizers in India in response to this increased demand, large quantities of imported fertilizers are also required and the former loan will help India meet this need with fertilizers from Canada.



Above is shown an interior shot of the Varanasi modern locomotive works at Benares, India. Here diesel locomotives similar to those produced at Montreal Locomotive Works, are planned, assembled and completed. (See page 6.)

Jamaica Plans New Hotel For Tourist Trade

To keep Jamaica's tourism earnings growing, the International Finance Corporation and a group of private financial institutions are building a new \$8,500,000 convention and tourist hotel in Kingston.

The new hotel will be larger than any presently existing on the island, and will provide facilities now lacking in Jamaica for conventions. Construction will begin early next year and the hotel, to be called the Jamaica Pegasus, is expected to commence operations in the first half of 1971.

Tourism is a major factor in Jamaican economic growth, currently contributing some \$80,000,000 a year or a fifth of the country's foreign exchange earnings. This is second only to foreign exchange earned from bauxite.



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, and the High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago recently signed an agreement whereby Canada will provide a total of \$3,300,000 in development loan funds for five projects in Trinidad and Tobago. They include \$1,266,000 for the purchase of equipment for the electrification of rural areas; \$1,034,000 to reform a series of existing and new health facilities in various projects for Trinidad's economic development; \$486,000 for the modernization of hospitals with the purchase of new equipment; \$250,000 for fisheries development; and \$750,000 for aerial survey. Also at the signing were Counsellors W. S. Naimeel, left, and F. O. Abdulah, right, of the High Commission.

Chevrier Has Retired

Hon. Lionel Chevrier, PC, CC, QC, has retired from public service. He is the statesman who headed the Canadian mission to Africa last year which resulted in a major expansion of development assistance to the African Francophone countries.

Prime Minister Trudeau paid tribute to Mr. Chevrier's lifelong public service, saying: "Few Canadians can equal Mr. Chevrier's record of service. On behalf of the Government and the

people of Canada I would like to express to Mr. Chevrier my good wishes upon his return to private life."

Mr. Chevrier was first elected to the House of Commons in 1935 for the constituency of Stormont, which he represented until 1953. He served in the Governments of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, and Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson.

He resigned his seat in 1964 to become High Commissioner in London. He returned to Canada in 1967 as Ambassador and commissioner for visits of heads of state to EXPO 67.



HON. LIONEL CHEVRIER

Pearson Hopes To Exclude Politics From Foreign Aid

Former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson says the World Bank Commission studying international development will try to recommend a new foreign aid policy uninhibited by political differences.

He was speaking following the first meeting of the seven-member international commission just before Christmas at Mont Gabriel, Que.

He announced he will go to Chile next month to study international development problems in Latin America.

All South American countries have been invited to send representatives to meet Mr. Pearson and some of his colleagues in Santiago.

The next full meeting of the group will be held in March. The location will be announced in a few weeks after the prospective host government has been consulted.

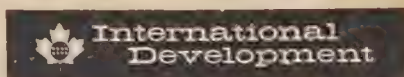
Mr. Pearson was invited last summer by Robert S. McNamara, World Bank president and former U.S. defence secretary,

to form the inquiry commission and submit a report by the end of 1969 on what needs to be done to consolidate world plans for international development and improve its performance.

Mr. Pearson said it is important to find out whether there is, as Mr. McNamara recently suggested, a deterioration of political will to help the developing countries. If that does exist, Mr. Pearson said, the commission should find ways of strengthening that will.

Mr. Pearson said Canada's foreign aid program had served a good purpose for the last 20 years but undoubtedly needs to be reassessed.

The commission, working with an international staff provided by the World Bank, will be briefed on what Soviet-bloc countries are doing in foreign aid. But since the Soviet bloc does not belong to the World Bank, the commission had no responsibility to it. The Soviet countries would be given copies of the report on its completion.



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OTTAWA, JANUARY, 1969

Zambia to Rebuild Great North Road

Part of the infamous Great North Road which has been Zambia's main transportation link with the outside world since the sudden break of transportation ties with Rhodesia is to be rebuilt and a long-range afforestation project undertaken with two World Bank loans totalling \$16,000,000.

The road loan, amounting to \$10,700,000 will be for a term of 20 years, including a two-year grace period. The afforestation loan of \$5,300,000 will be for a term of 25 years with 10 years grace. Interest rates on both are six and one-half per cent.

The Great Northern Road, the long, rutted, dusty track which links Zambia's copperbelt with the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam came into prominence when Rhodesia declared her independence from Britain. Up to that time the greater part of Zambia's copper exports and all its petroleum imports were transported over the Rhodesia railway.

This stopped with the imposition of United Nations sanctions on Rhodesia.

One measure taken to meet the crisis was to start upgrading the road so trucks could get through regularly in all seasons and so the road could withstand the tremendous extra volume of traffic. The World Bank loan will pay for rebuilding 235 miles.

Part of the loan will also be used to finance detailed engineering studies of a 63-mile section of the Great East Road, which connects the capital, Lusaka with the rich eastern part of Zambia and provides access to the sea through Malawi and Mozambique.

The afforestation project is aimed at replacing the slow-growing low-yielding wood that is being used in the country by the copper industry and for firewood. Economically accessible reserves are expected to be largely exhausted by the late 1970's.

Book Offers Aid to Teachers

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON TEACHING ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS. UNESCO, Paris. Available through UNESCO sales agents, or from UNESCO (DPV), Place de Fontenoy, Paris (7e). Price: \$1.75; 11/-; 6.50 F.

For teachers wondering how the abstract ideas of human rights and international understanding can best be put over in class, a new paperback just published by UNESCO will surely provide plenty of ideas. The book deals with such topics as the role of the school and the teacher in understanding human rights, the training of teachers, approaches to teaching about human rights, in primary schools and secondary schools, and the materials and resources at the teacher's disposal.

One of the most useful sections of the book consists of descriptions of a number of successful projects drawn from schools all over the world, such as the joint project of four schools in Norway on the problem of refugees; a study of slavery in the past and present by the pupils of a French lycée; a two-year study of women's rights by the students at a girls' teacher-training college in Morocco; or a project on children in Africa by over a hundred pupils of a secondary school in Poland.

Five appendices give the texts of the Universal Declaration and the International Covenants and Protocols, and list some useful addresses and books and pamphlets on the subject published by the United Nations and UNESCO.

Contracts Awarded Canadian Firms

Construction Equipment—Idkl Hydro Electric, India. To provide heavy construction equipment for hydro projects being carried out by State Electricity Boards in various parts of India. Total Canadian contribution: \$2,300,000. Contractor: Enco Ltd., 8355 Jeanne Mance St., Montreal, Quebec. Contract price: \$3,842.39. To provide: copper pipe and fittings. Contractor: Link-Belt Speeder Ltd., P.O. Box 90, Woodstock, Ontario. Contract price: \$2,699.14. To provide parts and tools. Contractor: Sears Inc., 2055 Bennett Ave., Montreal, Quebec. Contract price: \$27,969.39. To provide spare parts and pump trucks.

Siddhirganj-Sylhet Transmission Line, East Pakistan. The project comprises the construction of 150 miles of 138 KV transmission line and the provision of equipment for five sub-stations to supply power to the North Eastern portion of East Pakistan. The project also includes the inter-connection of an isolated steam generating plant with the East Pakistan transmission system. Total Canadian con-



Grounded at the point of a Bengali fishing net is one of the towers erected by Canada in Pakistan's growing net of transmission lines. In loans and grants, Canada has allocated almost \$22 million since 1961 to three current projects—lines from Siddhirganj to Sylhet, from Goolpara to Bheromara and Ishurdi and those which will connect the eastern and western grids across the Meghna River and the confluence of the Jamuna and Ganges. Earlier, Canada constructed transmission lines between Dehra and Chittagong.

ADB Approves Indonesian Aid

The Asian Development Bank has approved a request by the Indonesian Government for further technical assistance in the field of agricultural development and for a technical mission to study the Indonesian rural credit system.

The present request is based on the Indonesian Government's appreciation of the significant role that the ADB could play in the provision of technical assistance to Indonesia in the field of agriculture with special emphasis on food production and related industries, and in its efforts to improve food production and marketing.

tribution \$6,600,000.00. Contractor: Spilsbury & Tyndall Sales Ltd., 120 East Cordova St., Vancouver, B. C. Contract price: \$1,978.12. To provide: parts for transmitter. Contractor: Hewlett-Packard Ltd., 275 Hymus Blvd., Pointe Claire, Montreal, Quebec. Contract price: \$1,946.00. To provide: two oscillator and two volt-meter.

Khalna Hardboard Mill, East Pakistan. Provision of a Hardboard Mill for the East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation at Khalna. We are providing spares to keep the mill at its present operating standards. Technical personnel are also on the site, training a capable nucleus of operating and maintenance personnel. Total Canadian contribution: \$2,260,000.00. Contractor: Reliance Electric & Engineering, 127 Judge Road, Toronto 18, Ontario. Contract price: \$1,820.50. To provide: one starter and one Revco motor.

Kundah Hydro Electric Project Stage III, India. The project consists of five power houses together with dams and water gathering networks to collect run off on the Nilgiri hills in Madras State. The Canadian contribution provides for construction equipment, a permanent plant and engineering services for design and for construction supervision. Total output of the scheme is approximately 400,000 kilowatts. Total Canadian contribution: \$43,770,000. Contractor: Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., 214 King St. West, Toronto, Ontario. Contract price: \$5,412.80. To provide volt insulator coils.

Canada Sending More Wheat to Cover Shortage in India

The Canadian Government is providing approximately 15,000,000 bushels of wheat valued at \$30,000,000 to India, the Secretary of State, Mitchell Sharp, has announced.

The shipment is being made as the result of a request by the Government of India. The wheat should start moving through Canadian ports shortly.

The wheat is intended to carry India through a crucial period when its buffer stocks of good grains are at a low level. Although the grain harvest in India this year was very good, the unprecedented drought of the two previous years had depleted that country's stocks, and the above shipment is intended to help India build up its grain stocks to the level necessary to maintain full food price stability and the effective distribution of foodstuffs within India.

World Bank Aids Guyana

The first phase of a 12-year sea defence program in Guyana to provide protection against erosion and flooding of the fertile coastal plains which lie below sea level is being undertaken with a World Bank loan of \$5,000,000.

Although Guyana's coastal plains account for less than three per cent of the land area, 95 per cent of the population lives there and produce almost 80 per cent of the gross domestic product.

The sea walls to be built will be along the highly developed East and West Demerara Coasts, to protect an area which accounts for nearly a fifth of Guyana's agricultural production, the mainstay of the economy.



Machinery holds great attraction for these Ghanaian students at the Accra Trades Training College. Above (left) R. A. Conacher of Moose Jaw is shown instructing a class in electrical technology. Centre shows Ted Parsons, also of Moose Jaw, teaching plumbing. Both teachers came out under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Department of Education. The school, pictured right, was built and equipped under the Canadian External Aid program.



Youths Rush To Join Accra Trades School

More than 400 young men in a lineup that stretched down the long sidewalk around the courtyard of the Accra Trades Training Centre were part of the evidence of the school's success seen during a recent visit by CIDA area co-ordinator Fred Dawes.

The youths were there because they had heard the school was starting a new welding course, he explained.

"There was one classroom available—32 places—and the day I arrived, all these boys were applying, or seeking information on how to get in."

The welding course is only one of many given at the school, which was supplied by Canada as an experimental "integrated" project. The buildings were financed by Canada, the school is staffed by teachers supplied by the Department of Education of Saskatchewan and Ghanaians are being trained in Canada and Accra to eventually take over operation of the school. Ever since the classrooms opened in July of 1966, the classes have been filled to capacity with youths learning carpentry, bricklaying, motor vehicle repair, plumbing, plastering, welding, electronics, and other similar trades.

"In our investigation we found that this is the kind of technical education that the country needs and it is being verified now in the tremendous support by the potential employers that are in the city of Accra."

Support of the employers is essential to the school because of the way in which students are chosen.

"If a boy is interested in motor mechanics, for instance, he will first have to be a graduate of what we call Grade Eight. He will then have to find a job in a motor shop and will have to apply to the school, stating that his employer will sponsor him."

"Now the course for motor mechanics is four years long, but of the four years he spends 11 weeks per year at the school and the remaining weeks with his employer. The employer in most cases will actually pay his salary while he is at the school."

To gather further evidence of the school's success, Mr. Dawes

also searched out one of the garages that has boys attending the course. In this case, seven boys from the garage were being trained at the Trades school.

"The boys so far have had two years of their course. So I questioned them and everyone was extremely enthusiastic. The boys of course, being young, felt that they might have been given a bit more responsibility in carrying out their duties. They thought they had learned quite a lot at the school and they would like to apply it in the shop."

"They're being well paid. I checked on salary rates and salary schedules, union dues and all the factors which would enter into their employment."

"And the employers told me that they just can't get enough boys like this. They have four motor show-rooms throughout the country and they can use all the boys that they can turn out at the school."

The school has the support of the Government of Ghana, of the Canadian government, and the local employers.

Mr. Dawes also found that many of the boys wanted to go into business for themselves as soon as they could save some money.

"It isn't all that difficult," he explained. They can literally set up a shop on the side of the road with no covered area at all—just a few tools. If your car or even your bicycle breaks down,

you just pull over to the side of the road and they will do the work right there."

During his trip, Mr. Dawes also visited Benin City in Nigeria where the Canadian Government has agreed to assist in construction and operation of a technical training institute. The site has now been cleared by the Nigerian government and construction is expected to start within the next year.

"The interesting thing about Benin City is that it shows how impossible it is to transfer a proven technique in one area, like Accra, to another. Every time a request for aid is received, one finds that the problem is peculiar to that particular area. The Accra Trades Training Centre required the education of technicians. Well, this isn't the case in Benin City. The building trades have more people than they know what to do with. They're very skilled. The motor mechanic trades are all over-supplied. What they require is more supervisory personnel—people who have an education one or two notches above the technical and trades training education."

Thus the school will have a curriculum aimed at providing two things: boys and girls who without further education will be able to supervise others, and those who will be able to go on to more advanced education either at technical schools or university.

Mammies Outbid Factory, Win Trade In Tomatoes

Initiative and enterprise is certainly not lacking among the "mammies"—the women who control most of the food distribution in the big cities of Ghana.

Fred Dawes, regional co-ordinator for CIDA found in a recent trip that the women had upset plans in northern Ghana to operate a tomato processing factory which had been built by Yugoslavians.

The factory had been paying the local farmers about three or four cents a pound for their tomatoes, he said.

Then the "mammies" found out about it and started sending their trucks from the big cities

400 to 500 miles away and giving farmers nine cents a pound. "So they are getting the whole crop."

This, he said, is an example of the type of "snag" that can occur in development projects.

"If you build a dam, for instance, you don't really have complete control over what crops are going to be grown and you can never anticipate all the problems that can arise. All of a sudden somebody sees an opportunity and seizes it, more or less the way we would."

"But the main thing is that the opportunity has been provided through international development."



Human Beings Are Object Of Assistance

From a speech by President Robert S. McNamara delivered at World Bank Council Meeting in Washington

If we have learned any lesson in the decades of the development effort, it is that we must reach further toward the goal of a better world. The human beings who are the object of our efforts are the ones who are most in need of help. They are the ones who are most in need of help. They are the ones who are most in need of help.

Not only that, but the Bank group we expect to see in the future will be more than a group of human beings. It will be a group of human beings who are the object of our efforts. They are the ones who are most in need of help.

We believe that the effort must begin on the side. In the less developed countries, there are more farmers than in any other kind of worker and almost everywhere of the people live on the soil. Yet these countries have to import \$4,000,000,000 of food from the high-income countries each year.

Even so, they are hungry. The number of people in the world living on nutritionally deficient diets today is certainly far over a billion—the number who suffer from an absolute shortage of food may be as high as half a billion. The consequence is that many millions are not able to work productively enough for adequate support of themselves and their families. Poor nutrition leads to disease and death—protein deficiency is a chief reason why child deaths run from 10 to 40 times higher in poor countries than in Europe and North America.

The world now has it within its grasp to revolutionize the production of food. As we all know, research has developed new strains of wheat, rice and other foods whose yield, in proper combination with water, fertilizers, pesticides and so on, is two to four times higher than that of traditional varieties. The adoption of these strains is proceeding rapidly, especially in South and Southeast Asia.

It will be an enormous and complex task, over large areas of the world, to supply and distribute new seed varieties and fertilizers, to conduct continuing research, to supply fertilizer, to improve water management, to institute adequate pest and disease control, to offer the necessary economic incentives, to improve marketing, to supply credit, and to improve extension services and the administration of agricultural policy generally.

These efforts will have to be undertaken with a driving sense of urgency. As against food production in the least developed countries equivalent to 650 million tons of cereal grain a year, annual production will have to reach nearly a billion tons by 1980 to keep up with population growth and to maintain the world in even its present unsatisfactory state of nutrition. To make up half the global deficiency in nutritional standards, it is estimated, would require a further increase in output of 100 million tons a year.

To reach only the more modest of these targets will require sharply mounting investment in agriculture. The total international assistance to agriculture, now valued at something less than one billion dollars a year, should at least be doubled.

A developing country, of course, does not simply need bet-

ter farmers and more business men. It also needs doctors and teachers, engineers and technicians, and many other skilled people. Yet perhaps as much as three-fifths of the active population of the poor countries are illiterate, and these skills are scarce even to read.

The poor countries of the world are in a desperate need of education. They are in a desperate need of education. They are in a desperate need of education.

Our aim at the Bank will be to do everything within our means to improve the odds. We mean particularly to assist kinds of education that will make the best contribution to economic development, and to do so especially in pilot projects which will show the way for a more effective educational effort.

This will mean emphasis on educational planning—the starting point for the whole process of educational improvement. It will mean assistance particularly in teacher training, at all levels, from primary to post-secondary schools. It will mean expansion of our support for a variety of other educational activities, including the training of managers and, of course, agriculturalists.

It is important to emphasize that education, although it usually is one of the largest industries in any country, is one of the few which has not undergone a major technological revolution with the urgent and growing shortage of qualified teachers all over the developing world, we must make teachers more productive. This will involve investment in textbook production, in audio-visual materials and, above all, in the use of modern communications (radio, film and TV) for teaching purposes.

In one poor country after another, the rising tide of population swamps the school system, literally eats away the margin of saving, and inundates the labor market. No power on earth can ensure that there will be such rapid economic progress that today's children will grow up healthy, well educated and able to make their rightful place in a competitive world. If development efforts are to succeed—not development of such abstractions as "The Economy" or "The State" but development of human beings, of individuals and families—we must put population policy at the center of our future strategy.

The emphasis to be placed in national policy on various methods of population control is the responsibility of governments. The choice of methods must be made by parents.

The World Bank, for its part, is not attempting to dictate population policies. But as a Development Agency, we must give priority to the problem. We must ask that governments which seek our assistance do so too, and that they evolve a serious strategy for stabilizing the rate of population growth.

But the progress of most of the poor countries will be handicapped unless they are able to meet a larger part of their needs for a development finance on better terms than are available from the World Bank or than

they have been receiving under the most bilateral programs of development assistance. The terms of that assistance, in fact, have deteriorated over the past three years. The burden of debt service laid on the backs of the poor countries continues to grow heavier.

The Bank Group's chief approach to this problem, as you know, is through the International Development Association and the 50-year interest-free credits which IDA extends to the poorer of the developing countries. The scale of IDA's operations has never been equal to the need, but, until recently, the Association represented a growing asset to the low-income countries. After an experimental period, its average annual rate of lending reached a level of \$300,000,000 annually in the fiscal years 1963-67. The governors of IDA then agreed, subject to necessary legislative approvals, to further contributions by member governments, that, taken together with special contributions from members and transfusions from the Bank itself, would have enabled IDA to increase its rate of commitments by more than half.

This replenishment, however, is now more than two years overdue. For that length of time, IDA has been living on considerably less than half rations. It was able to lend only a little more than \$100,000,000 last year.

The essential reason for this predicament is quite simple. The participation of the U.S.A. in the replenishment of IDA's resources is required to assure the contributions of other governments effective, and the U.S.A. Congress has not yet acted.

The World Bank can cover some, but far from all, of the present acute deficiency in IDA's treasury. In October, out of its net income for the last fiscal year, the Bank made a grant to IDA of \$75,000,000. In the case of countries scheduled to receive a mixture of bank loans and IDA credits, some projects which otherwise would have been financed by IDA will now be financed by the Bank.

With lengthened terms of grace and maturity to ease the obligations as much as possible, a temporary hardening of the blend of Bank Group assistance to the countries concerned will result. This can be reversed by the extension of additional IDA credits as and when sufficient funds become available.

In the past few weeks, there have been other encouraging developments. The governments of Canada, Denmark, Italy, Sweden and Norway are taking action to make their participation in the proposed IDA replenishment effective in advance of action by the U.S.A. Certain other governments have indicated that they may follow suit.

This keeps IDA alive—but it still leaves a wide gap in finance for the developing countries.

As we look forward to the 1970's it is clear that one of the most crucial problems facing the world is how it will organize to accelerate progress throughout the developing countries.

But as we look back over the first development decade which is now drawing to its close, we must recognize that its weakest element was the lack of political will for development on the part



World Bank funds are behind this scene of activity. The picture shows a shaft under construction at the site of Xavantes hydroelectric power project on the Parana ponema River in Brazil.

of all too many nations—both givers and receivers of aid. Above all there has been a growing disillusion with the effectiveness of the aid-for-development partnership, and a consequent drawing apart of the rich countries and the poor.

It is in this area particularly that I hope the Pearson Commission's work will help to lay the foundations for a development campaign running through the decades that remain in this century. I should emphasize that this Commission, though sponsor-

ed by the Bank, is completely independent of the Bank, and of governments. Its function is to examine the past aid efforts, and to see what lessons they teach for the future of both the political and economic level. The calibre of men that Mr. Pearson has chosen for the Commission ensures, in my opinion, that proper weight will be given to the necessity of having a firm foundation of political acceptance for the world's development efforts.

Much of mankind, I am convinced, yearns for a new philosophy in the conduct of human affairs, for a reordering of our time, our skills and our material resources to build a more creative world order. "A danger of present economic trends is that they will add both to internal and global tensions. If the development of the poor countries lags, their sense of frustration will be an element threatening the stability of society, exacerbating conflict and hobbling progress. The growth contrast between the rich and poor countries in material achievements and ways of life will make dialogue between the two more difficult.

A creative world will not be achieved unless many forces work for it. Development is not the only force, but it is the one force which seems to me to offer the greatest chance of bringing nations together in cooperation rather than conflict. An unceasing attack on the problems of poverty can move mankind along the way to a pattern of world relationships that will provide strong safeguards for peace.



At the Agriculture Experimental Station in Bogor, Indonesia, Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank and its affiliates (centre), and Bernard R. Bell, Director of the World Bank's resident staff in Indonesia (right), discuss rice production with Agriculture Minister Teyeb and other senior government officials during a recent visit to Indonesia.

Dr. Schweitzer No Longer Enough

Former Prime Minister Pearson issues warning in Fourth Reith Lecture for BBC.

Disparity is not likely to promote peace in the family of man. The animosities that will arise from it are incalculable and explosive; especially as the issues are political as well as economic...

Nor can we expect them to be calm and contented merely by our assurance, that as the white has already done much, he will do

more to help improve the lot of the non-white people. Dr. Schweitzer is no longer enough.

The spirit in which help is offered is as important as the help itself.

Nothing could be more self-defeating—less effective in promoting peace and goodwill—than attaching political or social conditions to our aid: to say we will help, and that help that help themselves, but only those that support us and believe in our political and economic system.

We must not even exclude revolutionary movements and governments from our cooperative help; or assume automatically that every outburst of revolutionary nationalism is communist, and therefore hostile to the West.

We must accept the fact that in many countries where people live in misery and distress revolution may seem to them to be the only way out; and that communism has nothing to do with it...

Recently there have been indications that we in the West are getting discouraged and somewhat cynical about the fact that in spite of mutual assistance the poorer countries are not making enough progress. Indeed, aid shows signs of drying up. This must not happen.

Perhaps the best form of aid is trade. We haven't made nearly enough progress in helping developing countries by putting them in a position where they add to their own resources by trading with others on a competitive basis in their own products, primary and industrial.

The developing nations which depend largely on selling primary products for their income have too often found themselves at the mercy of fluctuating world prices which they have no power to influence. Some attempt has been made to bring international order into this.

Much remains to be done, and it can only be done by international economic cooperation and agreement. If we cannot get together for international action of this kind, then we will have the same international anarchy in economic affairs that we have politically when things go wrong, and the results will be more than economic...

A great deal of money from the West has been spent on helping some countries to industrialize. Very often, indeed, industrialization has been given too high a priority. The technically educated people in the new nation have been captivated by the vision of great steel works and textile factories, and too much of the money may have gone there, instead of into the development of agriculture. Then when this country has been put in the position where it can compete in the markets of the world in certain industrial products—textiles are the most frequent example—our own manufacturers begin to complain and we put up barriers to the reception of these goods in our country. By doing so we neutralize the industrial help we have given them, indeed we make a mockery of it...

Economic development is the field in which there is the greatest body of immediate agreement about objectives and methods; and hence the greatest opportunity for constructive cooperation.

Is Development on Right-Road?

"It is perfectly obvious that the increase of our agricultural resources does not serve to enrich us. Whether we are selling our raw materials or buying manufactured products, whichever it may be, the prices are always imposed on us, and always to our disadvantage."

Daouda Badarou, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Dahomey

"Primary agricultural and mineral products account for 55 per cent of the export earnings of developing countries. The chronic instability of these products, the seemingly irreversible downward trend in their export prices, the competition of synthetic equivalents or substitutes, no less than the protectionist policies of developed countries, are proving to be insuperable obstacles to the economic growth of developing countries."

"If we were to deduct from this official aid the debt servicing charges as representing an outward flow of resources, it would be found that foreign aid has produced a negligible net flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries."

H. S. Amerasinghe, Permanent Representative of Ceylon to the United Nations

"Problems of investment, assistance, technical assistance, structural equipment, trade preferences, would be easier to settle, and in a way more in keeping with our common destiny, if they were understood within the framework of a common design."

"The deep-seated aspiration of the countries of the Third World is such that they will welcome any initiative that will contribute to the improvement of their economic condition. And tomorrow, perhaps, as new ideas, methods and concepts for trade and development appear, the cessation of the armaments race might finally contribute these freed resources to peaceful endeavors."

Amadou Karim Gaye, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Senegal

"While there are prospects for a better regulated international community than the one we have today, we should not underestimate the possibility that the division of the world into advanced and backward countries may be crystallized for many long years."

Francisco Jose Guerrero, Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador

"The only way to overcome present frustration is to rekindle hope; the only remedy for disenchantment is the reaffirmation of our faith in more purposeful and effective international cooperation. As in the political field, so also in the economic field international cooperation involves a deliberate process of accommodation and adjustment. It is only in a collective effort to shoulder these responsibilities that lasting foundations for a secure peace can be laid."

"As evidence of our determination to discharge these responsibilities, we should agree on at least the following objectives to be fulfilled during the current and next Development Decade:

"First, we should agree on a target for the economic growth of developing countries which will enable them to bring about a perceptible change in the living conditions of the peoples."

"Second, to impart a practical meaning to that target, a firm commitment should be given by all developed countries to accept and implement the target of flow of financial assistance equivalent to one per cent of gross national product to developing countries."

"Third, continuity of aid flow should be ensured and a time dimension should be imparted to the aid target by all developed countries, emulating the commendable initiatives taken by some of them."

"Fourth, the confidence in the ability of international institutions to discharge their basic minimum responsibilities towards developing countries should be restored by fulfilling before 1970 the resources targets set for those organizations."

"Fifth, a more determined effort should be made to prevent the erosion of the real value of aid by giving up the

practice of aid being tied to sources of procurement and to specific projects.

"Sixth, ways and means should be found to alleviate the mounting and oppressive debt-servicing burdens of the developing countries."

"Seventh, as an important element of international development policy, we should agree on a package of trade measures which will enable the developing countries to cover a substantial part of their resources gap by an increase in their export earnings."

"Eighth, correspondingly, the developing countries should redouble their efforts for the mobilization of domestic resources, by increasing agricultural productivity, implementing appropriate population programs, developing indigenous technology, and intensifying economic cooperation among themselves."

B. R. Ghagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs in India

"In economic questions the background for our deliberations is the failure of the United Nations Development Decade which has been a decade of the greatest prosperity only for the developed countries. In the opinion of my Government this General Assembly should carry out a serious and responsible analysis of the causes of the crisis through which international cooperation is passing, to determine with a realistic sense what we can hope from the second Development Decade, which is a necessary decade."

"The failure is understandable. It can be explained by many reasons. Fundamentally there was considerable mental resistance to the measures that were proposed, a lack of understanding on the part of the prosperous countries, a lack of unity among the developing countries and a growing inefficiency of the international machinery."

"Secondly, there was a deep lack of understanding on the part of the industrialized countries of the deep-rooted causes determining development. The man of affluence has never realized or even understood the drama of underdevelopment, and his leaders have been the faithful reflection of the governed. There have been gestures made, concessions, acceptance of principles, but the basic attitude has not changed. The prosperous nations continue to be exceedingly selfish."

Gabriel Valdes, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile



These are interior views of the modern new Varanasi locomotive works at Benares, India. Canada supplies parts under non-project, non-commodity assistance under direction of the Canadian International Development Agency.



Locomotive Works Draws Visitors to Holy City

VARANASI, India—For hundreds of years, pilgrims have flocked to the Holy City of Banaras (now called Varanasi) to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges and to visit the temples of this picturesque city. Mixed with the crowds today are another kind of pilgrim—industrialists from many parts of India and Asia who are interested in Varanasi's diesel locomotive works, a showpiece of Indian industrialization.

Six years ago, rice and wheat were being grown on the flatlands outside the city where the 220-acre industry now stands. Craftsmen who had worked, like their fathers and forefathers, in the fashioning of brass and silver, have been attracted to machine shops which turn out 2,600 h.p. diesel giants.

In an immense, heavily-populated country such as India, the need for new, modern railway equipment is apparently insatiable. Varanasi exists to supply a major part of the demand and to employ Indian skills in the production of machinery which otherwise might have to be imported at heavy cost to foreign exchange reserves.

The Indian Railway Board agreed to an investment of almost \$30 million in the pioneering Varanasi project and a collaboration was entered into with American manufacturers. Until the aim of 100 per cent indigenous production is realized, India will import components from overseas and under loan agreements. A substantial quantity already has been supplied by the Canadian International Development

Agency's Colombo Plan cooperation.

As well as providing the capital for the plant, which is among the world's most modern assembly operations, India had to create skills. Varanasi has had to attract 30 per cent of its employees from industries all over India and has erected training schools and demonstration workshops for the 70 per cent of its 5,600 workers who have been hired locally. It has built a brand new township to accommodate its workers, including a school which has a Roman Catholic priest from Canada and two Canadian CUSO volunteers on its staff.

VLW is also concerned with modern methods of management. The company's booklet says:

"The VLW aims at a balanced synthesis of technological advance and human values to attain the dual objective of productivity and welfare. It seeks to cultivate a more enlightened and pragmatic outlook in top management, inject dynamic cost consciousness throughout the organization, provide effective material and non-material motivation at every level for achievement of the set objectives and give generous opportunities and facilities to every individual to bring forth his best in the pursuit of these objectives. Above all, it seeks to eliminate the crushing overhead of distrust that is depressing productivity to extremely low levels in every sphere of national life; and substitute it with a climate of trust and confidence that would inspire and encourage the individual to take initiative and responsibility and participate enthusiastically in purposeful team work, without the fear of being penalized for making an error in that process. No less important, it seeks to create specialized skills, tailored to suit the Indian environment, embracing the whole fabric of the project, to ensure that every factor in the project is placed on a sound footing and develops organically."



This is a locomotive turned out by the Varanasi locomotive works in Benares, India. It is similar to locomotives produced by the Montreal Locomotive Works.

Canada and India On Best of Terms

The first metre gauge diesel locomotive to be produced in India, built partially with Canadian components, has been commissioned at the Varanasi Diesel Locomotive Works.

Both Deputy Minister of India, Moraji Desai, and Railway Minister Poonacha, who took part in the ceremony, were generous in their tributes to Canada for its help.

Mr. Desai, interrupting his speech in Hindi with a passage in English for the benefit of Canadians at the ceremony, said: "The relationship between Canada and India is the best we have with any other country and in saying that I hope I am not making other countries envious. We want to work for the establishment of such relations with all countries. If it is possible between Canada and India, it is possible with all."

Over the past two years, Canada has provided \$18,000,000 for 62 locomotives plus spares, components and training.

The components for the locomotives just commissioned were part of an \$8,800,000 interest free development loan that involved the supply of 30 Canadian-built diesel electric locomotives as well as the supply of metre gauge and broad gauge diesel components and spares that are being used, together with domestic components, to manufacture complete locomotives at the Varanasi works.

Ever since the early days of the Colombo Plan, Canada has assisted in the growth of the Indian railway, which is the second largest single railway network in the world.

Ten thousand trains run daily under the direction of the Railway Board of India, the country's largest state-owned undertaking.

The railway system has approximately 37,000 route miles of track, and each year handles more than 5,700,000 passengers and 55,000,000 tons of freight.



At the school for children of Varanasi locomotive works employees are two Canadian University Services Overseas volunteer teachers. They are Barbara Hill, Toronto, above, wearing a sari. The other is John Abercrombie of Ottawa. The school is run by the Roman Catholic order and Father Aurelius of Sudbury is headmaster.

Agriculture Plays Major Role In Ceylon Economy

by Hon M. D. Banda
Minister of Agriculture and Food, Ceylon

There has been a transformation in the role played in Ceylon's economy by domestic agriculture in recent years. What was the past deficit sector of the country's agriculture has now become its chief prospect for long-term economy recovery.

A World Bank mission which reviewed our economy this year concludes that: "given the relatively poor prospects for the export sector, it follows that the major impetus for growth in the next decade should come from production for domestic use in two major sectors. These are agricultural production and manufacturing, which are considered capable of six and five percent annual rates of growth, respectively."

"Domestic agriculture is expected to contribute 25 percent of the total increase in production which the government seeks to achieve in the period of 1965-77."

This gives an indication of the great changes and progress that have taken place in domestic agriculture.

In colonial times, the chief focus of government's attention on agriculture was on the export crops. All the facilities that were required for the expansion of this sector of agriculture were provided by the government. Towards the end of the British occupation therefore, Ceylon had on the one-hand a well organized and relatively highly productive agricultural export sector producing tea, rubber and coconut and on the other hand, there was the peasant subsistence-oriented agricultural sector producing largely food crops. As rice was cheap in the international markets, the surpluses accruing from the prosperous export sector were utilized to import rice and other foodstuffs to feed the people.

With the advent of independence in 1948, greater attention came to be paid to the neglected food producing sector of the country's agricultural economy. This was both a consequence of the vulnerable position in which Ceylon came to be placed in the Second World War when food could not be obtained from other countries due to shipping and other difficulties and also because the bulk of Ceylon's population were rural people engaged in farming and post-independence

From the mid-fifties however, it became increasingly difficult to maintain consumption at the levels established after Independence since the surpluses generated by the export started to decline as a consequence of falling world prices. These conditions, coupled with increases in the prices of imported goods, posed a serious problem not only to agriculture but to the entire economy. At the time this government assumed office in 1965, in spite of previously imposed severe import restrictions, exchange reserves had become depleted and at the same time exchange earnings were no longer sufficient to meet basic consumption requirements and to provide the inputs needed for long-term economic growth.

ECONOMIC CRISIS

A series of steps were taken to overcome this economic crisis, the chief of which was the commencement of an all out effort to increase the production of rice, subsidiary food crops (chillies, onions, potatoes, maize, groundnut, yams etc.) and milk, meat and eggs.

The objective was to save the foreign exchange resources that were expended on the importation of these basic foodstuffs. The proposals of the government for increasing the production of these commodities were outlined in a five year plan for agriculture entitled "Agricultural Development Proposals 1966-70". This Plan was translated in subsequent years into detailed annual implementation programs. Farmers were increasingly associated with the drawing up of these programs and at the present time these programs specify with a fair degree of precision the crops to be cultivated, the inputs to be applied and the production to be expected in all the commodities I have mentioned earlier, in every part of the island going down even to the village level.

If production in the domestic sector was to increase, it was necessary to modernize it and this implied the need to teach farmers the value of a scientific approach to agriculture. It was necessary to convince farmers of the value of improved techniques in cul-



Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake of Ceylon is encouraging his country's drive for greater food production by making on the spot inspections, as above, of the progress during a nation-wide tour.

While these steps that I have enumerated above contributed to laying the groundwork for increased production, the actual economic incentives for increased production itself came through two measures. The first was the reduction of the consumers' rice ration in December 1966, which caused a sharp upward movement in the prices cultivators were able to secure for locally produced paddy. The second incentive came from the decision of the government to reduce imports of subsidiary food crops in order that the local prices for these crops should be attractive to the producer. Thus, imports of chillies and other subsidiary food crops were reduced in 1967, while imports of potatoes were completely banned in May 1967.

Yet another important step which helped to increase production in a very considerable way was the new scheme of agricultural credit introduced in September 1967. Under this scheme, it has been possible to more than double short-term credit made available to farmers.

As a consequence of the cumulative effects of these measures, production has shown, as is to be expected, a dramatic increase. Paddy production which stood at 50 million bushels in 1964, increased to 53 million bushels in 1967 and is expected to exceed 60 million bushels this year. The target for next year has been set at 71 million bushels and, if this is achieved Ceylon would have exceeded the target fixed in her five year plan for realization by 1970, one year ahead of time. In fact the progress in paddy production has been so encouraging that the World Bank Mission has stated in its report published in January 1968, that "it seems quite reasonable to estimate that about 110 million bushels of paddy may be harvested in 1977. This would mean self-sufficiency in rice for Ceylon, compared with the situation in 1967 when with a crop of 54 million bushels roughly one-third of domestic requirements had to be met from imports."

Progress in the production of subsidiary food crops has been equally encouraging. Maize production which was in the region of 3,000 tons in 1964 is now slightly over 10,000 tons. The production of groundnuts, which was about 900 tons in 1964, has now increased to a little over 2,500 tons. The production of onions has increased from 19,250 tons in 1964 to 34,000 tons in 1967. There has also been a steep increase in chili production, as is evidenced by the fact that open market prices which were in the region of RS 6.00 to RS 7.00 per lb. last year, have now dropped to about RS 2.50 per lb. The most dramatic increase however has been in potato production. Production in 1965-66 was 2,132 tons. Production this year is estimated at 14,445 tons.

There has also been considerable progress in milk production, as is evidenced by the fact that collections of milk by the Milk Board have increased from 18 million pints in 1966 to 22 million pints in 1967. Collection this year is estimated to reach 30 million pints. A condensed milk factory was established at Polonnaruwa in April this year and it is now in production. Plans are also underway for the construction of a powdered milk plant at Ambewela.

The events of the last three years therefore indicate that there has been a transformation of the role played in our economy by domestic agriculture. If the promising performance in domestic agriculture over the last three years can be maintained, there is no doubt that it will contribute the share expected of it and perhaps more, towards the economic well-being of the country.



Since acquiring independence in 1948, Ceylon has paid greater attention to the food producing sector of the country's agricultural economy. Above is shown the rice research centre where important experiments are being carried out to produce better varieties of paddy.

Ceylonese governments came to feel a greater concern for their welfare. The first concrete outcome of this new policy was the establishment of large colonization schemes with all the facilities required to attract farmers from the populated wet zone into the sparsely populated dry zone for the cultivation of rice and other food crops. Many of the schemes intended to raise rice production which are now bearing fruit, such as the guaranteed price scheme, the agricultural credit scheme and the fertilizer subsidy scheme and many of the government departments which now administer these schemes were, also, set up around this period.

As a result of this change in emphasis, there was a distinct improvement in production in this deficit sector and if this trend had continued to coincide with an improving or at least a steady level of earnings from Ceylon's agricultural exports sector, there would have been no difficulty in maintaining the standards of consumption which the people of Ceylon had got used to by this time.

tivation evolved as a result of agricultural research. The next to make farmers responsive to improved methods of cultivation implies an efficient agricultural extension service and steps were taken — through workshops, seminars and in-service training — to improve the quality of extension staff. Extensive schemes of farmers training were initiated, together with demonstration plots, competitions, with a view to engaging the attention of farmers to improved techniques of cultivation. At the same time, steps were taken to estimate the inputs seasonally required for agriculture in advance, to import them well in time and to streamline the distribution system so that production requisites such as fertilizer, agro-chemicals, weeders and seeders, pumps, tractors etc. were available in the right quantity and at the right time to the farmer. An extensive propaganda campaign was also launched with a view to focussing attention on the national need for increased production and keeping farmers informed of the changes that were being effected in agriculture.

Canada Assists Tunisia With Three New Schools

The Canadian Government will assist Tunisia in the construction and furnishing of three secondary schools or "lycees". The Canadian International Development Agency has asked the Montreal firm of architects, Ouellet, Reeves and Alain to prepare preliminary plans for the buildings. The project is one of the 49 approved by the Chevrier Mission for French-speaking Africa.

The "lycees" will be built in El Menzah (a suburb of Tunis), in Korba, some 50 miles from Tunis, and in Sakiet-Ezzit (a suburb of Sfax). They are of a new

type and combine academic, commercial, technical and vocational training with advanced-level courses leading to the baccalaureate degree.

It is planned to assign a substantial proportion of the Canadian teachers in Tunisia to these schools when they become operational. C.I.D.A. has sent 45 teachers to Tunisia for 1968-69, one of the largest groups of Canadian teachers in French-speaking Africa, the others being in Cameroon (62), Senegal (54) and Ivory Coast (36).

Canadian technical assistance to Tunisia including advisers as well as teachers, together with a training program in Canada, has reached an annual level of approximately \$2 million, involves some 100 Canadians in Tunisia, 50 of them working at the Pediatric Hospital of Tunis where they constitute the largest Canadian medical mission in a developing country. And some 20 Tunisians are now receiving advanced training in cooperative, engineering, public administration, etc. in Canada.

Canadians Posted To UNDP As Staffing Plan Signed

An agreement has been signed between UNDP Administrator Paul G. Hoffman and the Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, George Ignatieff, which will enable young Canadian nationals to join, for the first time, the cadre of junior officers assigned to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) offices around the world. Similar agreements are currently in force between the UNDP and Sweden, Belgium, Netherlands and Finland.

The latest agreement covers the appointment of five Canadians who will serve in UNDP overseas field offices as Junior Professional Officers. The five will have one-year contracts with the possibility of a further one-year extension.

The Junior Professional Officers' program began nearly eight years ago to assist the staffing of UNDP offices in the field. To date, more than 50 young people have completed assignments in this way, and a further 40 are currently at work in various countries.

The young JPO volunteers are assigned to the offices of the UNDP Resident Representative where they perform a valuable function in helping with administration and other work in UNDP field offices.

Under the agreement signed yesterday, the first Canadian to serve in a JPO capacity is Jean-Marie Boucher, aged 25, from Ottawa, assigned to the UNDP field office in Laos.

Mr. Boucher was born in Quebec and studied in Ottawa and Paris before registering at the London School of Economics where he has completed course requirements for his Ph.D. in International Relations. His thesis, to be presented shortly, is on relations between Cambodia and China with the emphasis on relations between a great and small power and the two economic systems.

For two years, he has been working at Canada's External Aid Office as Desk Officer for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, concentrating on matters concerning the Colombo Plan.

The four other Canadians to enter the JPO program are Mrs. Nancy Yates, 25, Ottawa, who graduated in political science from Manitoba University and has been working in the External Aid Office, Ottawa. Mrs. Yates is being assigned to Ethiopia.

Rene Georges Tourigny, 26, of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec,

is a teacher of English, French and Mathematics. He also speaks some Spanish and Portuguese. Mr. Tourigny, who is single, will be assigned to the UNDP office in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Robert G. Johnson, 24, has had journalistic experience as Editor-in-Chief of the University of Western Ontario newspaper. A university graduate in business administration, he is married and has one daughter. He is being assigned to Ghana.

Howard Gordon Smith, 25, of Clarence Street, Ottawa, who studied Modern European and American History and political systems in his undergraduate and graduate work, has been working at Canada's International Welfare Division and was involved with formulating and implementing United Nations programs, and in particular UNICEF. He is married and is expected to be assigned to the Far East.

Dr. Solandt Would Convert Armed Forces Into Corps For Global Public Works

The man who founded Canada's Defence Research Board thinks that Canada should consider converting its armed forces into a sort of global public works corps for undeveloped countries.

Omond Solandt suggested that building bridges, power plants, roads and harbors for have-not nations might contribute more to peace than spending money on military forces.

Dr. Solandt is chairman of the Science Council of Canada, and vice-chairman of Electric Reduction Co. of Canada Ltd. He was at one time vice-president for research and development of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd. and Hawker Siddeley Canada Ltd., and vice-president for research and development of Canadian National Railways.

Dr. Solandt suggests that the conversion of the armed forces should begin with one or two test projects in undeveloped countries, using armed forces personnel and part of the defence budget.

This would produce as little disruption as possible in the country's economy, he said. Gradually, more of the armed forces and budget could be converted to such purposes. If the plan worked well, about one-third of the defence budget, or about \$600 million, might be used at first. Ultimately, the Defence Research Board could be a major sponsor of such programs.

Dr. Solandt said he does not believe that Canada should do away with its defence force entirely, although that might be feasible at a later date. The reduced defence force could specialize as a relatively small force for conventional warfare, using the latest equipment, and would be ideal for peacekeeping operations.

He said such a plan could help the Canadian economy as well as the have-not nations, because those countries would be favorably disposed to buying Canadian goods. He also suggested it would be better for them to buy civilian goods from Canada than military material.

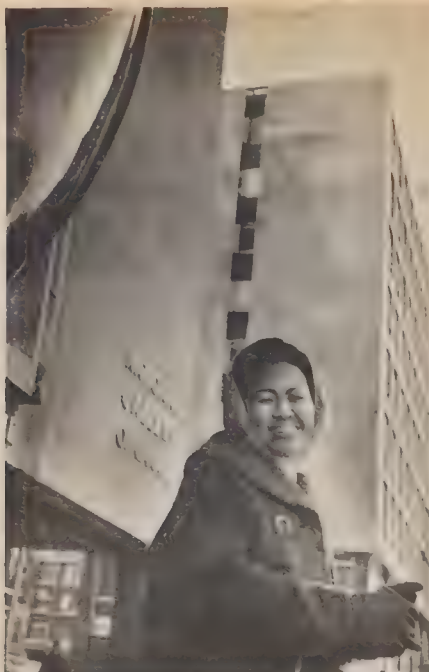
Ceylon to Improve System of Highways

Ceylon's roads are to be improved with a \$9,800,000 loan from the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association.

The project involves rehabilitation and maintenance work, replacement of bridges, reorganization of highway administration and studies of future highway in-

vestment possibilities.

A highway system in good condition is vital to Ceylon to assure efficient distribution of its rapidly expanding agricultural production, particularly rice, and to expedite the movement to ports of export crops on which the economy is still largely dependent.



Miss Saisavand Boonporod, of Samotphakarn, Thailand, pays a visit to Canada's National Art Gallery. She is taking a public administration course at Carleton University which she expects to complete next spring.

Long-Range Plan to Boost Beef Output

Increased beef output is the primary objective of long-range livestock development programs recently initiated by the three progressive East African development countries bordering on Lake Victoria. Financing for the three countries, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, is assured by the International Development Association.

Tanzania's agricultural production, the mainstay of its economy, will be assisted by a credit of \$1.3 million from the IDA. The funds will be used for the not development of five large ranches encompassing 420,000 acres to increase the output of beef and expand the production of breeding stock.

Kenya's long-term program is being assisted by credits totalling \$7.2 million from Sweden and the IDA. Its principal objective is to increase beef production for home consumption and export mainly by subsistence pastoral groups. This will be the World Bank Group's first venture into this field in Africa. The initial stage will in effect be a pilot project because of the complexities of this novel and comprehensive approach to livestock development in Kenya. If successful it will provide the basis for further development of Kenya's livestock industry and could be adapted for similar undertakings throughout the African continent.

Uganda's major effort to increase beef cattle will be assisted by a \$3 million loan from the IDA. Funds will be provided for ranch investments by enterprises operating on some 400,000 acres of natural pastureland in various parts of Uganda and for related technical services.

Agriculture contributes about two-thirds of Uganda's gross domestic product, with the beef in-

dustry accounting for only about four per cent. In view of the uncertain price prospects for cotton and coffee, the principal exports, it is essential that Uganda diversify agricultural production. Expansion of livestock production offers the best opportunity for this diversification.

Education Loan For Trinidad

Educational facilities in Trinidad and Tobago are to be improved and expanded with a \$9,400,000 loan from the World Bank.

The loan will finance a project which is actually the first stage of a long-term plan to reorganize the educational structure of the country. Under the plan, the present post-primary school system will be progressively replaced by junior secondary schools with improved academic standards.

To increase the supply of skilled manpower, the program of senior secondary education will also be made more comprehensive with options in agriculture, commercial subjects, home economics and technological courses.

The project provides for the construction and equipment of 16 secondary schools, three senior comprehensive schools and one teacher training college. In addition, three existing secondary schools are being extended and converted into senior comprehensive schools.

Though the primary school system in the country is well developed, the secondary school system is too small.

There is substantial unemployment in the country, partially because the labor force is not educated to an adequate level



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MAJOR PROJECTS FOR LATIN AMERICA

Colombia Power Project Gets Biggest Loan Ever

Canada has approved a loan of \$16,740,000 to Colombia to help finance the Upper Anchicaya River electric power plant, the largest hydro electric power project in Colombia's history.

The loan, which is almost twice as large as any single loan previously approved under the Canadian International Development Agency's Latin America program, will be interest-free with a 50-year amortization, including a 10-year period of grace.

The Upper Anchicaya River electric power plant construction will include a vast reservoir on the Anchicaya where it joins the Verde River. A 5.6 mile tunnel will lead to an underground power house where four generating units will each produce 85,000 kilowatts of electricity. In addition, 62 miles of high voltage transmission lines will be installed and existing lines in the system will be expanded.

The major impact of the new power project will be felt in the Cauca Valley in Colombia's cen-

tral region, an 11,600 square mile area with a highly developed industrial base. The area accounts for 71 percent of the nation's population and contains 988,000 acres of arable land whose output accounts for 15 percent of Colombia's gross domestic product. The Upper Anchicaya power project will double the electricity supplied to this area and will be able to meet future requirements through the year 1977.

This project is one of several brought before the Consultative Group for Colombia in its June 1967 meeting. The Consultative Group was initiated by the World Bank in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank in order to assist Colombia in a rational program of economic development. The Alto Anchicaya hydro project will bring the total external financing of development projects approved by the Consultative Group in 1968 to \$274.4 million.



A woman carries rock to waiting masons high above the Idikki gorge in India where Canada is helping to finance a major hydro electric power dam. For story see page 4.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES NAMED

Seven members of CIDA have been seconded to External Affairs and will be posted abroad to serve as aid administrators in diplomatic missions. They are Michael E. Durham, 1st Secretary (development) at Kuala Lumpur; J. Stanley Kitto, 2nd Secretary (development) at Colombo; B. Denis Marantz, 1st Secretary (development) at Dur-es-Salaam; Fred M. Phillips, 2nd Secretary (development) at Kingston; W. Bryan Wannop, 1st Secretary (development) at Delhi; Roy M. Woodbridge, 3rd Secretary (development) to Nairobi and Fred W. H. Dawes, 1st Secretary (development) to Lagos. They will be taking up their duties in March. (See page 3.)



A group of Canadian school children are fascinated as Miss Bui Thi Thu of Vietnam shows them a textbook children their age are using in her country. Canada has provided 460,000 of these books. For story see page 8.

2,000,000 Brazilians Get Power

The Government of Canada has approved a development loan of \$9,320,000 to Brazil which will be used to expand electric power generation, transmission and distribution facilities in ten Brazilian States.

In making the announcement, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, stated that the loan will bring electricity to an additional two million Brazilians.

The program will be under the control of Centrais Electricas Brasileiras (Electrobras) which will use the Canadian loan to finance three Brazilian electrical development projects. The first of these will require \$7,592,000 of the total loan and will be used to construct a steam power plant in the City of Belem, comprising of two turbo-generating units each having a nominal capacity of 25MW. The project will take four years to complete and will supply sufficient energy to meet estimated needs in the region until 1977.

The second portion of the Canadian loan, amounting to \$864,000 will be used by Electrobras to retain the services of a Canadian engineering consultant firm which will supervise the extension and improvement of the distribution systems of nine electric companies located in Northeast Brazil. The project will include the installation or reconstruction of sub-transmission lines, primary distribution feeders, sub-stations, and miscellaneous regulating and control equipment. It is estimated that the project will take three and one-half years to complete.

The final portion of the loan, also amounting to \$864,000, will be used by Electrobras to hire a Canadian consulting firm to render technical assistance over a four-year period on high-voltage transmission and hydro-electric plant programming.

First Jumbo Jet Airport To Be Studied In Brazil

A feasibility study for South America's first supersonic and jumbo jet airport is being undertaken in Brazil with a \$847,000 development loan provided by the Government of Canada.

In making the announcement, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, stated that the loan will be administered through the Inter-American Development Bank and will be interest-free and repayable over fifty years with a ten-year period of grace. The contract for the study has been awarded to a consortium consisting of two Canadian firms, Parkin Associates Limited and Acres International Limited of Canada

and the Brazilian firm of Hidroservice.

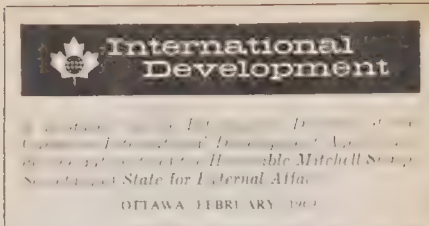
Canada's move to the forefront in airport development is evident in the fact that the successful Canadian consulting companies won the contracts in the face of strong competition from prominent firms from other countries. The Canadian group will prepare a master plan which will consider the feasibility of expanding existing airports as an alternative to constructing a new airport; determine the most suitable location of a new airport from the technical, economic, town planning and tourist viewpoints, if that alternative is chosen; evaluate Brazil's present net-

The swarms return see page 6



work of international airports and prepare a short-term program to expand and improve them.

The feasibility study is the first step, or phase I, in a program which will eventually call for the preparation of blueprints and construction of the airport, a project representing a total investment which will probably exceed \$110,000,000.



Advisers Face Jungle To Assist Teachers

In Sabah in Malaysia must be hard for advisers as well as educators. They wish to provide the in-service teaching courses offered by their Department of Education.

It is not that the courses themselves are particularly difficult. They consist of two weeks of covering different aspects of modern English teaching methods, with classroom demonstration and practice while the schools are in session. It is the location where the courses are held that presents the obstacle.

Martin T. Williamson, a Canadian Colombo Plan Adviser to the Department of Education in Sabah, describes the problems of teaching in the more isolated schools.

Many of the rural elementary schools in Sabah are scattered in remote areas. Some of these simple two- or three-room schools are built and maintained by village communities and others are run by the state government.

To reach the more inaccessible of them, it is often necessary to take a boat up one of the East Coast rivers, or on the West, a Land Rover along an unpaved winding track to some terminal point. The party then has to walk for perhaps several days to reach its destination. This walk may mean clambering up and down heavily wooded hills, across earth scorched for the cultivation of hill rice, or skirting flooded rice paddies in the valleys. It may mean a walk through coconut and rubber gardens or primary and secondary jungle.

"Nights will be spent in the hospitable hut of a native chief, or on the cold floor of a classroom followed by a cold morning wash in a nearby stream.



Moving?

Be sure to send us your new address, and if possible cut out and include the old address on the envelope in which International Development arrives. This will insure a speedy change.

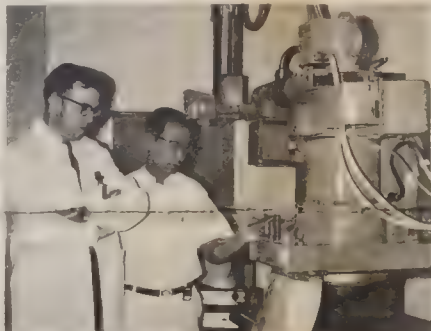
Rice, fish or scrawny chickens and local vegetables are readily obtainable, washed down with tankards of tapai, a locally prepared rice-wine.

Although the teacher-trainers eventually experience difficulties in getting to their schools, the students too must usually walk three to four miles to school every morning, says Mr. Williamson.

He says that English is widely taught in Sabah in both the Malay

medium and Chinese medium elementary schools, as most of the teaching at the secondary level is given through the medium of English, and so these courses in English teaching methods are of great importance.

A number of local supervisors have been given overseas training over the past few years and are now taking over the job of running these training courses from Canadian Colombo Plan Advisers.



Dr. Kyi Lin, a Colombo Plan trainee from Rangoon, Burma, and Dr. R. O. Hill examine some of the Montreal General Hospital's medical equipment. Dr. Lin is completing the final year of a three-year program in radiology at the hospital. At the end of 1969 he will be returning home for assignment to a Burmese government hospital to train staff and to provide patient care.

Study Starts on Major Transmission Line

Neither swamps nor floods nor heat of day can stay CIDA officers from the completion of their appointed tasks.

Tom Pallas of Capital Assistance and Noble Power of Planning Division faced all these hazards and more recently in the course of their duties of co-ordinating preliminary work on the hydro-electric lines which will connect Togo, Dahomey and Ghana to the cheapest source of power in Western Africa. When completed, this project, involving \$11,300,000 in Canadian aid funds, will be the largest ever undertaken by Canada under its aid program to Africa.

In the course of the two weeks which they spent travelling across the three countries, they spent hours stuck in two feet of mud and water in a flooded area of Ghana, experienced 11 currency changes and obtained a comprehensive view of the work being done.

The fact that it is being shared by three countries, two Francophone and one Commonwealth, presents certain difficulties which must be ironed out in order for the project to be a success and this was the main reason for the trip to the area by the two CIDA

officials. The language difference alone creates problems, although Canada's dual culture provided a partial solution in the form of two firms of consultants, Demers, Lemieux and Roy from Quebec and T. A. Ingledow Ltd. from British Columbia, who combined for the project to form Ingledow and Demers Consultants.

Besides building the transmission line, the project also includes the installation of two generators in the Volta River power station at Akosombo, Ghana. This will complete the huge Volta River Project which has been a development showpiece in Africa since it came into operation in 1965. The transmission line which will tap this power, will run 180 miles through the three countries and will serve the coastal regions of Togo and Dahomey where growing commerce and industry create increasing demands for power.

Mr. Pallas estimates that the preliminary routing study should be completed by April, 1969. The consultants' report will then be presented to the three countries who must agree on the cost and distribution of the power before work can continue on the completion of the line.

Victor Hon, above right, a geology student from Malaysia discusses some of the lighter aspects of his studies at Carleton University with training program officer, Carolyn McAusie at the recent CIDA conference for trainees of the Ottawa-Kingston-Hatleyburg area. To the left, Training Division Director W. A. Monaghan chats with three young ladies from Thailand at the reception which preceded the conference. They are, from left to right: Miss Madana Poshakrishna, who is studying International Relations at Carleton University; Miss Saisavand Boonparod, a student of Public Administration at Carleton; and Miss Nokinom Chortikaratana, who is taking nursing at the University of Ottawa. The conference, held at Carleton, brought together some 200 trainees and representatives of Institutions, Voluntary Agencies and CIDA to discuss the role of educational technical assistance programs, the roles to be played by trainees when they return home and the various academic, welfare, social, cultural and recreational facilities available. This is one of four CIDA conferences being held across Canada.

UN Plans to Extend Development Decade

A United Nations General Assembly resolution has outlined plans for a second Development Decade in the 1970's. The resolution also provides for the creation of a 54-member Preparatory Committee to draw up an international development strategy for the coming decade.

It stresses the need for developing countries to intensify their efforts for accelerating their economic and social development but recognizes that the primary responsibility for the economic development of developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America rests on the world community. The resolution states that "a fuller mobilization and a more effective utilization of domestic resources of these countries is possible only with con-

comitant and effective international action."

The Economic and Social Council will enlarge its 27-nation Economic Committee by 27 members to be designated annually — until the completion of the preparatory work — by the President of the Assembly, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The enlarged Committee will be the Preparatory Committee for the next development decade. So far, 23 additional members have been designated and are as follows: Algeria, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroun, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Venezuela.



Tom Pallas, left, and Noble Power with driver and vehicles used in preliminary survey.



A surveyor lays out possible routes for the transmission line.



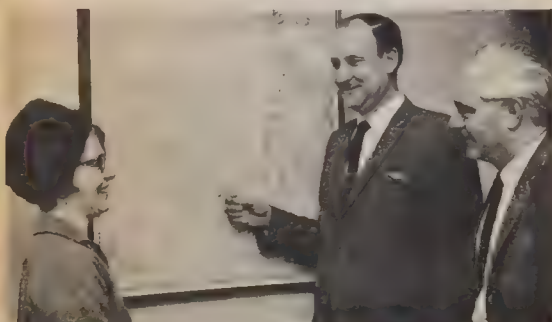
Fred Phillips' wife Dorothy and their two children, Andy and Elizabeth, meet Pat Bennett, left, the Personnel Division officer responsible for the Representatives' training program.



Mike Durham, right, and his wife Laurette look through material on Asia with Information Officer Jim Power.



Stan Kitto and his wife Maxine look at photographs of projects in Ceylon with M. E. Power, right, head of the Commonwealth Africa section of the CIDA Planning Division.



Fred Dawes, centre, and his wife Marianne tell Director of Information Norman Riddiough about their African posting.

Regional Representatives Prepared for Posting

MALAYSIA

Michael Durham, wife Laurette and two sons, Robert (age 8) and Bill (age 10) love the idea of moving to Kuala Lumpur. This is the first time any of them have left North America. Because Michael has some leave left from last year, they are going to take extra time getting to Malaysia. They will visit several exotic spots en route—such as Honolulu and Tokyo.

"It's a bit upsetting to leave your family for 2½ years. And the children will certainly miss their grandparents. But it's a marvelous opportunity for us and we're terribly excited," exclaimed Laurette.

Michael is a Civil Engineer graduate from McGill University in Montreal and had twelve years surveying experience before joining CIDA in 1962.

INDIA

Bryan Wannop has been posted to Delhi. This will be his first overseas posting although certainly not his first trip abroad. He has done the European bit several times. Bryan had aid work in mind from the time he started university "way-back-when". All his courses were geared in that direction.

His family has mixed feelings about his posting. "They are not really able to understand my interest but are quite excited about my prospects. I've been trying to educate them over the years and I think it's paying off."

WEST AFRICA

Fred and Marianne Dawes have five youngsters ranging from 6 to 13 years of age. You can imagine the moving problems they have! But moving is "old hat" to the Dawes—since their marriage they have lived in the United States, Britain and India. Now they can add West Africa to their list.

Sending regional representatives into the field is a big step not only for the men and their families but also for CIDA. The first representative was posted overseas only about a year ago and there are now six working in various developing countries. This group of seven new representatives is the first large group to be sent overseas. The stories below are meant to introduce them and their families to readers.

Fred is an architect—graduating from the University of Toronto in 1950 with a Bachelor of Architect degree. He had his own practice in Chatham for ten years which he gave up in 1967 to join CIDA.

His reason for coming? "One of the major means to world peace is through external aid. I wanted to help." Fred has a long history of helping... from an architectural survey in India for the United Church of Canada to helping combat pollution in the Thames River area.

CEYLON

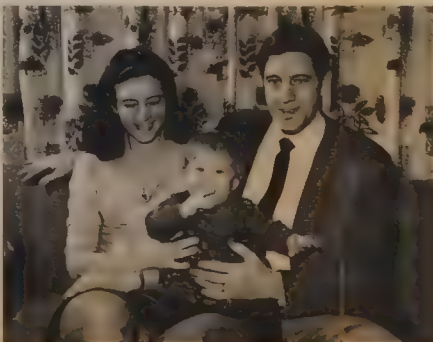
Stan Kitto, wife Maxine and daughter Shireen (8 years) are enthusiastic about the idea of living in Ceylon and leaving Ot-

tawa's snow and ice far behind, especially Shireen who is an all-year-round swimmer—who isn't easy in Canada—now out-of-doors anyway!

Maxine has lived abroad before (working with External Affairs in Vienna and Ghana) and the idea of going overseas again appeals to her. But, of course, she's not looking forward to leaving friends and relatives behind.

Stan started travelling when he joined the Canadian Army in 1940 and hasn't stopped yet. He acted as a technical adviser in Ghana under contract to CIDA in 1964-67.

He was impressed with the helpfulness and friendliness of the Ghanaian people.



Roy Woodbridge, his wife Anne and daughter Christine are ready for Kenya.

KENYA

Roy Woodbridge is the rarest of birds. He asked to be posted to East Africa and was. He's excited about moving to Nairobi, and so is his wife Anne. Daughter Christine doesn't have much to say in the matter—she's nine months old.

Roy developed an interest in external aid while still at Carleton University in Ottawa... an interest in the relationship between a developing country's economics versus peace and stability. After obtaining his B.A., he took his M.A. in International Affairs—specializing in developing countries. Then came another year of study for a graduate diploma in Public Administration.

Roy has been with CIDA since 1966, first administering education programs in Tanzania and Uganda and lately in the Multilateral Aid Division as a Program Officer for Policy Formulating Institutions Group.

Anne Woodbridge is the daughter of a Dutch diplomat so is used to living here and there. But this is her first visit to a developing country. She's pleased it was Kenya!

JAMAICA

Fred Phillips and his wife, Dorothy, can hardly wait to take up their new post in Kingston, Jamaica. "No more snow suits," exclaimed Dorothy, mother of Andy (2½ years) and Elizabeth (9 months). Both Dorothy and Fred hope to find time in their busy schedules for their favorite sports—tennis and swimming.

Both the Phillips have travelled quite a bit—but it's Dorothy's first visit to a developing country. She's kept pretty well to the tourist lanes before. Fred toured Ceylon, Burma and Korea this past year for CIDA so he won't have as many surprises in store as his wife.

A former lawyer and advertising man, Fred answered an ad and joined CIDA staff in 1965. As both Fred and Dorothy enjoy new surroundings and meeting people, the out-going Caribbean life will agree with them very much. Fred is anxious to get out into an area where he can see CIDA money hard at work.

TANZANIA

Denis Marantz has five years experience abroad under his belt. He left Canadian Pacific Railways in 1962, where he had been a research analyst, to serve two years in the Congo as an economic and administrative adviser under UNESCO and a Congolese contract. Then he taught English and economics in Chad for two years after which he spent a year in Laos as a professor of economics. When he returned to Canada in 1967 he joined CIDA. Here he worked on the hydro electric and nuclear programs and then as regional coordinator for Algeria, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in the training division. He then moved to the Project Development and Coordination section where he has been regional coordinator for Francophone Africa.

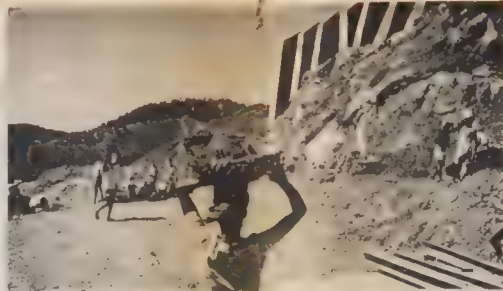
Although frustrated often by not being able to do all he wanted to do in the time given, Denis feels a sense of accomplishment from this type of work.

Denis has always made a point of trying all the different things the country offers in local food, but he also trains his cook to prepare local ingredients in ways he recognizes.

After Denis finished schooling he went abroad—to have a "look-see" before he came back to Canada and settled down. It backfired. He became a settler all right—settling wherever he hung his hat.



Power from Idikki will make this industrial complex at Alwaya grow



The wing wall on the top edge of the gorge is already under construction.



The bluff rocks of the Idikki gorge tower over the Periyar river which will be dammed back to form the largest artificial lake in Kerala state.



High above the gorge, workmen carry rock along the top of the wall.



Excavating dirt and loose rock at the base of the dam site



Girls supply rocks and cement to masons on the smaller Kulamavu dam, also part of the Idikki complex. Canada is providing \$20,000,000 of counterpart funds for this 255-foot structure.



A crane, one of the few large pieces of equipment at the site, is used to help clean out the riverbed. All the loose rock there on the sides of the gorge has to be removed to insure water will not seep around the completed dam.

Idikki: BUILDING INDIA'S NEW MARVEL



Men and women replace machines for most of the construction.

Idikki, South India—In recent months, an alien sound has been carried on the warm evening air of Idikki:

Mixing with the strains of the latest pop hits from Bombay, the piping of crickets and the distant hum of machinery from dam and power station construction has been the melody of Georges D'O's La Manic, anthem of a small group of Canadians living in the High Ranges of Kerala State.

La Manic is a tender folk song, expressing the loneliness of the 3,500 men who brought into being in the Quebec wilderness the mighty multi-arched Manicougan Five (Daniel Johnson) dam. Some of the men who built that dam now have a similar task—setting a huge arch into the Idikki gorge to the end that power may be generated for India's growing industrial needs.

The relation between Manic and Idikki is as old as the earth. The granite on which both dams are bedded was formed in pre-Cambrian time, somewhere between 500,000,000 and 400,000,000 years ago. The massive wrinkles of the Western Ghats, where they march through Kerala state, bear marked similarity to the Laurentian terrain.

In the construction of Manic 5, Hydro-Quebec chose as its consulting engineers the Montreal firm of Surveyor, Nenniger and Chenevert. The Canadian government chose the same company to work with the Kerala State Electricity Board in the construction of the Idikki complex. Fred Willows, an engineer with years

of background on similar projects, heads the Canadian team at the site.

Under the overseas assistance program, Canada has pledged a \$19,500,000 interest-free development loan and a total \$7,800,000 in grant aid to help Kerala turn the waters of the monsoon into a productive capacity of 780 megawatts of power by 1972.

One of Fred Willows' assistants, Rock Poulin, the SNC geologist who is preparing the bed for the 550-foot high Idikki gorge dam, finds many similarities in his work in India and the conditions of his native Quebec. Here, as at Manic, whirlpools have scooped large potholes in the river bed. Each must be discovered and cleaned free of loose rock and silt if the dam is to have a firm foundation.

He must find, as he found at Manic, hidden weaknesses in apparently solid rock. Each weakness must be investigated and suitably strengthened to ensure the safety of the dam when the reserved water, to a depth of over 500 ft., presses against the double curvature concrete arch.

A pressure almost as great is brought to bear each day against the geologist, whose precautions, while necessary, delay Indian and Canadian colleagues who are anxious to get on with building. But the chunky, forceful Rock Poulin lives up to his baptismal name. He held up operations when he spotted a huge knob of rock which he felt might crack and slide on to the dam. Diamond drills, probing the body of the rock came up with the evidence

of two intersecting fissures and now the knob is being bolted firmly in place. Inspired by protective zeal, along with Fred Willows, he extends his interest to all parts of the giant Idikki complex which might affect the arch dam which was designed by Surveyor, Nenniger and Chenevert with help from Parisien Jean Gehin but in which all the Indian and other experts take a personal pride. A watchful eye is kept on the 450-foot Cheruthoni dam and the 255-foot dam at Kulamavu, the 6,300 foot water conducting tunnel driven through solid rock to its underground power station and the tailrace joining the Nachar river.

"Each emplacement is like a human being," says Rock. "It has its own personality. Put the wrong ones together and they work against each other."

Human problems have delayed the construction schedule at Idikki, but gradually it is taking its shape as one of the engineering marvels of India. The arch dam, one of the highest in the world, and the underground power station will be the largest of their kind in Southeast Asia. The reservoir, formed by damming the Periyar and Cheruthoni rivers will form the largest artificial lake in Kerala state, impounding 70,450 million cubic feet of water at full level.

While hydro-electric power production will be the major purpose of the reservoir, retention of sediment behind the dams, flood control, downstream irrigation, improvement of fish and wildlife resources and recreation will be added benefits.



Montrealer Rock Poulin, left, with an Indian engineer, became a geologist by a combination of chance and hard work. A first-class gymnast, he intended to make his living as a teacher of physical education. He changed his mind when Canada failed to raise enough money to enter a team of gymnasts in the Olympic Winter Games and several other national competitions. A sure choice for the Canadian team, Rock decided to find a matter in which his talents might be put to more effective use. But at Idikki, where he lives with his wife Yolande and three children, Micheline, 9, Manon, 8, and 18-month-old Rock, junior, he finds his earlier training useful. Emulating his Indian colleagues, he frequently shinies up the steep rock slopes of the gorge to insert a fissure or drill hole. In his spare time, he works on designs in metal which may become the basis of an exhibition in Bombay. But his first love, and the main reason he accepted this assignment to India, was to build the arch dam. "There's nothing nicer in the world than an arch as it goes up," he says.

Deficiency Of Protein Big Problem

Perhaps the number one public health problem in the world today is that caused by protein malnutrition, said Dr. Glenn H. Beck at the recent Senator Frank Carlson Symposium on World Population and Food Supply.

The vice-president for agriculture at Kansas State University told the assembly at the two-day symposium that, "problems of malnutrition will not be solved simply by increasing the production of such food grains as rice and wheat. Increased yields are often accompanied by decreases in the protein content."

Dr. Lester R. Brown, administrator of the American Department of Agriculture's International Agriculture Development Service, added that a possible solution to this problem lies in the low-cost synthesis of amino acids, the building blocks of protein. "The addition of four pounds of lysine, costing about \$1 per pound, for a ton of wheat raises the quality of protein to one approaching that of casein, the dominant protein in milk," he said.

Dr. Brown sees a new and more helpful era in world agriculture which began in 1967 and is characterized by explosive increases in production of principle crops in the larger developing countries of Asia. He cited the 1968 Pakistan wheat harvest, up 37% over the previous record, "possibly an increase without precedent in any major country." India's wheat crop, up 33% over the previous record, and its total food grain harvest up 12%. Ceylon's rice crop was up 34% in the past two years. The Philippines, with two dramatic gains in its rice crop has apparently ended half a century of dependence on rice imports, added Dr. Brown.

Dr. Brown drew attention to some of the "problems of success" resulting from these gains. He included antiquated marketing systems, lack of satisfactory methods of distribution, lack of farm credit which tends to deny access to new technologies, particularly to the small farmer; declining prices and their effects on governments hard-pressed to maintain price guarantees given farmers, and the reluctance of consumers to accept new flavors.

Wins Film Award



A golden plaque has been awarded to a colorful seven-minute film produced by former CIDA trainee Kim In Tae of Korea by the international festival of films for children held recently in Teheran, Iran.

Kim made the novel educational film last year as part of a year's study with the National Film Board in Montreal under a Colombo Plan scholarship. The animated production brings the complicated Korean alphabet to life for school children in a lively and educational manner.



Workmen attack a swarm of adult locust with poison bait in the hope of slowing down the invasion. The locust, a threat to survival in much of the world since Biblical times, is once again threatening to become a menace.

LOCUSTS ON THE MOVE

The problem was obvious to anyone. If the locusts moved into the Ogaden Desert in Ethiopia and Somalia and were left unmolested while breeding this past December, January and February, they would eat themselves southwards through Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. As each locust eats his own weight in food each day, a swarm on the move has been known to eat one square mile of growing things in less than 30 seconds.

This winter's swarm was particularly large... as large, if not larger than the plague which swept through Africa until five years ago. That was the plague which ran for 14 years, invaded a fifth of the land surface of the world and affected one-tenth of the world's people. That was also the plague which had one swarm weighing more than the liner Queen Mary. The experts predicted it was happening again.

The solution was obvious too. Insecticide sprayed from low-flying aircraft or release from the ground would catch the locusts while they were nesting. Several countries offered help, including Canada. Our offer of \$175,000 was made to the Desert Locust Control Organization of East Africa. DLCO asked that part of it be in the form of two aircraft and two pilots rather than all cash. And they specifically asked for Beaver aircraft. That's when the fun began.

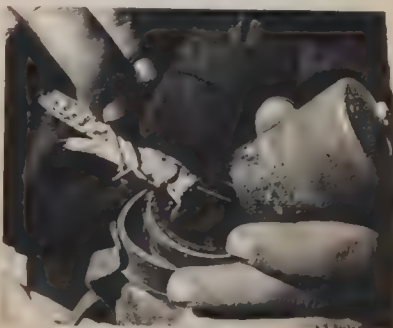


Canadian-built Beaver aircraft being prepared for a spraying mission.

Canada still had lots of Mounties, maple leaves and totem poles. But no Beavers. We looked. Believe me, we looked. And just when we were about to give up, we found two all-shiny-new-and-raring-to-go Beaver planes. In New Zealand! Frankly, even though the world has shrunken considerably this past decade, Ethiopia is still a long way from Down Under when you're flying a tiny plane with an even smaller fuel supply. Deadline was approaching fast; we had just four weeks to get them to Ethiopia.

There seemed to be three alternatives. First, we could crate them and ship them by sea. This would cost approximately \$7,700 per plane. They wouldn't arrive before deadline, however. Second, we could airlift them. They'd arrive on time all right but would cost \$36,000 per plane. And our budget wouldn't possibly stretch that far. Third, we could give up. Before we came to any decision, an American company came up with a fourth alternative. With a minimum of time and tinkering, they transformed spray tanks into extra gasoline tanks for each Beaver and thus will island-hop their way to Ethiopia in just ten days. For under \$8,000 per aircraft.

And that's why Michael Gauvin, D.S.O., Canadian Ambassador to Ethiopia, will be able to hand over two all-shiny-new-and-raring-to-go Beaver planes to DLCO of East Africa in ceremonies at Addis-Ababa.



The desert locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*) being placed in a killing bottle.

Modern Art Painted On Ceiling Transforms Old Hospital Ward

Patients at the Kaduna General Hospital in Nigeria will no doubt become art lovers in very short order if they spend any length of time recuperating in the medical ward.

CIDA adviser Dr. Peter Rechnitzer was dismayed by the grim atmosphere of the old hospital ward where he was obliged to move his patients when his ward in the new hospital was taken

over for the treatment of soldiers with severe facial injuries.

As the work of renovating the old former psychiatric ward began, Mrs. Rechnitzer, the doctor's wife, had an idea: why not enlist the aid of the fine arts department of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, where Dr. Rechnitzer teaches medicine, to do something really special to brighten the ward.

A handful of students of the fine arts department and their

teacher greeted the idea enthusiastically and set to work like modern Michaelangelos. Crouched precariously on scaffolding, they transformed the drab ceiling of the ward into a delightfully imaginative work of art. And, unlike admirers of the Sistine Chapel's famous ceiling, bedridden patients in Dr. Rechnitzer's ward will be in the perfect position to appreciate the colorful artwork.



Since it has not rained in 27 years in Comas, mud huts provide residents with protection against the elements.



Students at the technical school run by Canadian priests train on equipment supplied by Germany, making the project truly international.



Residents of Comas turned out by the thousands to help dig the trench necessary for installing a water distribution system.

"Missionary work has changed considerably since I was young," said 70-year-old Father Joseph R. Birch, OMI. "There is little point in discussing only a man's soul when all he can think about is how hungry he is. We find that more and more we are organizing activities where men — and women — are able to help themselves. We're getting down to the real grass roots level — to helping feed, educate, house and cure the poor."

And this is surely lived out in the work of the Oblate Fathers in Peru. For instance, the Barriada water project at Comas, near Lima. Father J. J. Devlin, OMI, of Ottawa and other men in the area make up the driving force behind a project which will eventually bring water into almost 7,000 homes in a slum area that up to now has had no water, little electricity and no sewage system. Only hope — and very little of that some of the time.

Incidentally, this area of Peru has not had rain for 27 years. The yearly moisture is less than one-half inch and is in the form of winter mists. Located at the foothills of the Andes Mountains and not far from the Pacific Ocean, the whole countryside is dry and drab. And the houses which are either made from straw mats or from adobe bricks are brown and blend into the brown, bleak, almost eerie landscape. There are no trees or flowers anywhere.

Two years ago a small pilot project was organized with 250 families working together to show that water could be brought into the slums at a very low cost if everyone did his share. And they did. They dug trenches and laid pipe. They sunk a well and built reservoir tanks. Eventually they had water. Admittedly there still wasn't running water every minute of the day. But it was a start — and a vast improvement over the rusty cansful of turgid water that could be bought from peddlars with trucks.

COSAL, the Technical Department of the Lima Water Commission, helped the Fathers draw up plans for the proposed water project. Then it was up to the Oblates. Based on the experience

of the pilot project, they organized the 7,000 families into blocks of 25. From each block ten delegates were elected to represent that particular block. These representatives or officers were given special tasks to do with the construction, financing, training, leadership and so on.

"Helping people to help themselves" is the aim of these Fathers. Hence all the labor was to be provided by the residents themselves. Also, the residents elected to provide some of the

money to finance the scheme. Obviously, when the average wage of these unskilled laborers is approximately \$1.50 a day, each family couldn't contribute very much. But they each gave something. It gave them a sense of ownership.

The total cost of the project will be around \$500,000. Some of it was needed right away to set up a capital fund to get things started. This is when the Canadian Government, through CIDA, offered help. A grant of \$50,000

was awarded in December, 1968 — another \$50,000 in January, 1969.

These slum inhabitants came to Comas from two main sources. First, a large number of them village-hopped down to the coast from the Andes Mountains. They were lured to sea level by talk of high wages which were possible in Lima for unskilled laborers. Whole families risked their future on the chance of finding employment in the city. Of course, many didn't. So they wandered to the city limits and became squatters.

Second, many of the poor from Lima's slums moved to the fringelands. And they too squatted. They had been unemployable in Lima; they were unemployable in Comas.

It is interesting that 68% of these inhabitants are between one month and 25 years of age.

Education is probably the most urgent need in Peru. Only by training a man or woman to work at something can he hope to get himself out of the generations-long morass of poverty. The Government of Peru is building schools as fast as possible but the population growth is such that they cannot cope. They need help.

These Oblate Fathers have given them some. They have built a primary school near to Lima. They have also built a clinic — working on the theory that sick people cannot learn as well as healthy ones. Another project they have undertaken is the formation of women's co-operatives where slum housewives can learn to work knitting and sewing machines. These women are now able to sew clothing for themselves, their families and for selling to neighbors. Thus they're



FATHER BIRCH

able to augment their pitiful family incomes.

Lastly, there is a technical school at Comas which was organized by the Oblates in 1962. Built by Father André Godin, OMI, from Montreal, 450 day students and 240 night students a year are learning general and auto mechanics, electrical engineering, carpentry and other trades. Their time is divided between the classroom and the workshop. Incidentally, the classroom block was partially completed in 1964 by the U. S. Government's Alliance for Progress funds. The workshop equipment was a gift from the Bonn Government. It is a truly international place!

In 1966, girls began to attend a similar school nearby — established and run by the Sisters of the Presentation of Mary, Sherbrooke, Quebec. There, young people learn business training as well as home economics and native handicrafts. Upon graduation, both boy and girl technical school students are literally "snatched-up" by industries in Peru. Trained workers are just that scarce.

CIDA will also be helping. Although actual amounts have not been finalized, much of the cost of these schools will be underwritten by the Canadian Government. Such is the confidence CIDA has in the work of these Peruvian-located projects.



Quality, Speed Of New Projects Amaze Officials

Canada's Lt. Col. David Veitch returned to Ottawa late December after supervising the record-breaking construction of two major construction projects in Saigon. Total cost of the two was \$1,300,000 and they were both completed in less than nine months from the first pouring of concrete to actual moving into the buildings. Col. Veitch, resident engineer on loan to CIDA from the Canadian Army, supervised the projects. He had problems throughout which would cause a saint to utter four-letter words. Or at least think them.

For instance, he first arrived in Saigon on January 27th, 1968 amidst a barrage of fireworks which heralded the advent of the lunar New Year. Tet. It was a typical new year's celebration with plenty of merry-making. Only one difference between theirs and ours: theirs lasts several nights instead of one. On the third night (31st Jan.) the Viet Cong began their Tet offensive, shelling the presidential palace and the buildings right next door to where Veitch stayed. This meant Col. Veitch was forced to wait another two weeks before "business as usual" calm returned to Saigon. Luckily he was able to spend much of this waiting period in the architect's draughting office — pinch-hitting for the contractor who needed to help re-establish the other projects he was working on before the Tet upheaval began.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEM

According to Col. Veitch, "It was impossible to carry on a normal conversation for most of the time because of the roar of the heavy military traffic which was passing just outside our door. Also, there was thick dust everywhere — inside as well as outside. And the draftsmen couldn't understand a word of French or English so this caused a definite communications problem. We were working on the Qui Nhon rehab centre at this time — my initial reason for being in Vietnam."

It was about this time that the Vietnamese Government issued a general plea for rehousing for refugees. Apparently some 85,000 people were without homes. CIDA, through Veitch, offered to construct a 72-unit apartment building to help out. It would be built in Saigon and cost \$215,000. Suddenly Veitch found he had two "babies" to look after instead of one. And they were located 250 miles from each other!

CEMENT LACKING

Although he was working in a war-torn country, most of Col. Veitch's construction headaches were, oddly enough, caused by lack of cement. He told us, "It took 3½ months to get 8,000 sacks of



Lt. Col. Veitch, second from right, was awarded the Vietnam Veteran medal for his contribution toward the Qui Nhon rehabilitation centre. Here, he thanks Dr. Nguyen Tan Hung, Deputy Minister for Veterans Affairs. Others from left to right are M. Giac, administrative officer, National Rehabilitation Institute, R. B. Wilson, of the World Rehabilitation Fund and project director at Qui Nhon, and Dr. Nguyen Hau Vi, Director of the National Rehabilitation Institute. The medal is shown below.



Refugee housing unit as it was under construction in Saigon.

cement from Taiwan. This meant the completion deadline for the Qui Nhon rehabilitation centre had to be changed from September 30 to December 6. The Minh Mang housing project was held up too and the completion deadline had to be switched from November 9 to December 12. Troubles at Minh Mang were also accentuated by the lateness of shipments of plumbing and electrical materials from Hong Kong."

In spite of these hold-ups, and many more, the speed of construction as well as the quality of the buildings, so impressed the Vietnamese Government that it formally approached Veitch with a view to having Canada construct a second and larger refugee housing project in the same area.



Canada Gives Texts for Vietnamese Schools



Vietnamese school children inspect a truckload of Canadian donated textbooks following a ceremony in Saigon marking the presentation of a total of 460,000 texts to Vietnamese educational authorities.



A school teacher presents textbooks to students during the ceremony.



Flag-waving school children greet Richard M. Tait, Canadian Commissioner on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam (centre), who was accompanied by his wife and members of the Canadian delegation as he arrived for the ceremony.

As groups of school children waved Canadian and South Vietnamese flags, Canadian Commissioner Richard Tait presented a total of 460,000 civics textbooks to the Republic of Vietnam recently. Mr. Tait is head of the Canadian delegation to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam.

The 148-page textbooks, in the Vietnamese language, are entitled "Practice Good Qualities" and are for use in primary schools by seven and eight-year-old children.

In the last four years, there has been a more than two-fold expansion of the nation's school system together with modernization of the curriculum which together created an unprecedented need for new textbooks.

With Vietnamese textbook production capacity at a maximum of 1,000,000 copies a year, the Canadian gift, along with the contribution of the United States, Australia, China and Germany, has filled the gap. Canada's assistance alone amounts to 100 truckloads of books, remarked Mr. Ly Chanh Duc, Director of Vietnam Government Instructional Materials Center.

The textbook, "Practice Good Qualities", captivates children. Each page is illustrated in black and pink, the cover is a multi-colour plastic-impregnated paper. The text prepared in Saigon was printed by the Kwok Hing Printing Press of Hong Kong. An acknowledgment on the first page says that the books are a gift from the Canadian government

to the children of Vietnam. Below the inscription is a reproduction of the Canadian flag with "Government of Canada" in English, French and word Canada in Vietnamese.

The first shipment of 223,400 copies was delivered in Vietnam before the beginning of the 1967-68 school year. The balance of the books left Hong Kong on April 5, 1968 via the Panamanian cargo ship, S.S. Wing Lien, which sunk in the China Sea the following day, hit by a barge towed by a mainland China tug. The crew of the Wing Lien, 26 Hong Kong Chinese, were rescued by Marine Police 40 minutes before the ship sank. The ship and the copies lost at sea were both covered by insurance. Reprints of the 229,600 copies were made and the second shipment reached Saigon on August 6, 1968. The total cost of printing and shipping amounted to approximately \$80,000.

Canada's gift, augmented by the contributions of four other donor countries, brings the total of textbooks donated to Vietnam to more than 14,000,000. They have been distributed even to the remotest villages.

Canadian assistance to South Vietnam, started in 1955, will have reached \$5,786,200 by the end of the year. This includes a \$2,500,000 civilian rehabilitation centre at Qui-Nhon, a T.B. clinic in Quang-Ngai and the provision of a Canadian medical team. Finally, Canada has just completed a 72-unit refugee housing apartment block in Saigon to house families left homeless by last spring's Tet offensive.



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NIGERIA GETS FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES



Traffic between Thaketa and Rangoon in Burma is halted while the double leaf bascule span is opened to provide passage for one of the larger ships using Rangoon harbor. Small craft in the foreground is typical means of transportation for Burmese watermen. See story page 5.

Colombo Plan Conference In Canada This October

Cabinet Ministers, senior diplomats and planners from 24 countries will meet in Victoria, B.C. this fall for the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee's 1969 annual meeting.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp has announced that the three-week conference will be held at the Provincial Parliament Buildings from October 14-31.

The Committee has met only once before in Canada. This was in Ottawa in 1954.

The Consultative Committee was set up following a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers held at Colombo in January 1950, which gave birth to the Colombo Plan. The Plan permits an exchange of views on the development of South and South East Asia. It also provides the framework for an international cooperative effort to help the countries of the area raise their living standards.

Member countries are: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand,

and the Republic of Vietnam.

Representatives of these countries form the Consultative Committee which meets annually to review and assess what has been accomplished, to evaluate the tasks ahead, and, by sharing of

experience, to help in finding the best methods to promote economic and social expansion. The meetings are also attended by representatives of multilateral aid organizations working in the region.



Uganda fishermen on Lake Victoria haul in their nets. Canadian advisers are teaching fishermen such as these how to improve their catches and thus raise their standard of living. See story page 2.

Relief Split Between Lagos, Secessionists

Stevedores in West Africa are now unloading a shipment of food and medical supplies dispatched from Canada to the federal and secessionist areas of Nigeria. The shipment was assembled by the Canadian Government in Halifax and Saint John, N.B. and is consigned to the International Committee of the Red Cross for distribution in both areas of Nigeria.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp said the relief has come from four sources. The Canadian Government has supplied 2,000 tons of dried fish and 1,000 tons of potato granules. A further 100 tons of dried fish is being supplied by CARE of Canada. The people and Government of Ontario have supplied 400 tons of hospital equipment and the Canadian Red Cross, through its Youth Department, has supplied two tons of drugs, medicaments, etc.

Fish has been chosen. Mr Sharp explained, because it is an excellent source of protein. The potato granules are an excellent source of carbohydrates. Both commodities meet current priority requirements as stated by the ICRC.

The relief was shipped aboard the Norwegian freighter, S.S. Sundovet, which came to Halifax to load the dried fish and medical supplies. It sailed to St. John to load the potato granules, the largest consignment of this food ever shipped from Canada. Then it sailed for West Africa to unload at Cononou (Dahomey) and Lagos (Nigeria).

The Canadian Government food supplies have been purchased with the \$1,600,000 grant for relief announced November 26 by Mr. Sharp. This grant brought the total government contribution to relief and transport activities close to \$3,000,000.

This is the second large shipment of food the Canadian Government has made. Last fall, \$1,000,000 of dry salt fish was sent to both the Federal and the secessionist areas. All of this food has been distributed to the needy of Nigeria. Earlier, Canada

made a cash grant of \$60,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

All shipments have been carefully arranged in consultation with the ICRC to insure that Canada is providing the most effective possible assistance.

Kainji Dam Commissioned

Maj.-Gen. Yahubu Gowon, head of the Nigerian Government, commissioned the \$227,000,000 Kainji Hydro Electric Dam on February 15th. He described it as "a cornerstone of Nigeria's economy."

Canada's contribution? \$1,700,000 to the Niger Dams Authority for an operational training program to be carried out by Ontario Hydro. Under a three-year plan of operation, signed in 1967, the Canadian Government is supplying through Ontario Hydro the experts to help run the Kainji Dam and at the same time, help train Nigerians to take over the running and maintenance of plants.

The remainder of the cost was supplied by Nigeria and development loans from the World Bank, Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States.

The Kainji Dam is located on the Niger River, about 400 miles north of Lagos. It is the first step in a long-range development program of hydro resources in the area.

Besides the obvious electric power, this dam also provides an 85-mile backup lake on Niger River, thus making possible downstream flood control, extensive irrigation and fisheries development. Also, a series of locks at the dam site increases navigational possibilities of the river.

Canada received special attention in Gowon's speech as "the native land of Jasper Ings, highly efficient chairman of the Niger Dams Authority." The Ontario Hydro team worked under Ings. Team members are: R. D. Nevison, Manager of Operations; J. E. Leece, K. Haraldsen, J. E. Ivy, J. E. Power, A. J. Bonjic, R. R. McNeal, G. C. Romano, R. R. McLaughlin, R. S. Watson, R. H. Feistead, Z. Chayka, W. M. Heslip, L. E. Hetu, C. B. Hodgins, and H. E. Scharf.

The Kainji project is a tribute to international cooperation on a wide scale. Seventeen nationalities worked 24 hours a day on the project—2,800 of them from Nigeria. And machinery also came from all over the world.

Vaccine Arrives

CIDA and the Canadian Save the Children Fund are sharing the cost of providing one million doses of poliomyelitis vaccine for use in an immunization project being undertaken in Thailand early this year.

The vaccine, being produced by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories in Toronto began arriving in Bangkok early in January. It is being used to immunize approximately 300,000 children in Bangkok between the ages of three months and five years.

International Development

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OTTAWA, MARCH 1969

Uganda Fisheries Assistance Grows

Roy Pyne of Port Mouton, Nova Scotia has been appointed master fisherman and teacher at the new Uganda Fisheries Training Institute near Entebbe.

The school is about four miles below Entebbe and is located on a point projecting into the northern part of Lake Victoria. This modern, attractive residential school will accommodate 30 to 40 students and has been constructed by the Uganda Government as part of a program to improve fishing throughout the country.

Pyne, his wife and daughter will arrive in Uganda soon. His task? To "give instruction on the design, construction, maintenance and use of a variety of different types of fishing gear. During the practical periods, the students will be taught to make, operate, and repair the type of gear in use in East Africa". Lessons will be in English. The first group to be trained here, by the way, are all employees from the Uganda Fisheries Department. There are no age limitations but only men can attend the two-year course.

Pyne will be working in conjunction with Toby Bjerke, a Norwegian-born master fisherman from British Columbia who is now on his third assignment in Uganda. During Bjerke's first tour of duty, in 1964, he spent much time working with gill nets, a skill in which he is expert. Working hand-in-hand with the Uganda Department of Fisheries, he was adviser to the gill net boat, Kingfisher supplied under the Canadian Technical Assistance program. He even landed the first Nile perch ever caught in Lake Victoria with a gill net.

He introduced West Coast methods of hanging nets instead of leaving them on the beach in

the tropical sun. And he gave lessons in net repair—a tedious but necessary bit of information.

Bjerke and family returned to Uganda for another year in 1967. During that time he converted a 45' vessel, Dartar, into a fishing vessel using local material and labor. He stripped the top deck to give a maximum of space for fishing and added a net hauling drum and winches. He also trained Ugandans to maintain and run the ship and, in his spare time, he taught trolling principles (see story below) to local fishermen.

Both Pyne and Bjerke have been sent to Uganda as part of CIDA's assistance program to that country. CIDA has also provided a flake-ice plant for the preservation of fresh fish.

Apparently one of the main distribution problems regarding fresh fish is that there is no way of keeping them from spoiling while shipping into the inner areas of Uganda. When there is a protein shortage throughout that African nation, it is important to circulate the available food to the widest possible area.

Uganda's fishing industry as a whole is improving. The 1968 production was between 75,000 and 100,000 tons. By 1971 it is hoped that it will reach 104,000 tons. Ugandans are learning to eat more fish—or perhaps they are better able to buy it—as fish consumption rose to 18.6 pounds per person in 1968.

Several types of fish are found in Uganda's Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga and Lake George. Besides the Nile Perch, there are Laboe, Tilapia, Lung Fish and Haplochromis. Some interesting experiments in catching the tiny Haplochromis fish which abounds in Lake Victoria have been undertaken by the



A large percentage of Uganda's fish production is landed from locally-made, motor-driven boats as shown above or from dugout canoes. A shortage of suitable wood in this area makes it difficult to set up boat building schools to help the fishermen improve their craftsmanship.

FAO-UNDP sponsored Jingja labs. Canned in tomato sauce, these herring-size fish taste somewhat like pickled.

These fish have been eaten in this area for some time, after a lengthy lie the hot sunshine to dry them for better keeping.

Further exploration and pilot studies are necessary before a canning industry is established.

One of the factors involved is that Lake Victoria is now developing a population of Nile Perch which feed predominantly on Haplochromis. When approximately ten pounds of tiny Haplochromis fish make one pound of Nile Perch, the whole ecology of the lake could be affected adversely if such an industry was entered into without careful planning.

The Big Ones Were Hooked

There's this Norwegian-born British Columbian who says he caught a perch...no, four...weighing 140 lbs, 120 lbs, 97 lbs and 60 lbs. What's more, he's got pictures of them. And...he's teaching Ugandans how to catch more whoppers.

It happened when Toby Bjerke, gill netter, purse netter, bottom netter, troller and master fisherman went fishing on the Nile with two chaps from the Uganda Wildlife Department. They fished for three hours one afternoon and caught eight perch between them.

The Chief Fisheries Officer in Entebbe was interested in their day's catch. At 21 cents a pound, the local rate for perch, this would have been a very good day for a local fisherman. How did they do it? Trolling sports gear. But the local fishermen used baited hooks.

Bjerke offered to show them how to make their own trolling gear out of local materials. And that's how Bjerke went to work training local Fisheries staff and, together with now-retired Chief Fisheries Officer, P. D. Proude, worked on multiple trolling gear for the Nile Perch Fishery on Lake Kyoga in Uganda.



Canadian gift to Uganda was this fishing vessel, the Kingfisher. Toby Bjerke, British Columbian, who is serving with Uganda's Department of Fisheries, has trained local fishermen to utilize this craft at top efficiency. Not only do they fish from it, but also they repair and maintain the engines and other machinery.

Medical Records Systems Set Up In Africa



ADELLA ANDERSON

At first glance, Adella Anderson is a meek looking little woman—mild mannered and unobtrusive.

But only a few minutes of conversation shows the tiny medical records librarian from New Westminster, B.C. is a woman dedicated to her job with a tough self-discipline that has allowed her to single handedly undertake a mammoth task in Zambia and Uganda.

She has been organizing medical records systems in the hospitals of these two countries. Sometimes it has involved starting from scratch, and other times she has had to sort out existing systems. But in each case it has

meant continually bothering busy doctors to fill out new forms and struggling with problems such as the phonetic spelling of names.

The records system, once it is operating efficiently, not only helps the medical staff with its work. It also provides statistics that are essential for planning effective campaigns against prevalent infections and parasitic diseases and to mount accident prevention programs.

In July of 1963 Miss Anderson left Canada to work in an attractive modern hospital in Kampala, capital of Uganda. Starting from scratch, she left behind her in 1966 a well organized system of medical records in accordance with the best mod-

ern practices. She also trained several Ugandans to develop the system.

Her next assignment in Zambia, however, presented bigger problems. She went first to Kiwe, a big town in the mining area of the Copperbelt. Here she found a four storey concrete hospital with 550 beds, but no system for keeping records of some 1,500 patients a month. She and her African colleagues set up their files in a store-room and went to work.

A month later, the hospital superintendent reported: "She has set up a first-class Medical Records Department, and she has trained a Zambian officer in the procedures. I feel confident that

this will become a permanent feature of this hospital."

From Kiwe she moved to many hospitals throughout the country, spending three or four months in each, setting up a complete filing system and training her African counterparts to take over.

She has now set up record systems in at least 14 hospitals throughout the country and she has trained a Zambian doctor to become the government Medical Records Officer. Last year, the Zambian government requested CIDA to extend her contract for another two years and she wrote recently:

"My enthusiasm is high. Work here is going very well indeed. I hope to fit in two smaller hospitals before going on leave, and then on to the town of Ndola, from whence I've had an SOS for my services."

ASSIST 28

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES RECEIVE GRANTS



Canada's YWCA sponsors Industrial Girls' Centres which provide a varied program of vocational training, nutrition, guidance, recreation and homecrafts. The program is designed to increase their employability, improve their health and give them future expectancy of a better life. The girls above are in a YWCA vocational school in Ceylon.

Twenty-eight different Voluntary Agencies were given grants totalling \$3,788,451 by the Canadian International Development Agency during 1968.

The agencies operated in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) benefitted most by CIDA grants which totalled \$2,374,360. This is a private body which recruits graduates of university, technical and other post-secondary schools to work under conditions of service roughly equivalent to their local counterparts in the host country. CUSO has nearly 1,100 volunteers abroad on two-year tours of service in 45 countries. These volunteers are teachers, nurses, librarians, home economists, foresters, architects, lawyers, mechanical engineers, geologists and so on.

CUSO is closely related to the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), which is a non-profit organization designed to make available the services of top-ranking Canadian business and professional men on short-term (usually six months) assignments in developing countries. More than 126 requests from these countries have been received in CESO's Montreal office to date — and it only "opened shop" in the fall of 1967. CESO has provided, for instance, bus and truck transport experts, ship builders and pulp and paper experts. They've been sent to Brazil, Algeria, Kenya, the Caribbean and several other areas of the world. Their grant? \$311,000 in 1968. This covered travelling and living expenses for personnel. There is no salary given to a CESO volunteer.

AFRICA

Five Voluntary Agencies working in Africa were given grants by CIDA. These were the Canadian Red Cross, the YMCA, the Canadian Lutheran World Relief, the Société des Saints-Apôtres and the Ordre des Capucins. Total CIDA grants were \$142,884 and the total cost of the work actually done was \$1,278,911 with the Voluntary Agencies providing the difference. Work projects ranged from the YWCA-supported radio education program for youth in rural Tanzania to the Canadian Red Cross's school gardens and nutrition education project in the Sudan.

ASIA

Nine separate organizations working in Asia were helped by CIDA... with grants totalling \$342,181. These were the United Church Missions of Canada, the Unitarian Service Committee, the YWCA, the Canadian Hunger Foundation, the Canadian Save the Children Fund, the Canadian Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association, Les Frères de Sainte-Croix, the Society of Jesus, l'Ordre des Frères Hospitaliers de Saint-Jean de Dieu. Projects ranged from alterations to a refugee hospital in Vietnam to payment of shipping costs for codfish shipments to Hong Kong and Korea. Actual costs of all these projects ran to \$1,309,745 with the Voluntary Agencies supplying \$967,564.

LATIN AMERICA

Grants of \$127,507 were given to two groups working in Peru. These were the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate who operate a \$307,552 slum fresh water scheme outside of Lima at Comas and the Medical Friends of Peru who supplied \$100,000 worth of furni-

ture and equipment to the Human Development Centre at Lima. The dollar difference between CIDA's contribution and the total cost was provided by these two groups.

CARIBBEAN

Six Voluntary Agencies operating in the Caribbean area were given grants from CIDA totalling \$162,849. Their projects cost altogether \$766,628. Groups involved were the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Interns who sent 70 medical students and a team of doctors to Jamaica to undertake a large scale medical survey of some 2,000 children during the summer of 1968; the Canadian Red Cross Society (Junior Red Cross) which encouraged and assisted the Jamaican Red Cross to develop community and health programs



CIDA gave \$11,220 to the Unitarian Service Committee towards the purchase of these jeep ambulances which bring medical aid to remote rural villages in India.

of value particularly to children; the YMCA to help with community development programs in Jamaica; to the Canadian Save the Children Fund to develop a long-range program to assist the mothers and children in "less chance" areas of Jamaica and the Windward Islands; to les Frères du Sacré-Coeur to set up a technical section at the collège Saint-Jean in Haiti and the Boy Scouts of Canada whose Operation Can-Carib will provide the services of a field commissioner to work, organize, promote, supervise and administer scouting in 18 islands of the Caribbean.

INTERNATIONAL

\$185,642 was given to four agencies who are operating in several areas of the world at the same time. These were the Canadian Teachers' Federation which is providing a teacher-training program in 10 countries; the Mennonite Central Committee which is sending food shipments; AUPELF or Fonds international de coopération universitaire which assist universities in French-speaking developing countries and Assistance médicale internationale which supplied drugs and medical equipment to Canadian medical people working in 30 developing countries. Total cost of these projects was \$428,600.

NATIONAL

Four agencies were based and working in Canada. They were the Canadian Council for International Development which coordinated the work of Voluntary Agencies in Canada regarding organization of community and youth programs, information and education programs; the Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees which provides information to overseas students, provides a students' reception service, speakers and publications designed to assist organizations and individuals concerned with helping overseas students; the Carrefour international d'étudiants which organizes activities of educational, cultural and social character for overseas students in Montreal and the Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale which trained 200 persons who plan to work in developing countries under the auspices of various organizations as well as sending 50 volunteers to developing areas. CIDA gave these groups \$142,028 while they donated another \$156,567 themselves.

Assistance From Special \$5,000,000 Fund

The CIDA assistance came from a \$5,000,000 fund, established in 1968 so CIDA could help Voluntary Agencies who were already working in development projects.

Criteria were established which had to be met by interested groups before they qualified for a CIDA grant. The Voluntary Agency must be:

- clearly identifiable as Canadian,
- operated efficiently so as to ensure competent execution of the project,
- prepared to provide the President of CIDA with financial statements indicating the ability of the Voluntary Agency to meet its share of the obligations connected with the project,
- national in character; not a branch, chapter, order, parish or local element of a national Voluntary

Agency.

Special criteria for the assessment of the projects themselves for financial assistance were also established by CIDA. The project has to be:

- compatible with the policies governing Canada's international assistance program,
- an effective contribution to the priority development needs of the recipient country,
- acceptable to the government of the recipient country,
- financed soundly by the Voluntary Agency proposing it, and
- capable of assisting the total Canadian effort, through adequate financial and physical commitment by the sponsoring Voluntary Agency. CIDA participation will normally consist of not more than one-third of the total cost of the project.

Education Year Picked By UN

The United Nations General Assembly has designated 1970 as International Education Year, and has urged its members to examine education and training in their countries with a view to stimulating action and studies on this matter.

The declaration came in a resolution recognizing that "education in a broad sense is an indispensable factor in the develop-

ment of human resources which is essential to ensure the attainment of goals of the second United Nations Development Decade." The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Rene Maheu, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has pledged UNESCO's efforts to make 1970 "more than a mere celebration". He

outlined four objectives which the international community should pursue during International Education Year. He said they should:

- 1) take stock of the present situation throughout the world;
- 2) focus attention on a number of major requirements for both the expansion and the improvement of education;
- 3) make greater resources available for education, and

- 4) strengthen international co-operation.

The 27 members of the Economic Committee of the Council for 1969 are the following: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

Four more members will be chosen later when a solution can be found to "existing difficulties" regarding their designation.

The new Preparatory Committee will submit a draft of its proposed development strategy to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly in 1969. It will carry forward the objectives of the first Development Decade which was proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1961 and will come to a close at the end of 1970.



Three panelists from the recent Seminar on Hunger, confer before the meeting. From left to right are Frank Sheffrin from Canada's Department of Agriculture; Dr. Stuart Peters, CIDA, and Fred Haslam, Canadian Friends' Service Committee.

Balance Might Shift In World Food Crisis

Opening speech at this seminar was given by Canadian Hunger Foundation Chairman, Dr. H. L. Trueman. His talk was entitled "Their Daily Bread"—a discussion of "that half of mankind who have never known how to be sure of getting it . . . those millions and millions who stare with hollow eyes into the future and despair of bread for the coming day". By doing so, he established the whole mood of the three-day meet.

Here are some excerpts from Dr. Trueman's frank, yet hopeful talk.

ON THE ONE HAND

- World food production is barely keeping up with population growth. Massive famines have been averted only by the transfer of food from areas of high production to areas affected by calamities.

- For about half the population of the world, levels of nutrition are either far too low in total calories, or lack proper balance between carbohydrates and proteins.

- In some countries, particularly in South and Central America, there is less food per person than there was in 1950.

- The neglect of agricultural development in many countries has led to the rapid build-up of slum areas in large cities where lack of food and conditions of health are appalling.

The problems seem almost unsolvable. Yet, Dr. Trueman is hopeful. He believes "the barometer is rising, the winds of change are beginning to blow from a different quarter and better weather may be ahead." Because:

ON THE OTHER HAND

- The first and most immediately important change is the breakthrough in wheat and rice production brought about by the introduction of new varieties and their surprisingly ready acceptance by farmers. The situation has changed almost beyond belief in Asia. For the first time in 65 years the Philippines has

enough rice to satisfy its own requirements. Iran has wheat to export. Ceylon's rice acreage has expanded, and production has increased about 13%. The results in Pakistan and India are dramatic; the Pakistan grain crop is estimated to be 30% above that of the drought years, and at least 10% above its previous record. There is every indication that the use of the new varieties will spread and that the rapid increase in the production of those two staple foods of more than half of mankind—rice and wheat—will give South and South East Asia literally "a new lease on life." India alone has increased its use of the new varieties of wheat from a few hundred acres in 1965 to about 10,000,000 in 1968, and the target is to increase this to provide self-sufficiency in another three years.

- This break-through in cereal grain production is an outstanding example of the importance to agriculture of the highly sophisticated research now possible. It is the result of 20 years of work by geneticists, pathologists, physiologists, chemists and soil scientists working in Mexico and the Philippines with support from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. This increased production of cereals is extremely important, not only for profitable agriculture, but also scientists have now proved that animal protein is not essential in human nutrition; a properly compounded diet of cereals, legumes and protective foods of plant origin can be used to meet the protein requirements of humans. Since it requires up to four times as much land to produce protein through livestock as it does through plants, the saving on acreage can be immense.

- Plant scientists are now engaged in breeding more protein content into corn, essentially a carbohydrate food. This will be of great importance to Africa where the basic diet is yams and maize.

- One could go on with numerous examples of the expansion of the effort to provide food—the breaking of new land, the

intensified use of old land through irrigation and better cropping methods, the extension of disease and pest control, the improvement of fishing methods and the increase of fish farming, and the production of synthetic forms of food. In Japan, where land is too scarce to maintain a large livestock industry, there are 20 factories producing synthetic beef and chicken from soya beans. The production of protein from petroleum and yeast has passed the experimental stage and is now going into production.

- One does not usually think of forests as directly productive of food, but during the past decade what is known as three-dimensional forestry has been developing in Africa. The use of certain leguminous trees prevents soil erosion, grows timber, and produces food for livestock—up to 20 tons an acre per year of leaves and fruit, and the ground beans provide further flour for both livestock and human feeding as well as for industrial purposes.

Church Delegates View World Hunger

"An Era of Hunger" was the theme of the Twelfth Annual Churchmen's Seminar on International Affairs held at St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ottawa, recently.

Ninety-five representatives from Newfoundland to British Columbia attended the three-day conference. These delegates were clergy, laymen and lay women who had been chosen by member bodies of the Canadian Council of Churches. Those attending represented Anglicans, Baptists, Disciples, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Salvation Army, United and the Society of Friends. Observers from the Roman Catholic Church also attended.

Several well-known experts on the various aspects of world food problems were panelists during the conference. They included Dr. Robert H. Lennox, chief of child and maternal health, Department of Health and Welfare; Dr. Max Milner, senior food technologist, food conservation division, UNICEF; Dr. R. P. H. Sims, director of food research institute, Department of Agriculture; Dr. Helen Abell, sociologist-professor at University of Waterloo; Dr. Z. I. Sobry, nutritionist, University of Toronto; Dr. Dyson Rose, food scientist at National Research Council; Dr. Glen Purnell, director general, economics branch, Department of Agriculture; Dr. Stuart S. Peters, special advisor to the president of CIDA, and Fred Haslam, Canadian Friends' Service Committee.

A Missionary's Problem And a Chance Meeting

Bill Burnett, director of CIDA's Voluntary Agencies Division stood in the church foyer before the Friday morning seminar began. He was guest speaker but he wasn't wearing his name tag.

Dr. George Burgess, observer at the conference and on leave from Angola, began talking to Burnett. He told him he hadn't been out of Angola for ten years. He supervises several hospitals there and they keep him hopping. Next, he commented on the previous day's talk by the Honorable Horace A. Olson, Minister of Agriculture who had stated that Canada had some stocks of dried powder milk for overseas use.

The conversation went as follows:

"Sure could use that milk in

my hospitals," said Burgess.

"Oh," said Burnett.

"Yes, but I suppose I'd have to pay for the shipping to Angola even if I did get it from Agriculture—and my budget just won't stretch that far."

"Not necessarily," said Burnett. "Who are you working for out in Angola?"

"United Church of Canada," was the reply.

"Okay. Then have your church board make a request to CIDA to pay the shipping charges and we'll see what we can do," said Burnett.

Before the Doctor could ask any further questions, Bill Burnett walked to the speaker's table. And that's when Dr. Burgess knew for sure that CIDA really did try to "help those who help themselves!"

FILMS AVAILABLE

The following films are available for public use and can be obtained by writing or phoning the producer listed.

"The Global Struggle for Food"—National Film Board, running 28 minutes.

"Food or Famine"—Shell Oil Company, running 45 minutes.

"Can the Earth Provide"—National Film Board, running 28 minutes.



Canada Responds To Sea Tragedy

Canada is contributing towards a relief fund for families of persons lost in a sea tragedy near the island of St. Vincent in the Caribbean, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp has announced.

A donation of \$2,000 is being made to the fund, which has been

established by the Administrator of St. Vincent.

Some 70 persons lost their lives when the ship, the French Queen sank. Most of these were Vincentians working as skilled craftsmen on development projects throughout the Grenadine Islands. They were returning home for Christmas. A combination search and rescue vessel

and harbour launch, the Ocean Breeze, which was supplied to St. Vincent under the Canadian International Development program was employed in coordination of rescue operations immediately following the disaster.

The loss of so many skilled people will be deeply felt in a community with a total population of 100,000.



Burmese youths watch the double leaf bascules of the bridge starting to close after the passage of one of the larger ships in the harbor.



Burmese men pass the plaque explaining the Canadian contribution toward the bridge



Ferries like this were the means of transportation across the river prior to construction of the bridge.



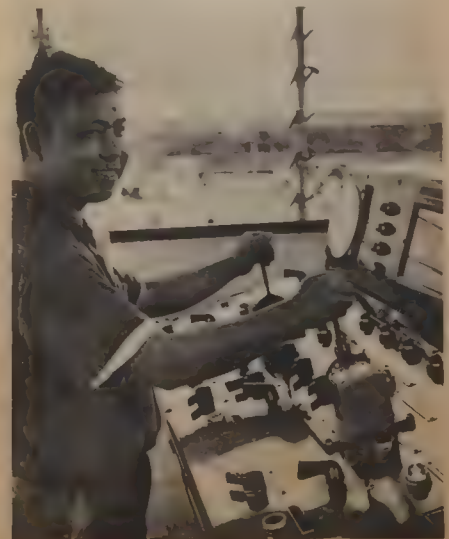
Rivermen ply their trade in the shadow of the bridge.

Bridge in Rangoon Proving its Worth

Last month marked the second anniversary of the opening of the Thaketa bridge, which spans the deep tidal Pazundung Creek between Burma's capital city, Rangoon, and Thaketa, its suburban satellite. Canada and Burma worked together to construct the \$3,888,000 structure, which is 933 feet long. At this point, the river is 40 feet deep at low water, with a tidal range of 20 feet and currents up to six knots. The double leaf bascule span gives a clear opening of 100 feet to accommodate heavy craft using the Rangoon harbor.

Rangoon is developing a number of urgently-needed sites for housing, similar to Thaketa, and now plans construction of another bridge, four times the size of the Thaketa crossing.

Good use is being made of the three Arcos huts which were used as a working headquarters by the Canadian-Burmese team which built the bridge. The huts are now the main electrical workshop of Burma's public works corporation and from them are serviced Burma's public buildings, schools, hospitals, highways and bridges. The workshops are directed by U Win Htain, the electrical engineer who is in charge of Thaketa bridge operation, maintenance and repair.



U Win Htain, electrical engineer in charge of the bridge, takes the controls.



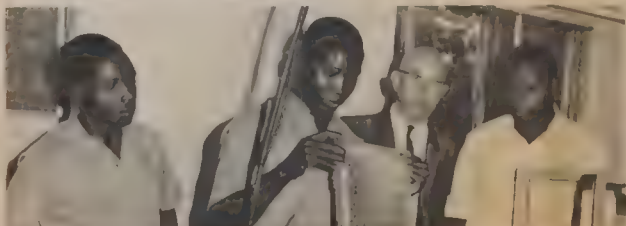
Francine Hamel

Miss Francine Hamel, 19, does not consider that 19 is too tender an age for a posting to Tunisia. She began a one-year stint as a lab technician at l'Institut de Pédiatrie in Tunis on January 13.

Accompanying Miss Hamel on the trip out, was Miss Jocelyn Poirier, 20, also of Montreal, a recent nursing graduate who will also work at l'Institut.

The cause of international understanding and friendship is considerably helped by Canadians like William Turner and John Latter, CIDA teachers in Singapore. The two were recently presented with Certificates of Appreciation by the Science Teachers' Association of Singapore in recognition of their work in the field of Primary Science. They organized and conducted special in-service refresher and updating courses in evening sessions and vacation time. Teachers from Canada and Singapore volunteered their free time to make the effort so successful for 125 trainee-teachers that the Singapore Department of Education is now offering similar courses in their regular teacher-training program.

William Partin returns to Guyana this month to act as Project Manager in charge of the organization and operation of a Technical Institute at New Amsterdam. Mr. Partin worked at the Georgetown Technical Institute as an instructor in 1961 and 1962. During that time he studied the need for the technical school of which he will now be project manager.



Dr. Townsend at Guelph with three of his students.

people IN THE NEWS

H. J. Hodder, Director of Multilateral Aid Division last month headed the Canadian Delegation to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program in New York. The UNDP is involved in the field of economic development assistance. It has 130 members contributing approximately US \$200 million, and Canada's pledge for 1969 is \$12.5 million, a 25% increase over last year. Canada is the fifth largest contributor to the UNDP, and has been an active member of the Governing Council since its inception.



Martin Williamson

Martin T. Williamson will no doubt find life in Hamilton, Ontario tame after the excitement and rigors of in-service teacher training programs in which he participated in Sabah, Malaysia (ID Feb.). Mr. Williamson and his family returned home in February on completion of his assignment with the Department of Education in Sabah.

Winnipeg, Manitoba welcomes the return of Cyril A. Vogel from a two-year assignment as a teletype maintenance technician with the Civil Aviation Department in Lusaka, Zambia.

Montreal will no doubt acquire quite a reputation for the beauty and talent of its female medical experts in Tunisia. Dr. Suzanne Gervais will teach pediatrics to medical students and nurses at l'Institut in Tunis for the next seven months. This is Dr. Gervais' second posting to Tunisia; she returned from a one-year term in October, 1968.

Frank Lord of Kentville, Nova Scotia, an expert in integrated insect control, was in India in February to attend the International Seminar on Integrated Control and to discuss possible assistance programs in this field with interested officials.

India also saw Dr. Robert Green of the Alberta Research Council and Dr. P. A. Carr of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, part of a hydrogeology team discussing possible Canadian aid projects in dryland cultivation and hydrogeology with local authorities.

The Department of National Revenue has lost Mrs. Evelyn Legault, who comes to its Finance Division to act as Head of the Commitment Control and Capital Accounts Section.

Dr. G. F. Townsend, Head of the Department of Agriculture in the University of Guelph, will visit Tanzania soon to discuss beekeeping with the local authorities there and give them the benefit of his knowledge of the latest developments in this field. Beekeeping is an important part of the agriculture of Tanzania, wax being the most valuable of the products obtained.

Banana Growers Now Make Profit

For the first time in several years, the St. Lucia Banana Growers Association is making a profit.

Premier Compton of the Caribbean island explained the change recently in a letter to Canada's High Commissioner, J. R. McKinney at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

"After a full year's working of this re-organized St. Lucia Banana Growers Association, it is now abundantly clear that substantial economies have been achieved and the Association is well on its way to financial recovery."

"In 1966, the cost of operating this Association was \$2,014,316 while for 1968 the figure was \$1,049,078. These figures speak for themselves and the value of Canada's assistance to this most vital industry can thus be assessed."



St. Lucia Banana Growers Association headquarters.

"Please convey this information to the President of CIDA and my government's appreciation for your government's timely assistance."

The reason for thanking CIDA is because Canadian assistance funds helped underwrite the cost of management consultants... Canadian firm P. S. Ross & Partners, Toronto and Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart located in St. Lucia and Barbados. These firms worked in conjunction with Premier Compton and his government and introduced staff changes and operational procedures.

Bananas are a major factor in St. Lucia's economic picture. According to Premier Compton, "Out of a population of 100,000, there are 11,000 banana growers. And 60% of the labour force is employed in marketing this commodity. During the period 1963-66 bananas accounted for 80% of St. Lucia's exports."

The St. Lucia Banana Growers Association is made up of representatives from the industry. Directors are elected annually. "The assets of the association now exceed its liabilities by \$112,107 whereas at the end of last year the liabilities exceeded the assets by \$314,714."

and are also banana producers themselves. They market the bananas, oversee a disease and pest control program and give individual growers fertilizer loans against their next season's crop.

Most St. Lucia bananas are sold to Geest Industries... based in England. Growers from St. Vincent, Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia have set-up Winban — the Banana Growers Association for the Windward Islands. Their task — to find new markets for this area's bananas.

In June 1967, a contract was signed with the management consultant firms. They started work immediately. In a quarterly statement sent out to grower-members by H. V. Atkinson, Chairman of the new, streamlined BGA, dated October, 1968, he tells how quickly positive results came about once the consultants got going.

"Regarding the payment of debts, we have now paid off the old Winban debt of \$157,000 thus placing St. Lucia once again on equal footing with the other islands regarding voting rights at Winban meetings. Of our old fertilizer debt of \$642,000 we have paid off \$524,000 leaving a balance of \$118,000. At the same time we have been meeting all commitments as they fall due for fertilizer taken during our time and have also paid off \$64,000 on the building loan. What is of great significance is that we have been able to purchase two new planes for disease and pest control by cash payment. These two new planes cost \$184,510. We disposed of the two old planes for \$82,000 and utilized this sum and made up the balance of \$102,510 towards the cash payment of our new planes from Geest Industries Limited in respect of non-wastage of wrapping material."

CIDA's contribution to this project was \$50,000 while the St. Lucia government contributed \$30,000 W.I. It seems to have multiplied itself many times already.

African Economic Development Both Encourages, Disappoints

Despite "many encouraging developments" in the 1960's, African experience in the first Development Decade has been disappointing, a new study prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) indicates.

The report adds, however, that, in terms of the lessons it has offered, the Decade is "potentially enriching" and, if African countries examine their recent

experience critically, "they may yet turn it to advantage".

The analysis of economic and social developments in Africa appears in an ECA study entitled *Economic Conditions in Africa in Recent Years*, issued as a preliminary version of the third annual survey of the African economy to be submitted later this year to the Economic and Social Council.

The 202-page preliminary ver-

sion covers the period 1960-1966, which will be extended in the final text to 1967. A concluding section comments in part:

"... It should be made clear at the outset that the document cannot be read as suggesting that there was no economic progress in Developing Africa in the 1960's. In fact there were many encouraging developments. Indeed, in many ways the pace and pattern of

economic activity in Developing Africa in the 1960's stands in sharp contrast to the relatively leisurely fashion in which affairs were managed in the previous 60 years when most of the African countries were under colonial rule. Nevertheless, the standards by which recent experience is to be

judged are not those of the colonial period, but rather those of meeting the present pressing aspirations for economic progress. It is in terms of these very exacting standards that disappointment should be felt when reviewing events of the 1960's."



A Swedish volunteer works side by side with his Zambian counterpart. He is one of the more than 500 Swedes who were working in the developing countries in 1968. Before they take up their assignment they are given courses on the countries they are going to serve in, development assistance, and work in the field.



A young Ethiopian boy benefits from the Children's Nutritional Unit established by the Swedish and Ethiopian governments. The enrichment program places special emphasis on locally available foodstuffs. Some 5,000 children are daily being provided with "taffa" and other protein products.

THE DONOR STATES

Sweden's Assistance Program Growing Rapidly

Official bilateral Swedish development aid started in the latter half of the 1950s on a modest scale and through non-governmental channels. Sweden did not have colonies and thus lacked the ties with countries in the developing world many nations have.

Multilateral technical assistance was the predominant type of aid until well into the 1960's. It still is a major part of the Swedish program, with funds going to the United Nations, and other international agencies.

In 1962, following inquiries carried out by a Royal Commission headed by the Prime Minister, a bill laying down the principles and guidelines for a systematic expansion of Swedish development assistance was presented to and unanimously approved by Parliament. Simultaneously, a government agency under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was set up to handle the administration of Swedish bilateral technical assistance.

Since then, budgetary appropriations for development assistance have grown steadily by an average of some 20-25 per cent per year.

Bilateral developments credits were introduced in the Swedish aid program in 1964, at first administered by the Ministry of Finance.

In 1965, the aid agency set up in 1962 was reorganized and renamed the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and its responsibilities were broadened.

By 1967, total disbursements in Sweden's official development assistance program amounted to \$59,900,000 compared to \$56,300,000 the previous year and \$39,000,000 in 1965. Both the 1966 and 1967 totals, which do not take into account the private flow of development assistance, represented 0.34 per cent of Sweden's national income.

A plan for the achievement of the 1 per cent target for official aid (adopted as a target already in 1962 to be reached "as soon as possible" and defined as budgetary appropriation and other official transfers, net of interest and amortizations, in an amount corresponding to 1 per cent of the GNP at market prices) was requested by Parliament in 1967.

Such a plan was tabled in Parliament in March 1968 and adopted in late May. According

to this plan, the 1 per cent target will be reached no later than by fiscal year 1974-75. The plan also sets forth that the statement of the target has been estimated to require average annual increases in appropriations of some 25 per cent. No forecast as to the rate of the future growth of the GNP has been included in the plan, and actual increases in appropriations during each of the intervening seven years may vary around the 23 per cent mark, but the pledge for the ultimate achievement of the target in 1974-75 is set out in unequivocal terms.

The bilateral share of the Swedish aid program has steadily increased during the past years. "Optically", in the way of appropriations, it now makes up for nearly 60 per cent. However, since the figures on bilateral technical aid include a large portion (some 20 per cent) of contributions to various trust funds and similar arrangements with the UN and specialized agencies, it can be said that the proportions between multilateral and bilateral aid within the program are still roughly equal.

For instance, Sweden uses its bilateral funds as contributions to multilateral agencies for identifiable projects in countries which receive the bulk of Swedish aid. This is called Sweden's "multilateral aid program."

The Swedish Government lists six reasons for its preference for multi-bilateral over bilateral assistance:

- 1) To strengthen the UN and other international agencies;
- 2) To allow Sweden to initiate, orient and sponsor those activities of international organizations that Sweden considers to be important;
- 3) To permit Sweden's volume of aid to be increased without adding to its administrative burden;
- 4) To bring the experience of international organizations to the benefit of Sweden's program;
- 5) To widen the basis for Sweden's recruitment program;
- 6) To increase the efficiency of administering aid funds.

Sweden, in its bilateral program, concentrates on a few countries in order to make the best possible use of its administrative machinery both at home and abroad. The countries of

concentration have been chosen not on the basis of pre-established norms, but rather through historic circumstances and intuition. In some cases, particularly in Ethiopia and Tanzania, the historic ties are based on a century of historic missionary activity and in Ethiopia's case, also on a 20-year active military training program instituted immediately after the Second World War.

The main, but not exclusive, recipients of Swedish bilateral aid are Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Tunisia, India and Pakistan.

Sweden also limits the types of activities it chooses to engage in. To date, the program has been particularly directed to vocational and teacher training, agriculture and family planning. In the field of family planning Sweden's normal policy of geographic concentration finds a notable exception. Swedish-sponsored family planning programs are now operating in over 20 countries including Ceylon, Pakistan, Tunisia, South Korea, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco and Turkey. Further programs will soon be under way in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Sweden's contribution to these programs consists of supplying contraceptives, audio-visual materials, vehicles and equipment for family-planning clinics. Sweden's policy of concentrating on the training of personnel from developing countries calls for

more qualified advisers and fewer operational officers from Sweden and the limited supply of such suitable experts puts some restraint on SIDA's family-planning program.

A distinguishing characteristic of Sweden's development credits program is the absence of any procurement restrictions. Borrowing countries are free to purchase suitable goods from suppliers offering the best conditions and it is the general rule to prescribe international tenders in most loan agreements. However, this is not insisted upon when only small amounts are involved, and in some cases, certain commodity grants have been tied to Swedish procurement, e.g. fertilizers and paper sent to several Asian developing countries for the production of school books under a regional literary program sponsored by UNESCO.

Sweden's development credits are mainly intended for project financing, but non-project aid has been given to India and some to other countries. Swedish policy insists that only those projects can be considered which have been given priority by the developing country in question, and which tie in with the general development program of that country. In such cases, Sweden insists that the receiving country provide one-fifth to one-third of the total project cost.

Technical assistance offered by

Sweden has so far been comparatively small, although it is increasing steadily. In 1967 there were only 55 Swedish advisers working in developing countries, but in 1967 there were 269 and by the beginning of 1968 there were 500 including Swedish multilateral experts. It is hoped that by 1971-72 there will be about 1,000.

There has been a particular increase in the number of volunteers in the technical assistance program. In 1965 there were 251; in 1966, 82 and in 1967, 131.

Under its 1967 bilateral program, Sweden received 340 students and 129 trainees from developing countries. It is Sweden's policy to restrict scholarships to those cases where training in Sweden is preferable to other available alternatives. This accounts for the fact that in 1967 236 students studied in third countries through Swedish fellowships.

Because Sweden realizes the dependence of its development assistance program on public opinion, the government has emphasized the necessity of an intensified information program "in order to maintain and strengthen public interest in our cooperation with developing countries". In its 1968-1969 budget, the allocation for the information program has been more than doubled — from \$45,500 in 1967-1968 to \$116,000 in 1968-1969. In addition, Parliament expressed the desire that a plan for increased public information on the problems of developing countries, the Swedish aid program and the development assistance of the UN and its agencies should be prepared by the Swedish International Development Authority.

The first stage of such a plan was recently presented by SIDA, requesting US \$330,000 for intensified information activities for fiscal year 1969-70. If accepted, this would mean an increase over the present fiscal year of some 300 per cent.

A few polls have been taken in Sweden to determine the public attitude towards development assistance, but the results are not yet conclusive. However, at present, a researcher from Stockholm University is preparing a nation-wide survey which will considerably enhance the knowledge of Swedish public opinion on that and other related matters.



Uppsala University administrators several projects within the official aid program such as the International Seminar for Research and Education in Physics.

First Classes Leave Accra Trades School

Five years of work and international cooperation between the governments of Ghana, Canada and Saskatchewan culminated in the first graduation ceremony at the Accra Technical Training Centre recently.

Eight carpenters and joiners, 11 pre-apprenticeship carpenters, 13 pre-apprenticeship plumbers and 12 pre-apprenticeship welders received diplomas.

The Centre, which combines a \$1,155,000 CIDA contribution and the talents of Saskatchewan government officials and experts took two years to construct.

Classes have been filled to capacity ever since the doors opened in July of 1967, with the Ghanaian youths learning car-

penters, bricklaying, motor vehicle repair, plumbing and other skills urgently needed to support Ghana's developing economy.

The Saskatchewan Department of Education devised the school's curriculum, suggested the size and general layout of the buildings, and drew up lists of needed equipment. Meanwhile, twenty Ghanaian teachers were trained as vocational teachers in Saskatchewan. They are returning to work beside Canadian teachers from Saskatchewan as their counterparts in their fields of specialization.

The Canadian teachers will phase themselves out next year when their counterparts will take over full teaching responsibilities.



Graduation day for the auto-body pre-employment or pre-apprenticeship class. Third row center is Leonard Jansen of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, who has guided the auto-body class since opening day in 1967. On the extreme left is Mr. P. Assante, Mr. Jansen's Ghanaian counterpart, who will take over the teaching of the class next year.



"What is being done—or not being done—for youth, with youth and by youth" is perhaps the most important yardstick for judging the effectiveness of economic and social development plans in all countries of the world, according to a new United Nations report on the role of young people in national development.

If all governments, of both developed and developing countries, do not take the young members of their population into full account, then their plans for economic and social development "are themselves on trial," the report states.

In advocating that young people not be dismissed as a "minority group," the report points out that 54 per cent of the world's population in 1965 was under 25 years of age, with more than three-quarters of this number living in the developing countries.

Thus, the study observes, "it is certain that the youth of the world will begin to predominate in world affairs"; world opinion will come to mean the opinion of youth, and the conflict between generations "will assume proportions not previously imagined," unless the impatience of youth is seen as "development potential".

The 80-page report, the first detailed review of youth problems issued by the United Nations, is being considered by the 32-member Commission for Social Development at a session to be held in New York this month.

Formally entitled *Preliminary Report on Long-Term Policies and Programmes for Youth in National Development*, the study deals with the rights, roles and responsibilities of young people between the ages of 12 and 25 in the development of their countries.

The Inter-American Development Bank has announced that its Board of Governors has voted unanimously to admit Barbados as the Bank's 22nd member country.

The admission of the Caribbean country will become effective as soon as the nation fulfills the formal conditions for membership sometime early next year.

The Government of Barbados applied for membership in the Bank on October 10, 1968. Barbados joined the Organization of American States on November 15, 1967, thus becoming eligible to apply for membership in the Bank.

Barbados will be the second new member to join the Bank since it was created in 1959. Trinidad and Tobago, another Caribbean nation, joined last year.

The Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a meeting on outstanding questions in the field of trade expansion and economic integration.

The resolution, submitted by Board President K. B. Asante (Ghana), stated that the meeting should be held as soon as possible. It authorized the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene—whenever a substantial number of developed countries express interest—working parties to consider support action relating to particular schemes submitted by groups of developing countries. The Board also asked the UNCTAD secretariat to redeploy its resources to provide maximum practical assistance in this field. (In a declaration on trade expansion, economic cooperation and regional integration adopted at the 1968 UNCTAD session in New Delhi, developing countries had stated the action they wished to take in cooperating among themselves, and the developed nations promised to consider the assistance they could give to any concrete scheme put forward by the developing countries.)

Over the past five years, the World Food Program has dedicated about a quarter of its resources to improving the health of children—all the way from the pre-natal stage through the university level, a WFP spokesman has announced.

Mr. Maharaj Krishnan, Chief of the WFP's Appraisal Branch, said \$85,000,000 has been committed since the Program's inception in 1963 to provide food, for various periods, to more than 1,300,000 nursing mothers, pre-school children, vocational and university students, and similar groups.

The World Food Program is sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), largest of the UN specialized agencies.

The Inter-American Development Bank has announced the approval of eight loans totalling \$45,890,000 to support development projects of key importance to the growth of five of its Latin American member nations.

The loans will go to:

URUGUAY: Two loans totalling \$9,700,000 are to improve and enlarge Montevideo's port facilities. The port can handle up to 7,000 ships per year, but only 3,000 vessels per year have been handled in recent years due to inadequate facilities.

VENEZUELA: Two loans for \$16 million to the C.A. de Administración y Fomento Eléctrico, in Venezuela will help finance the construction of a dam, a hydro-electric plant and corresponding transmission facilities on the Santo Domingo River in Western Venezuela. The plant will bring more power to an area in Venezuela which accounts for 17 per cent of the nation's population, but has a considerably lower stage of economic development than the rest of the country.

COLOMBIA: A loan of \$10,800,000 to the Instituto Colombiano de Reforma Agraria will assist in carrying out agrarian reform projects designed to help 2,200 farm settlers and their families colonize new land in two underdeveloped areas in Colombia's vast Eastern Plains. With only 2 per cent of the nation's population, the region contains 54 per cent of its land area and has an estimated 50 million acres of land which could be devoted to agricultural production.

NICARAGUA: Two loans totalling \$5 million to the Instituto Nacional de Fomento de Nicaragua will finance projects costing \$8,939,000 designed to diversify the nation's agricultural production which currently is heavily dependent on two export crops—coffee and cotton. With the assistance of the two loans the Nicaraguan Government will be able to improve its milk production significantly, increase its pork output and irrigate additional farm land.

MEXICO: A \$4,390,000 line of credit will provide medium-term financing for the export of Mexican capital goods utilized in the construction of an oil pipeline in the Department of Caldas in Colombia.



Workmen form the North Span deck of the new CIDA-sponsored bridge crossing Haulover Creek, in Belize City which is the capital of British Honduras. The central portion of this almost half-million dollar bridge has been completed and the Public Works Department of British Honduras is presently working on the sidewalk overhangs. The pouring of concrete was expected to begin four weeks after this picture was taken.

Peru To Aid In Fisheries

Peru, the world's leading producer of fishmeal, is willing to assist Asian and African developing countries in establishing their own fishmeal industries.

Peruvian delegate L. Banchemo Rossi made the pledge before a sub-committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations dealing with international cooperation in fishery development.

Mr. Banchemo, President of the National Association of Fisheries in Peru and a leading fishery industrialist, told the sub-committee his country would be "delighted" to offer its experience and know-how in fishmeal production to countries bordering on the Indian Ocean. He foresaw an increased world demand for fishmeal, which is used mainly for feeding livestock.

Mr. Banchemo spoke during a debate on proposals to promote development of the vast resources of the Indian Ocean, potentially one of the world's richest oceans. The possibility of increasing the annual catch there from the present level of about 2.2 million metric tons—less than one-twentieth of the total world marine catch—is being studied by the FAO Indian Ocean Fishery Commission set up last year.



International Development

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APRIL, 1969

HELP VIETNAM, NIGERIA

Canada Gives Funds For Red Cross Relief

The Canadian Government is providing a cash grant of \$61,841, through the Canadian Red Cross Society for Red Cross activities in Nigeria and South Vietnam, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp has announced.

A contribution of \$40,000 is being made to support the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross teams which are providing assistance to Nigeria. The ICRC needs the funds to carry on its relief work at its present level.

This brings to \$100,000 the cash contributions provided by the Canadian Government to the ICRC for its work in Nigeria on both sides of the fighting line and in addition to almost \$3,000,000 the Canadian Government has already sent in other forms of relief assistance to that area.

The remaining \$21,841 is being provided to the League of Red Cross Societies for its medical and feeding programs for refugees in South Vietnam. These programs are aimed at the rural areas of the country. Although millions of civilians have fled to the major cities, there are still many in isolated pockets in the countryside who need temporary food relief, medical attention and clothing.

The present allocations are part of the Government's International Emergency Fund and are in addition to the regular programs of assistance for Nigeria and Viet-

Housing Built For Refugees

Canada has agreed to help finance a 152-unit housing complex to help solve Vietnam's serious refugee housing problem, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, announced.

The complex will be constructed at Minh-Mang, the suburb of Saigon where a Canadian financed 72-unit apartment complex has just been completed. The suburb was devastated during the Tet offensive a year ago.

Canada will contribute \$355,000 toward the construction costs and the Government of Vietnam has pledged the equivalent of approximately \$91,000 in Vietnamese currency.

Asbestos For Ceylonese

An agreement has been signed to allow the Government of Ceylon to purchase Canadian asbestos valued at \$1 million through the Canadian International Development Agency's development loan program.

The agreement, signed in Colombo by the Canadian High Commissioner and the Secretary of the Ministry of Planning follows similar commodity loans made to Ceylon for the purchase of asbestos in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

The Government of Ceylon has given high priority to the provision of asbestos fibre for its building program, as it is used in the production of such building materials as shingles, tile and pipe.

CIDA Assists Pakistan With \$9,500,000

Canada has concluded a \$9,500,000 commodity loan agreement with the Government of Pakistan.

The loan is part of CIDA's technical assistance program for Pakistan and covers the purchase of copper, aluminum, asbestos and wood pulp from Canada to keep Pakistan's industries operating at high capacity. It will also save the country's foreign exchange funds.

Repayment of the interest-free loan will begin in 10 years and will be spread over a 40-year period ending in September of 2018.



Rt. Hon. Lester Pearson holding the hand of his 11-year-old granddaughter Anne, started off the Miles for Millions walk from Parliament Hill last year. It was Mr. Pearson's last public act as Canada's Prime Minister. Over 21,900 Ottawans took part in the 40-mile walk which kicked off the cross-country campaign.

Marchers Walk for Millions

Corns and bunions will grow in profusion on the feet of an estimated quarter of a million Canadians this May as the Miles-for-Millions Walk campaign is launched for the third year.

The campaign, the only one of its kind operating on such a large scale, will encourage concerned Canadians of all ages to walk

from twenty to forty miles in order to raise money for the cause of international development. Each walker will try to obtain sponsors to pledge a certain amount of money for each mile covered, so that it is hoped that at least half-a-million Canadians in all will be involved. And that doesn't take into account the volunteers who will be manning the checkpoints and first aid stations, driving cars to pick up worn-out walkers and doing general organizational work.

Fifty to seventy-five cities, towns and villages are expected to participate, most of them on Saturday, May 3, which has been declared National Walk Day across Canada.

The idea for this method of encouraging Canadians to express their commitment to global development originated in 1967 when the government chose it as a Centennial project to focus attention on world needs. That year, approximately 125,000 Canadians in 25 communities from coast to coast walked a total of two million miles to raise \$1,165,000 for international development.

Last year, the government bowed out and 14 major charitable organizations came together to form a national "Miles-for-Millions" Walk Committee to harness the continuing enthusiasm for the project throughout the country. It expanded to 53 communities, in which 213,645 people worked to raise almost three million dollars. The money was distributed according to the special interests of each community, but most of it went to the 14 member agencies of the National Committee. These include the

Canadian Hunger Foundation, the Canadian Save the Children Fund, the Canadian University Service Overseas and Oxfam of Canada. Each agency spends the money on its own particular projects. Oxfam, for example, is financing among other things an expanded educational program for Middle Eastern refugees and equipment for the construction of much-needed dams in Botswana in southern Africa.

Although each community organizes its own walk, 14 field representatives from the National Walk Committee will provide information and advice on request. The Committee also asks that one-third of the money collected be assigned to it for equal distribution among the member agencies; the communities may distribute the balance as they see fit.

Elizabeth Kane, the Committee's executive secretary, says that although some walks have been organized in Britain and the United States, nothing has been done on a national scale anywhere but in Canada. She says that interest is increasing in other countries however, and she has received requests for information about the Canadian walks from as far away as Australia.

Aluminum Study

Canada will provide a \$60,000 grant to Pakistan under the Colombo Plan for the financing of an aluminum feasibility study in that country. This contribution will be used to pay for the services of the Aluminum Company of Canada and its Associates.



Cargo ships, food, power dams, dairy cattle—all are among the many items handled by the Capital Assistance division of CIDA. The cargo ship Federal Maple, for example, was supplied to the Caribbean some years ago for inter-island transport. For story on the varied types of capital assistance provided by Canada to developing nations see page 4.



International Development

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OTTAWA, APRIL, 1969

Commission Meetings Arranged By Pearson



Mr. Hon. LESTER B. PEARSON

The Commission on International Development, which is making a wide-ranging review of foreign aid policies and practices, will continue during March and April the series of meetings in less developed countries which it began in Chile in January.

The Commission's chairman, former Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, has invited 33 African and 19 Asian governments to send representatives to meetings at which he and some of his colleagues will hear their views on economic development and aid.

Meetings for this purpose will be held in Abidjan, Kampala, Rawalpindi, New Delhi and Singapore.

This round of regional meetings will be preceded by a regular meeting of the Commission, in Rome, from March 13 to March 15 and will be followed by personal visits of Mr. Pearson to two donor governments, Australia and Japan. In all, Mr. Pearson will be away for six weeks.

The formation of the Commission on International Development was announced by World Bank President, Robert S. McNamara, on August 19, 1968 when the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson agreed to preside over a distinguished international group that would, in Mr. Pearson's words, "examine the progress and problems experienced in the field of international aid and development assistance over the past twenty years, and make recommendations on the best policies and methods to help promote the economic growth of the developing world in the years to come".

It has been widely felt, and has been explicitly suggested by the President of the World Bank, that the recent faltering of the aid effort is due to a weakening of the political will to aid. During a recent press conference Mr. Pearson promised that the Commission will give close attention to this problem and will search for ways whereby the political will may be strengthened.

At the first full Commission meeting held in Mont Gabriel, Quebec last December, the Chairman announced that he plans to complete the report by September. Although financed by the

Bank, the Commission is otherwise independent of that institution. Its report will make recommendations which, it is hoped, will be helpful to governments in dealing with aid and development.

Other Commission members are: The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Boyle (U.K.), the Hon. Roberto de Oliveira Campos (Brazil), the Hon. Douglas Dillon (U.S.A.), Dr. Wilfried Guth (Germany), Professor W. Arthur Lewis (St. Lucia), Dr. Robert E. Marjolin (France), and Dr. Saburo Okita (Japan). These men, who were appointed by Mr. Pearson for their broad experience and international stature, are not representatives of their respective governments.

Three types of meeting will be held during the tour. In Rome, the Commission will meet in closed session for discussion of the research and the policy suggestions prepared by its international staff of development experts working in Washington.



Brigadier A. B. Connelly, director of Capital Assistance Division, has been awarded the Engineering Medal by the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario. The award is given to members of the Association who "have made a substantial contribution to the advancement of the technical side of the profession in any of its branches."

Brigadier Connelly has devoted a considerable part of his career to placing his skills at the service of Canada. In 1939 he was in the first contingent of the Canadian Forces to be sent overseas. On his return to Canada he became Commander and Chief Engineer of the Northwest Highway System where for three years he concerned himself with the development of the Canadian North. In 1958 he was appointed chief of the mining and lands division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. He joined CIDA, then called the External Aid Office, in 1963 as Director of Capital Assistance Division, guiding the program which represents more than 85 per cent of Canada's international development work.

The silver medal was bestowed on Brigadier Connelly for his many years given to development work both in Northern Canada, and abroad.



This typically Canadian crest at the campus gates of the University of New Brunswick catches the interest of two students from Kenya. J. O. Angwany, left, is studying forestry and G. W. Werugie survey engineering, under the sponsorship of CIDA.

D.C. Mr. Pearson, accompanied by a small number of Commissioners, will then visit five African and Asian capitals for private hearings with government leaders who wish to submit their views on development problems. Among the topics most likely to be discussed are capital requirements, trade, 'the debt burden', technical assistance, the aid relationship, population pressures, etc.

In the last stage of the tour, Mr. Pearson will visit Canberra and Tokyo to confer with government leaders. These visits are part of a series, already begun in Ottawa, and continued in Washington, during which the Chairman will meet senior representatives of donor governments.

New Fish Market



New Amsterdam, a town of 16,000 on the east coast of Guyana, South America, will soon have a new fish market and refrigeration plant. With CIDA's contribution of \$239,000, a fisherman's wharf, an ice plant and a modern showroom are now under construction. The purpose of the new market, with its more sanitary and efficient methods, is to help stabilize Guyana's fishing industry. The project is expected to be complete by June of this year. Photos show site before construction started.

Supports India Program

The International Development Association (IDA), as a result of contributions which a number of countries have made in advance of the full second replenishment of its resources, has been able to extend its first credit since December 1966 in support of India's development program. This credit, in the amount of \$125 million, will provide the Government of India with the foreign exchange to cover imported production materials and components required by India's manufacturers of 'priority' capital goods

and agricultural chemicals, including commercial vehicles, agricultural tractors, machine tools, electrical equipment, cables and wires, fertilizers, pesticides and similar products.

The credit will be for a term of 50 years with 10 years of grace. It will be free of interest but a service charge of three-quarters of one per cent will be made to meet IDA's administrative costs.

IDA has now extended 141 credits totaling just over \$2 billion in 43 countries.



Canadian engineer, Keith Philpott, is standing on a hillside overlooking Singapore's new industrial center Jurong New Town. Begun in 1961 as Singapore's first step towards industrialization, Jurong will be a business complex for half a million people when completed. Canada,

under the Colombo Plan, provided equipment and technical assistance for the \$412,530 pre-engineering feasibility study by McNamara Engineering Ltd., Don Mills, Ont. Mr. Philpott, a member of the study team, is staying at the Singapore government's request to give advice.

Big Construction Boom As Singapore Advances

SINGAPORE—This is a nation-state in a hurry. For many years, Singapore has suffered an unemployment rate around the ten per cent level. In 1971, Britain will phase out its long-established defense activities and thousands are likely to be directly or indirectly affected.

As a small country with scant natural resources—aside from its magnificent harbors—Singapore had only one road to choose. Almost every street on the island

has a scaffold-shrouded building under construction and every spare acre of land is being thoroughly investigated to ensure that it is developed to the maximum.

Great forward strides have been made with port development—Singapore registered an eightfold increase between 1966 and 1968 in tonnage handled and boasts the largest volume of bunkering sales in the world. But oil refineries and automated port handling is not labor inten-

sive. Many more industries and millions more capital were required.

In 1961, the United Nations sent an industrial survey team to Singapore and it was concluded that entrepot trade could no longer be relied on to provide jobs for a rapidly expanding young population. The team estimated that a minimum of 10,000 extra jobs a year would have to be provided by the industrial sector between 1961 and 1970 and urged the implementation of a crash industrialization program.

They recommended that the Jurong New Town could become Singapore's industrial centre, where the government could focus its efforts and investment to create a fully-serviced, ideal industrial location for all types of industries. The 17,000-acre estate had three major factors in its favor—it was undeveloped, raising no resettlement problems; it could develop an industrial port; it was close to the existing commercial port.

In September, 1961, the first bull dozer moved into Jurong, then a vast expanse of untractable land dotted with vegetable farms and prawn ponds. More than \$30 million has been spent. Dozens of hills were levelled and the earth used to fill swamps and prawn ponds. Today, in place of a prohibitive terrain of hills, mangrove swamps and decaying vegetation are new factories, a power station under construction, multi-storied residential apartments, service and commercial establishments connected by a network of modern roads, bridges, a railway line and a modern port.

There is a shipyard, an iron and steel mill, two cement plants, an oil refinery, a sugar refinery, a fertilizer plant, a paper mill and about one hundred other heavy and light industries. Most of the factories are joint ventures be-



A cargo of lumber is unloaded at the Jurong wharf for Singapore's new multi-million dollar project, Jurong New Town. Industries already operating in Jurong include a shipyard, an iron and steel mill, two cement plants, an oil refinery, two textile mills and several other factories manufacturing basic commodities.

tween local entrepreneurs and industrial establishments from Japan, Formosa, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Britain, the United States, Australia and Europe.

When Jurong is complete it will be an industrial complex of half a million people—and Canada will be able to take a share of the credit.

Under the Colombo Plan, Canada provided equipment and technical assistance for a \$412,530 pre-engineering feasibility study carried out by McNamara Engineering Limited of Don Mills, Ontario. A Canadian team of six senior engineers and technicians, working with their Singapore counterparts, studied the strength of soil and rock to determine where wharves should be located and where which industries should be located. They drilled holes to report on foundation conditions, studied the action of tide and current, wind and wave. Their reports, completed by the summer of 1968, covered all this, and more—the maxi-

mum height to which iron ore should be stacked, the use of appropriately inexpensive land for new oil refineries, the effect on shipping of the power station outfall.

In addition to this and with the help of an extension to the original contract, the Canadians were able to complete a program of training Singapore technicians in the use of \$60,000 worth of equipment sent from Canada.

Their reports, although costing a fraction of Jurong and Singapore's total industrial development investment, have been regarded as a key factor in the area's rational growth. Singapore officials had been undecided for years on the appropriate use of the island of Blakang Mati—one of two major target areas for McNamara's engineers—and the report convinced them to decide in favor of tourist development, tank farms and industry. Future tourists, enjoying the spectacular views from Blakang Mati's hills, will thank them for it.



Singapore's new center at Jurong now has a 3,000 foot deep water wharf with five berths and a 1,260 foot coastal and lighter wharf. The lighter wharf provides the fishing industry with an auction market and ice storage facilities. Jurong dock also has transit sheds, open storage space, navigation aids, special cranes and an overhead conveyor belt for bulk cargo.

From Dams To Books

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE MEETS NEEDS



One of the world's highest arch dams is being built in a granite-faced gorge in the Western Ghats Mountains at Idikki, South India. By 1972 this huge reservoir, with one of the largest underground power stations in Southeast Asia, will impound 70,450 million cubic feet of water at full level and have a productive capacity of 780 megawatts of hydro-electric power. Canada has pledged a \$19,500,000 interest-free development loan and a total of \$7,800,000 in grant aid for this Kerala State project. The Montreal firm of Surveyer, Menninger and Chenevert, consulting engineers for Quebec's famous La Manic Dam, was chosen to work on the Idikki project in conjunction with Kerala State Electricity Board.

If a developing country asks for a grant or loan from CIDA, the chances are more than six to one that the Capital Assistance division ends up supervising or advising on the supervision of the project.

Over 80% of CIDA's yearly budget goes into capital assistance projects—actual construction, raw materials, manufactured items and foodstuffs to aid the economic development of developing countries. It also pays for aerial surveys, feasibility studies and other forms of investigation.

For example, a certain country may ask CIDA to help build a road through its hinterland. The request is first sent to the Planning division where an economic study is done to answer several questions. Is there really a need for such a road? If there is, is this the best or most economical place for it? Capital Assistance often helps out here . . . with a feasibility study or by providing additional technical information—or by simply giving advice when asked.

After the Planning division's report is complete, it is sent to the Canadian International Development Board for approval. This board consists of representatives from CIDA and four other federal departments. If they accept the proposal, it is then passed on to the Operations branch and then to the Capital Assistance men again.

Headed by A. B. Connelly, this division boasts a collection of administrators, economists, architects and engineers of many sorts—including electrical, water power, soils, marine, electronics, concrete, resources, mechanical and civil engineers. They have come from Canadian industry, private practice and from the armed forces. Connelly himself was a Brigadier General in the Army.

His Deputy Director is M. C. Sutherland-Brown, who has wide engineering experience including directing staffs concerned with aerial surveys, mapping, charting, navigation and meteorology. He joined CIDA a year ago.

Capital Assistance type of aid falls into four main categories. These are project aid, commodity aid, non-project and non-commodity aid, and small projects aid.

PROJECT AID

This is the type of aid we give to cover the cost of a bridge, a power plant or dams such as the Kundah Dams in India. . . we have recently completed for the Madras Electricity Board. Our original contract was to design, supply material for and supervise the construction of five hydro-electric plants and associated substations in Madras State. The project was broken into three phases. Phases I and II were given a grant of \$2.8 million and were completed between 1955 and 1968.

Phase III started in 1961 and was completed in 1967. This involved the construction of the last three of the five power houses and the expansion of the two earlier-built ones. They cost another \$22.2 million in grants.

The completed project provides one unit producing 50 megawatts, five units of 35 megawatts and four units of 20 megawatts—together with associated dams and electrical equipment.

Two Canadian firms were concerned in this project—B.C.'s Vancouver-based consulting firm, T. Ingledow and Quebec's Montreal Engineering which supplied much of the equipment used.

The Akosombo power project is another example of this type of aid. Situated in Ghana, three countries will benefit from CIDA's grants. Not only will the transmission line furnish power and light for English-speaking Ghana, but also for the French-speaking countries of Togo and Dahomey. This is one of the first times French and English Africa have melded in a symbiotic relationship that will benefit all.

A final instance of project aid has nothing whatever to do with steel girders or pieces of machinery. Just cows—a few more than what we bargained for.

Where Capital Assistance Dollars Went

Fiscal Year	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69**	
Program	Food aid	non-food* aid	Food aid	non-food* aid	Food aid	non-food* aid	Food aid	non-food* aid	Food aid	non-food* aid	Food aid	non-food* aid
Columbo Plan	\$2,182,934	\$10,051,399	\$22,965,718	\$46,712,458	\$31,702,315	\$18,130,260	\$86,352,270	\$54,516,226	\$40,931,604	\$18,445,222	\$50,099,009	\$53,213,000
Independent French speaking African States		64,457		50,934		2,760,432	1,441,210	1,594,136	2,508,372	997,859	8,321,000	2,454,800
Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan		1,138,000		1,786,500		6,716,577	1,431,396	3,328,350	1,999,943	4,567,859	1,685,000	3,868,000
Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Program		66,801		712,100		1,657,657		6,885,541		4,815,811	117,000	4,495,000
Latin America										13,558	508,000	4,355,000
Others	576,319	\$22,062		1,668,026		1,788,264		1,151,138		7,662,909	4,500,000	816,000
TOTAL	\$2,282,853	\$11,891,419	\$23,965,718	\$48,810,292	\$31,702,315	\$19,919,470	\$99,812,566	\$67,071,391	\$45,435,918	\$21,593,100	\$64,563,009	\$69,793,000

* Includes grants and loans

** Figures represent actual expenditures to Jan. 31, 1969 plus forecast of expenditures for February and March, 1969



Canadian equipment, in the shape of 21 fork-lift trucks and three giant cranes for loading and unloading cargo, helps provide excellent port facilities at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Port-of-Spain is one of the busiest harbours in the Caribbean.



Canadian Holstein cattle look right at home in their clean, well-kept stable on a dairy farm in Trinidad. Under CIDA's Capital Assistance program dairy cattle have also been shipped to the Barbados, Tobago and South Korea. The introduction of these new cattle has helped establish dairy industries, brought new blood lines into a herd and assisted land settlement.

Several countries have purchased Canadian cattle recently. Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago are two of them. South Korea is another. These cattle have been used to either help established new dairy industries, to introduce new blood-lines into a herd or to help land-settlement. Because of the cost of shipping, it was expedient to ship pregnant cows rather than un-pregnant ones. You get two for the price of one.

This worked beautifully when we shipped cattle to South Korea — although local customs authorities were momentarily baffled somewhat when the number arriving was higher than the number on the manifest. It seems that two cows died en route but four had given birth as well.

The same system was adopted when sending herds to the Caribbean. But it wasn't so successful. When the just-about-to-calf cattle arrived, some had problems adapting. Unlike South Korea, whose climate is not all that much warmer than Canada's, the Caribbean sun was too hot for pregnant cows that were not first acclimated. Now we ship them in their maiden state and let motherhood happen in the sunny south.

COMMODITY AID

This means the provision of raw materials such as iron or steel, aluminum, lead, zinc, copper, asbestos or sulphur as well as semi-processed materials like fertilizers and pesticides.

It also means food aid which is shipped only when there has been famine, war, pestilence or disaster in a country. Otherwise, we encourage developing countries to feed themselves and provide fertilizer and irrigation expertise. Divisions other than Capital Assistance send out agricultural advisers or bring students to learn agricultural methods right here in Canada. We will give approximately \$69,000,000 worth of food aid in the 1968-69 fiscal year. These are outright grants, not loans, and will go mainly to African and Colombo Plan countries.

NON-PROJECT AND NON-COMMODITY AID

This includes CIDA's provision of aircraft, trucks, ships, locomotives, snow-blowers, complete bakeries, fish-

ing boats, pipes, rails — and even nails. In other words, the shipping of capital equipment.

SMALL PROJECTS AID

There are many projects which involve a very tiny expenditure of money for a great amount of help to individual Canadians serving abroad as teachers or advisers. They often need school books, projectors, visual training aids, tape recorders, gramophones, blackboards, radiation equipment, geological specimens, lab equipment, seeds, scientific equipment and, sometimes, personal equipment which cannot be supplied locally.

RESPONSE TO REQUESTS

Once the request has arrived in the Capital Assistance division, one of two things may happen. If the actual site of the project is not known, CIDA initiates feasibility studies. We are doing this in Brazil . . . seeking a site to build a new international airport large enough to accommodate the supersonic and jumbo jets. A first in South America.

If we know where the actual site of the project will be, CIDA initiates a design study from which the actual design of the project will result. Depending on whether CIDA is providing a grant or a loan, Capital Assistance division will either call for proposals or tenders or let the recipient country call them. CIDA staff either supervises or advises on the supervision of the project. In most cases we find a Canadian consultant or contractor — or both — to do this for us. For instance, the International Airfield at Katunayake in Ceylon.

Here we used three Canadian firms. One was the Foundation Company of Canada, Toronto, which provided all the planning and detailed design of the structural, mechanical and electrical components in the construction. In other words, it acted as engineering consultant. Tallman Construction of Winnipeg contracted the airport runways and teamed-up with McAllister Contracting Company, also of Winnipeg, to tackle the \$3,500,000 three-storey terminal building.

When completed, these three companies, plus Capital

Assistance experts, had overseen a project consisting of:

- a runway extension and overlay of 150 feet wide and 11,050 long plus 200-foot paved overshoots, complete with 25-foot-wide paved shoulders;
- a taxiway providing a single runway turn-off and access from the runway to a new terminal apron;
- a new terminal apron 700 feet by 400 feet;
- high intensity lighting for runway, taxiway lighting, apron lighting and associated distribution systems from adjacent primary power to the above installations and to the terminal building, and
- a terminal building designed to handle 300 peak hour passengers and based upon a total area of about 80,000 square feet — sufficient to provide the necessary facilities for airline, passenger and inspection services for an international airport.

During the 26-month life of the terminal project, an average of eight Canadians were on hand as supervisors and 160 Ceylonese workers and craftsmen. At one time there were 300 local people working.

Canada's Department of Transport was highly involved in this project. CIDA finds itself working in conjunction with many other federal departments too. These include Energy, Mines and Resources; Agriculture; Atomic Energy Commission; External Affairs; Fisheries; Industry, Trade and Commerce; Forestry and Rural Development and Health and Welfare. Help from these departments can range from advising on highly complicated atomic reactors to supplying fishermen to help operate a CIDA-given fishing boat.

In the future it is hoped that more trade and industry will follow aid. For instance, industries have been started in Trinidad and Tobago — also in Dominica — as a result of CIDA projects and studies. Capital Assistance can see more and more involvement in feasibility studies, resources surveys and such to aid the developing countries. This will be done in conjunction with other CIDA divisions — including the newly-formed Business and Industry division.

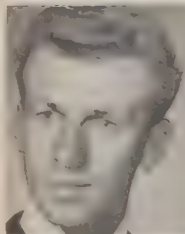


The Bustamante Bridge, constructed with the help of a \$750,000 Canadian loan to Jamaica, was officially opened in July of 1968. The bridge which spans the Johnson River replacing the old Olivier Bridge, is part of a major program of road building and bridge construction begun in the country in 1965.



A Canadian shipment of food aid is unloaded in Ghana. In the 1968-69 fiscal year Canada allocated approximately \$69,000,000 worth of food aid mainly to African and Colombo Plan countries. This will be made as outright grants, not loans.

people IN THE NEWS



JOHN BINDERNAGEL

John Bindernagel, the wildlife biologist from Kitchener who went to East Africa as a CIDA adviser to show that wild game could become a better source of meat than cattle, has published his final report on his findings. Working in the Acholi District in northwestern Uganda, Mr. Bindernagel and his associates discovered that the most suitable animal for meat production was the Cape Buffalo which can reach a weight of 1400 pounds and yields more meat than any other animal except the elephant. At the moment the Acholi Game Ranching Project lacks the heavy equipment and vehicles necessary to handle elephants but Mr. Bindernagel foresees the use of the huge animals as a source of meat in the future.

Guv Dorval is CIDA's new Regional Coordinator for the Francophone Africa programs. He had previously been a unit chief in Education Division.

A three-man Canadian Agricultural Mission was in Barbados in January to examine Canadian agricultural assistance to that country. Team members included CIDA's Dean C. F. Bently and John Copeland and Mr. T. G. Willis of the Department of Agriculture.

W. J. Lewandowski of Capital Assistance Division also visited Barbados in connection with the erection of three Canadian Maple Leaf prefabricated schools. He met with the Barbados Minister of Education, Senator Erskine Sandford and visited the proposed sites of the schools.

Dr. Henry Berry, a Toronto neurologist, left Canada in January to take up a six months' posting as CIDA adviser to the Director of the Prasat Neurological Hospital in Bangkok, Thailand.

Lack of water is a critical problem in many countries of the West Indies. J. C. Lovat-Fraser of Capital Assistance Division spent two weeks in January investigating water development projects on the islands of Montserrat, St. Lucia, Dominica and St. Kitts.

Capital Assistance Division's Deputy Director, M. C. Sutherland-Brown, spent two weeks in West Africa recently, touring CIDA projects and talking to the Canadian advisers. He also visited a number of the Chevrier Mission projects during the trip.

Dean C. F. Bently of CIDA was in Paris early in March to attend a DAC meeting of government experts to discuss Indian and Pakistani agricultural development.

CIDA President Maurice F. Strong attended a meeting of the Asian Development Bank in Sydney, Australia, from the 10 to the 12 of April. Mr. Strong is Alternate Governor of the Bank which is becoming a major factor in relation to Canada's commitments in South and Southeast Asia.

Canada participated in a DAC meeting on Latin American aid and development in Paris early in February. Denis Madden of Planning Division's Latin American desk represented CIDA at the talks which were designed to enable officials directly involved in Latin American development matters, both from governments and international institutions to exchange views.



JOSEPH HURLEY

Joseph Hurley of Manotick, Ontario, arrived in Ceylon early in March to take over as airport management adviser at Katunayake Airport near Colombo. Construction of the airport was a joint Ceylonese-Canadian effort several years ago.

"Learning is like rowing upstream: not to advance is to drop back," says a Chinese proverb. E. L. Fyche of Capital Assistance Division has returned from special educational leave during which he completed the requirements for a degree of Master of Business Administration. The degree will be conferred on him at Convocation in May.

Five men from the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories with a total of more than 80 man-years of experience with nuclear reactors are going back to school to learn even more about their subject. On completion of their courses, Murray Blimkie, Ronald Abrams, Maurice Blimkie, Roy Gimson and C. J. Maxwell will assist in the commissioning of KANUPP, the Karachi Nuclear Power Project which was designed and equipped by Canada.

New Career In Africa For Retired Canadian

For the average Canadian 65 is a magic number. That's the birthday which marks the end of his struggles on the labor market and the beginning of retirement. It may mean a move to sunny Florida, or more time to spend with the grandchildren.

For Russell Johnson, his sixty-fifth birthday marked the date on which he mailed an application to the Canadian International Development Agency to become an adviser to the sawmilling industry of a small country located between Zambia and Lake Nyasa in east Africa. Mr. Johnson had had years of experience as a sawmill manager in Quebec and Northern Ontario and he felt that the assignment in Malawi would be a useful conclusion to his career.

In October 1965 he left his home in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., with about 50 pounds of tools packed in his hand luggage.

A few weeks after his arrival at the mill in the capital, Blantyre, he had taken stock of the situation; he wrote to CIDA of the great need for modernization in what he felt was a potentially profitable industry for the country. The Malawi Government had already done much through the creation of plantation or "man-made" forests to supply the necessary lumber, but new equipment, up-to-date methods and skilled workers were needed to make the most effective use of it.

In June of 1966 Mr. Johnson wrote to CIDA requesting two assistants to help him in the supervision of the three mills which he had brought under his jurisdiction. Shortly thereafter he was joined by the men he had asked for: his "kid brother" Herman, who was then 60, and a former apprentice who is now a "saw doctor", Gerard Cere. He also asked that CIDA ship him the 300 pound anvil used for saw maintenance which he kept in the woodshed behind his house in Sault Ste. Marie.

By the time his first year of service drew to a close, Mr. Johnson had trained a crew, doubled production in the Zomba and Dedza government mills, found new uses for local timber and brought under his supervision the sawmills at Blantyre, Chickengwa and Mlangi.

In August of 1966, the Secretary of Development and Planning in Malawi wrote to CIDA requesting that Mr. Johnson's contract be extended for a further 12 months. "The Government is extremely pleased with the work of Mr. Johnson, which is indeed essential to the management and development of Malawi's sawmills..." he wrote.

It was fortunate for Beenwell Chepeta and his family that CIDA agreed to the extension. He was the Malawi supervisor of the Blantyre mill and a few months after the Canadian adviser's contract had been extended, Beenwell's wife was rushed to the hospital. She urgently needed a blood transfusion but her blood type was not available. The distraught manager applied to his Canadian friend for help and by a stroke of luck, Mr. Johnson's blood was of the correct type. He hurried to the hospital and the transfusion was made. Mrs. Chepeta's life was saved.

Shortly after the incident, Russell Johnson returned to Canada on leave. When he came back to Malawi, he learned that Mrs. Chepeta had given birth to a baby

and that the proud parents wanted him to give the child a name. On the advice of an African friend, he chose the name Carrot for the infant and presented it with the gift of a complete wardrobe.

In 1967, Mr. Johnson's contract was again extended. On his suggestion, CIDA made a study of the progress of Malawi's lumbering industry and decided to supply \$65,000 worth of sawmilling equipment to the country. Mr. Johnson was to be responsible for the installation of the equipment in a new mill to replace the old one at Zomba.

Before long it became clear to the Canadian adviser that with a little ingenuity and careful management, the \$65,000 could be stretched to provide enough equipment so that the old Dedza mill could also be replaced, although some of the old equip-

ment from Zomba would have to be utilized. With the cooperation of the Malawi authorities the Zomba mill was completed last November and the Dedza mill should be starting operation this month. By 1985 Malawi hopes to be producing 15 million cubic feet of lumber, compared to the 105,000 cubic feet the country was turning out when the Canadian team began its work in 1965.

When Russell Johnson completes his assignment next year, he'll be 70 years old. He will be able to look back on the first five years of his "retirement" and see an industry which he helped to modernize so that it is growing yearly in its importance to Malawi's economy. Fifty men whom he and his fellow advisers trained to carry on their work, and a godchild named Carrot whose family will never forget him.



Russell Johnson admires godchild Carrot.



New mill replaces old one at Zomba.



Production soon doubled at Zomba Mill.

Former Ottawa YMCA Worker Helps Trinidadians Keep Fit



Fat or muscle? Physical education advisor, Sandy Keir, with two local participants, demonstrates before the television cameras. The TV show was part of a campaign to improve the health of the Trinidadians through proper exercise, food and rest.

Sandy Keir, CIDA's physical education advisor to Trinidad and Tobago, is about as involved as any one man ought to be.

First of all, he's involved with the Trinidad Ministry of Education. He spends one school term—three months—in each of the four school areas of the island. He trains the teachers, then goes out to the schools to help them with any problems they have passing on to the students what he has taught. In this way, he has introduced physical education programs into almost 450 schools.

He is also involved with the almost 1500 mental patients at St. Ann's Hospital. As with the teachers, he works through the nurses who, in turn, carry his keep-fit programs to the patients. Keir's program of exercise and recreation is now being used therapeutically; patients who used to sit in their rooms all day now hike, play basketball and take part in dances. He's done this through the Ministry of Health for Trinidad and Tobago.

The Ministry of Community Development has also made use of Keir's services. Keir dreamed up a daily TV show—one which people could participate in as well as watch. This was the king-pin of a mammoth preventive medicine program . . . one to show people what can be done by proper exercise, nutrition and rest.

A get-fit quiz was published in the Trinidad newspapers and the answers were given on the TV program showing the listeners why they passed or failed and explaining the significance of it.

Although there are many beautiful beaches around Trinidad and Tobago, very few people who live there can actually swim. The ocean easily discourages beginners! And there were no public swimming pools available until Keir came along. He found an abandoned one in the middle of Port-of-Spain. Then he enlisted help from all and sundry . . . including two Canadians. After cleaning and painting and patching, the program to teach Trini-

dad's youngsters to swim began. For \$59 in cash, volunteer labor and donated building materials, there was now a pool available for this.

The one big problem Keir had at first was water. But the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission now provides 50,000 gallons of water twice a week so that problem is solved.

Keir has other things on his plate as well. For instance, he arranged a program which involved the testing of 80,000 school children on this island for physical fitness. He ran this program in conjunction with the schools.

He also speaks regularly to Parent-Teachers groups and Village Councils, indeed, to anyone who wants to know about physical education and its resultant good health.

He also runs clinics for volleyball and baseball.

Keir worked in the YMCA in Ottawa before heading southwards in 1966.



Sandy Keir, left, and Jim Lundino, a YMCA youth worker from Victoria, B.C., now working in Trinidad, look at plans at the edge of the swimming pool Mr. Keir reactivated.



Sandy Keir shows the teachers a few exercises which they can teach to Trinidad schoolchildren.



Nurses at St. Ann's Hospital, Trinidad, try out a physical fitness test under the supervision of Lester Warner, right. Mr. Warner, who is head of the hospital's physical and education department, received his training in Canada with the YMCA and the Canadian Mental Health Association.



Young Trinidadians learn the intricacies of swimming from some young Canadians who stopped on route from Brazil. In just one week they taught 80 local children how to swim.

Voluntary Agencies

CIDA granted \$100,000 to La Compagnie de Jésus (Province du Canada Français) during February. This grant will be used to help construct a comprehensive school offering post-primary academic and technical education in Saigon, Vietnam. Total cost of the project will be \$331,000 with the voluntary agency providing

the majority of the capital.

Two other voluntary agencies also were given CIDA grants during this month. One was Les Secours missionnaires de l'Immaculée-Conception who were given \$6,000 towards outfitting a mobile medical team to provide medical services in villages in Mzimba, Malawi as well as basic

medical and sanitary education in the same area.

The other group was Congrégation des Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne who were awarded \$28,650 towards their proposed \$85,910 reconstruction of the Frère Clement School at Jacmel, Haiti.

February grants totalled \$134,650—an increase over the \$118,282 awarded in January by CIDA's Voluntary Agencies division.

Literacy On Increase

For the past three years, all industrial and commercial firms in Brazil have been paying 1% of the wages of all their employees into a literacy fund; \$40 million were collected by this means in the first year alone.

This money is enabling the Brazilian authorities to boost their national literacy campaign, which has already had considerable success: in 1950, 61% of the population was illiterate, while by 1964 the proportion had fallen to 39%, following larger school enrolments and increased adult education.

Canada provided allocations of \$74,996,438 for the United Nations Development Program from 1950 to 1968.

University of Guyana Nearing Completion



A new university for the state of Guyana in South America, is now under construction at Turkeyen, a few miles outside the capital of Georgetown. Canadian and British governments are each contributing \$1,200,000 to the new campus. This totals four-fifths of the necessary funds with the remaining one-fifth supplied by the Guyanese government. The university buildings are designed by British architect Frank Rutter, with George Wimpey (Canada) Ltd., as contractor. Some 350 Guyanese workers are employed on the project. Shown on the plan drawing is Canada Library (see arrow), for which CIDA has provided \$1 million worth of materials. Students are expected to be on campus by September.



Petrochemical Industry Grows

The International Finance Corporation has announced that it is supporting a major addition to Brazil's petrochemical industry by helping to finance a \$61,500,000 project called Petroquímica Uniao at Capuava, near Sao Paulo, for refining naphtha.

Petroquímica will be one of the largest private enterprise ventures in Brazil. In addition to its own importance to the nation's economy, the project will permit the establishment or expansion of a number of other companies utilizing Petroquímica's products to manufacture a wide variety of plastics, synthetic textiles, solvents, pesticides and detergents for the Brazilian market.

The Petroquímica project is thus expected to spur new investment in Brazil totaling some \$300,000,000 over the next decade. In addition, it is expected to bring about major foreign exchange benefits to Brazil.

IFC is committing up to \$8,380,000, including contingency commitments of \$980,000, to the new company.

The full name of the company is Petroquímica Uniao, S.A. It will produce, primarily, ethylene, benzene and propylene, and smaller quantities of butadiene, toluene and aromatic oils. The plant is expected to be completed in 1971. At full production, it will consume 930,000 tons of naphtha per year.

Farm Income to Increase

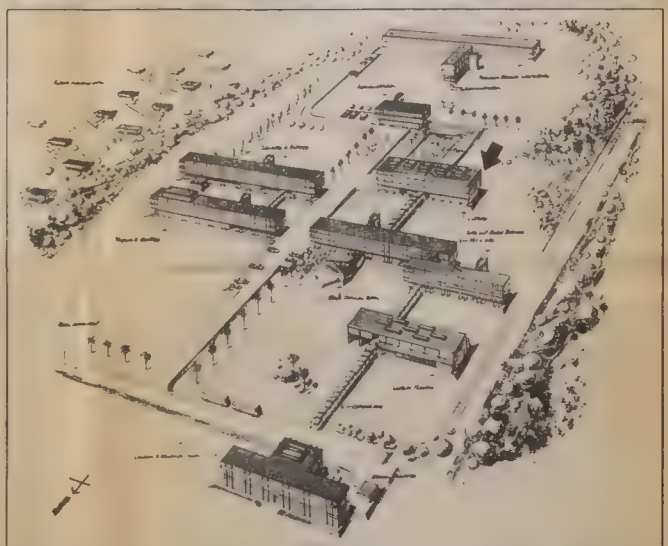
The World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), are lending \$9,500,000 to Senegal for the continuation of a program to increase the production of groundnuts, the country's chief export, and of millet, the staple food. About 1,000,000 people, over a quarter of the population, are affected by the program which will result in a steady increase in farm incomes and in Government revenues.

Agriculture employs over 85% of Senegal's population of 3,600,000 and is likely to continue to be the mainstay of the economy for a long time. Groundnuts are the one important cash crop and the main source of foreign exchange, accounting for nearly two-thirds of exports. The other main crops, which are produced for internal consumption, are millet, cassava and rice. The total area cultivated for groundnuts increased over 60% in the past 15 years; annual production is now just over 1,000,000 tons, making Senegal the fifth largest groundnut producer in the world.

Paper Mill Financed

The International Finance Corporation has announced that it is investing for the first time in East Pakistan industrial expansion and that its commitment has drawn heavy support from a broad group of private international investors.

The new project is a \$17,000,000 modernization and expansion



of the Karnaphuli Paper Mills, located near Chittagong, in East Pakistan.

The Karnaphuli expansion will increase the country's paper making capacity by 17,000 tons a year, bringing total paper making capability financed by IFC in Pakistan to 72,000 tons annually, and will also boost Karnaphuli's capacity by half.

Karnaphuli's expansion program will have the secondary economic development benefit of helping to develop East Pakistan's forest reserves. The additional paper production the Karnaphuli expansion and modernization will make possible could save Pakistan foreign exchange up to \$2,000,000 a year.

IFC is making a basic commitment of \$5,600,000 to the Karnaphuli expansion in addition to a contingent commitment. The investment drew support from seven international investment institutions, in North America, the Middle East and Europe, which purchased half of the basic IFC commitment.

Roads for Logging Industry

A World Bank loan of \$6,000,000 to Gabon will be the second made by the Bank for the construction of roads to open the interior of the country to logging operations. By making possible an increase in timber production, Gabon's second most important industry, the roads will make a substantial contribution to Gabon's foreign exchange earnings and fiscal revenue.

The Bank loan will be for a term of 20 years, including a four-year grace period, and with interest at 6 1/2 per cent.

The greater part of Gabon's land area is covered with thick tropical forests which traditionally were its most important resource. In recent years the production and export of manganese, petroleum and uranium have grown in importance, now accounting for 58 per cent of the country's exports. However, the forest industry will continue to be important. It accounts for about 40 per cent of export receipts and 20 per cent of the Government's revenues, not including general income taxes paid by logging operators, and employs more than twice as many people as mining. There is a strong demand for Gabon's timber, particularly okoume, one of the most valuable tropical woods for the manufacture of plywood. Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville) are virtually the only producers of okoume.

Trade Picture Brightening

A "remarkable performance" in international trade, an estimated five per cent rate of growth of gross domestic product of developing countries as a group, and an expected "significant improvement" of aggregate agricultural output in Africa, Asia and Latin America are among the most important aspects of 1968 world trade and development, according to a new United Nations study.

An analysis of recent trends in the world's economy shows that the developing countries as a group are likely to achieve an increase in their export earnings of as much as 8 per cent for 1968, compared with a 3.4 per cent growth rate in 1967. Calling this one of "the most striking features" of the 1968 trade picture, the report prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said that the increase was the result of strong import activity registered during 1968 in developed countries, particularly in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.



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CIDA Assists Water Resources Development



In an aircraft high above Tanzania, Marcel Fouquet of Quebec City, right, and pilot Douglas McDonnell of Ottawa work on the topographical mapping project undertaken by CIDA. The team was photographed during the survey in the southeastern part of the country.

Studies in Jamaica

Canada will assist in the development of water resources in Jamaica under a loan agreement announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp.

The loan, for \$1,250,000, is being provided as part of the Canadian international development assistance program.

It will be used to finance preparation of final engineering designs for five water systems and to provide the services of a Canadian engineering consulting firm for up to two years to supplement the staff resources of the Jamaican National Water Authority, which is responsible for planning and executing the expansion of water resources throughout the island.

The water systems for which the preparation of final engineering design will be financed are in the following areas:

Spanish Town: This town, 14 miles west of Kingston, is the centre of industrial and residential expansion. The new systems would be designed to serve these expanding needs.

Savanna-La-Mar, Grange Hill, Little London: This system is to bring a dependable water supply to about 25 square miles on the south coast in the Parish of Westmorland. It will serve the commercial and residential sections in Savanna-La-Mar and the surrounding rural areas.

Dormoch: The water system in this area will serve the villages of Sherwood Content, Duanvale, Clarks Town, Jackson Town, Stewart Town, Spicy Hill and Duncans including the beach area at Silver Sands.

Morant Bay: The needs of a large tire factory, a hospital and the residential area cannot be met from the present system. The new system will permit expansion of industrial, commercial and residential facilities in the area.

Montego Bay: The north-coast community of Montego Bay is a major tourist, residential and commercial centre. The rapid increase in tourist facilities which will take place in the next two years requires a substantial expansion of the water supply.

St. Vincent-Grenadines

Canada has agreed to provide \$425,000 to the Government of St. Vincent to finance expansion of the water supply to the capital, Kingstown, and to survey water resources on the southern half of St. Vincent and on four of the Grenadine Islands.

This project is part of a five-year \$5,000,000 water development program Canada is undertaking in the Leeward and Windward Islands of the Caribbean. One of the major obstacles to the economic development of these islands is the lack of dependable sources of water for the urban populations and in some areas for agriculture. Other projects undertaken as part of the program include a water survey in St. Kitts, and the provision of materials for the construction of water distribution systems in Dominica and St. Lucia.

The St. Vincent project is

based on a preliminary reconnaissance survey completed by Underwood, McLellan and Associates Limited of Winnipeg. The company reported that the present water system for Kingstown has to be enlarged to overcome shortages during peak hours of demand. This involves construction of a pipeline and two large storage tanks. It also recommended that a feasibility study of water resources be undertaken in the southern half of St. Vincent to identify sources to satisfy the long-term requirements for water in the most densely populated portion of the island. In the Grenadines, the company recommended an initial ground water resources study be undertaken on the four main islands. If the study indicates that a well drilling program should be undertaken, Canada has agreed to assist with it as a project supplementary to the present activity.

Southern Tanzania Mapped By Canadian Survey Team

A \$1,000,000 development loan has been made by Canada under its international development program for the topographical mapping of approximately 33,000 square miles of southwest Tanzania.

Southwest Tanzania has been recognized since 1920 as having an important economic potential in agriculture, water and power development, minerals and forestry. Large scale development has not taken place because of a lack of communication facilities, but the Tanzanian government now has plans to initiate a development program for this area. Base topographical mapping is essential for this. It will be used to compile maps for use in special resources surveys including land classification, water development and geological studies.

The topographical mapping will also be used for the development of roads in the area, including an all-weather road from Zambia, through the heart of the region to the port of Mtwara. This will not only provide better communications in the area but also will assist Zambia by providing an outlet for her goods. It is expected that agricultural production in the area will find a market in Zambia's copper belt.

The project is similar to one which has been undertaken through the Canadian international development program in

Southeast Tanzania. Together, the two projects cover the entire southern part of Tanzania between Lake Nyasa and the Indian Ocean. The initial results of the first survey, now nearing completion, are already being extensively used in development activity in the area.

Other projects now underway in Tanzania with Canadian financing include the design and construction of transmission lines, the provision of equipment for national parks and the preparation of a master plan for the capital, Dar-es-Salaam. There are a total of 65 Canadian teachers and advisers working in Tanzania, and 65 Tanzanian students studying in Canada.

Wheat Given To Ghana

The Canadian government has provided a grant to Ghana for the purchase of 22,000 metric tons of Canadian wheat worth \$2,000,000.

This assistance will help Ghana cover its balance of payments deficit. As food generally accounts for 16 per cent of Ghana's imports, this is a sector in which Canada can help reduce the outlay of foreign exchange.

Ghana's requirement for wheat arises this year because severe rains last summer caused heavy damage to domestic crops. Shortages may result in price increases

that would be a hardship for the general public.

Canada has been a major source of supply for the flour needed by Ghana for approximately 50 years. The Canadian International Development Agency has supplied flour for the last three years to assist the Ghanaian Government in rebuilding the economy.

This year, for the first time, CIDA is supplying wheat now that Ghana's first flour mill is now operating at full capacity and the second flour mill has just started production.



Charles Moore of Alberta helps train African youths at Demongo Agricultural Institute in northern Ghana. (See story page 4)



With confident smiles and comfortable footwear these three sisters were among the 37,000 Ottawas who took part in the recent Miles for Millions marathon. (See story on page 8)



is produced by the Information Division of the Canadian International Development Agency under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs

OTTAWA, MAY 1969



LEWIS PERINBAM

Lewis Perinbam of Ottawa has been appointed Director of the Special Programs Division, Canadian International Development Agency and special adviser to the Agency's President, Maurice F. Strong.

Prior to his appointment he served with the World Bank in

Washington, D.C. and was responsible for general liaison and coordination of the Bank's relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. Before joining the Bank, in 1964, he was on the staff of the Canada Council as Secretary General of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. During 1961-62, Mr. Perinbam was Executive Director of CUSO and was instrumental in creating this organization. He was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the First Commonwealth Education Conference held in Oxford, England, in 1959 which formulated the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Program. He also served as an Adviser to the Canadian Delegation to the UNESCO General Conference in Paris in 1962.

The Special Programs Division of CIDA is responsible for a \$6,500,000 program of assistance to non-governmental organizations in Canada that provide aid to developing countries.

Manufacturing Surveyed

Profiles of Manufacturing Establishments, Volume II, Industrial Planning and Programming Series, No. 5, may be ordered from the Sales Section, United Nations, New York or Geneva, or from major booksellers in all parts of the world; sales number E.68.11-B.13, price (U.S.) \$6.50, or equivalent in other currencies.

The structure and performance of a selected number of manufacturing enterprises in France, India, Israel, Japan and Yugoslavia is described in a new publication, Profiles of Manufacturing Establishments, Volume II, issued by the United Nations this week.

Prepared by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the 818-page Profiles are intended primarily to assist planning officials and industrial experts in preparing economic feasibility studies for industrial development programs, profitability or viability analysis in both pre-project and actual-project contexts, and other diagnostic studies on important industrial parameters.

The present study is the second of a series of reports being prepared by UNIDO in connection with its data-bank operations in the field of industrial programming and project planning. It contains data obtained from five countries, as a result of a survey undertaken by UNIDO and fi-

nanced by a grant from the Government of Sweden. Volume III of this series, containing a collection of data from a different group of countries, in a somewhat revised format, is currently under preparation and will be published later in 1969.

This second volume of the Profiles is an addendum to Volume I which was published in 1968. The countries covered and the format used in presentation of data are identical in the two volumes. For the convenience of the user, however, Volume II includes a consolidated list, in English, French, Spanish and Russian, of the industrial establishments covered in both volumes.

Each enterprise participating in the survey is designated by a coded file number to prevent its real identification from being revealed to the public. The data collected concentrate usually on the production of a "well-defined homogeneous product" and the corresponding technological processes. The Profiles generally exclude information on market, raw materials, prices, management and other local factors.

Including the 190 establishments already described in Volume I, a total of 461 manufacturing establishments have been covered from the five sample countries.

making it the third largest purchaser of Canadian goods and services under the program. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of 18 years, commencing after three years grace, at six per cent per annum.

Total value of long term loans made by ECIC now amounts to \$418,000,000.

M1W Worthington Ltd., Montreal, will supply services and spare parts. The order will involve a number of subcontracts and more than 800,000 man hours of labour.

South Vietnam TB Hospital



South Vietnam has only five TB clinics in its 40 provinces. One of these is the Canadian clinic, 350 miles north of Saigon, which has 80 bed patients and treats 300 out-patients daily.

"Filling A Tremendous Need"

One person in seven has active tuberculosis in South Vietnam.

This is the information brought back to Canada by Dr. C. W. L. Jeanes, executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association, who returned recently to Canada from viewing facilities for fighting TB on special assignment for the Canadian International Development Agency. He was accompanied on the trip by Dr. Guy Cardinal, director of TB control for the province of Quebec.

Dr. Jeanes reports that in the country's 40 provinces there are organized services only in Saigon, where the Netherlands has given four clinics, and in the province of Quang Ngai, 350 miles north of Saigon, where the Canadian International Development Agency established its TB program.

The Canadian clinic has been

in operation for a year during which time Dr. Jeanes reports it has operated under extreme difficulties because of the war. Last February, it had to be evacuated completely because of the Tet offensive.

Dr. Jeanes is high in his commendation for the Canadian staff who returned to their clinic as soon as it was safe, and have been actively engaged in an extensive TB diagnosis, treatment and prevention program ever since.

During Dr. Jeanes' visit in December to evaluate the program and make recommendations for its future, he found the clinic fulfilling a tremendous need in the community, where TB is a problem almost as serious as the war casualties.

Dr. Michael Juras of Montreal heads the Canadian staff. They have been able to train more than 30 Vietnamese to carry out routine work efficiently in

the day-to-day operation of the hospital. They are caring for 80 extremely ill tuberculosis patients at the hospital, and see more than 300 patients daily at the out-patient clinic.

The Vietnamese staff proudly wear Canadian maple leaf badges while on duty.

Dr. Jeanes reports that local and national Vietnamese officials are deeply appreciative of the Canadian project and added he hopes the Canadian demonstration will stimulate the South Vietnam government to provide clinic services in other provinces as well.

He was high in his praise also for the Canadian International Development Agency for their foresight in establishing the project.

He could not say enough either for the work done by the Canadian staff or for their continuous dedication and bravery.

Reprinted from "Your Health", published by B.C. Tuberculosis - Christmas Seal Society.



With smiling faces Vietnamese children gather around Dr. C. W. L. Jeanes (center), executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases Association, and Dr. Michael Juras (right), who heads the Canadian staff at the CIDA TB hospital in the province Quang Ngai. The Vietnamese assistant on the left is one of 30 local workers at the hospital.

GE Contract For India

Canadian General Electric has been awarded a contract worth \$480,000 for the supply of electrical equipment to India. This is the first contract to be let under an agreement by which the Canadian International Development Agency has given India \$600,000 for the purchase of electrical equipment.

The CGE contract covers the purchase of 11 capacitor banks

with associated oil circuit breakers which will be installed in substations in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. This will improve electrical distribution in these states and assist both agricultural and industrial development.

The grant forms part of an extended programme of assistance by CIDA in this field.

The control of foot-and-mouth disease in Latin American countries, now causing live-stock losses in the order of \$400 million a year, is receiving support from the Inter-American Development Bank.

World Food Congress

The Second World Food Congress will be held in the Hague in June 1970. The role of the Congress, which is expected to be attended by leading private, university, scientific and volunteer organization officials, as well as government representatives, is to review a survey of the world's food situation in the light of population trends and the general state of world economic development.

\$10 Million Loan

Under an ECIC agreement signed in April, Canada will provide a loan of \$10 million to purchase 40 Canadian diesel-electric locomotives, spare parts and services for the Pakistan Eastern Railway.

The purchase forms part of Pakistan's plan to convert from steam to diesel-electric locomotives due to its increasing rail traffic requirements.

This will bring the total of loans to Pakistan to \$52,000,000.

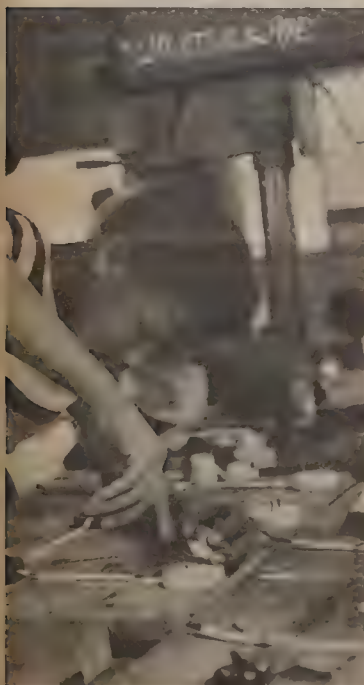


A trainee is shown the correct way to tend a coffee plant. Coffee plantations form part of Cobbla's 250-acre farm.



Two members of Camp Cobbla try their hand at the welding machine as a cautious onlooker peers through the window at the flying sparks. The machine was provided with CIDA funds.

Young Jamaicans Learn Trades At Camp Cobbla



A young Jamaican gets down to business in the camp carpentry shop equipped by CIDA.

Cobbla Youth Camp lies in a pastoral setting among the beautiful hills of Central Jamaica, a few miles from the town of Mandeville.

But Cobbla camp is anything but peacefully pastoral. Here, 650 boys, and young men—between the ages of 15 and 25—learn the basic skills of welding, auto mechanics, woodworking, plumbing, building construction and other related trades.

Acclaimed as a "highly successful" project by both local authorities and outside benefactors, Camp Cobbla has been in operation for the past five years.

Canada, through CIDA, provided Camp Cobbla with \$60,000 worth of training equipment in 1967. Both Cobbla and its prototype, Chestervale Camp at St. Andrew's, were constructed under the Jamaican government's \$800,000 Public Works Loan, to which Canada also contributed.

Because of Cobbla's great success the Jamaican Ministry of Development and Welfare plans to build five other camps for an additional 2,000 boys and 500 girls. Money has already been provided for the construction of one of these camps at Kenilworth.

Cobbla and Chestervale accommodate 1,000 boys together. Most of these boys are teenage dropouts and from poor families living in the rural areas.

Camp director at Cobbla is George Bennett and deputy-director Aston Brown of the Youth Development Agency. On staff are three volunteers from the United States Peace Corps, England's Volunteer Services Overseas and Germany's Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst.

There's emphasis on self-sufficiency at Camp Cobbla. The living quarters—similar to Quonset huts—and the workshops, were erected by the boys. The boys also look after camp maintenance and grow their own food.

The food comes from a 250-acre farm owned and operated by the camp. The farm, lying adjacent to the 70-acre camp, has dairy and beef cattle, pigs, coffee plantations, orchards and market garden allotments. A mushroom house, recently built by the boys, has proved lucrative. The crop is quickly sold in nearby Mandeville, with a population of 9,000, and in the surrounding villages.

There's no doubt life at Camp Cobbla is good and departure at the end of the 18-month term brings mixed feelings. Most of the boys regard their stay at the camp as one of the happiest and most useful periods in their lives. On the other hand they are anxious to try out their newly-learned skills and become an important part of Jamaican life.



Members grow their own food on Cobbla Youth Camp's market garden allotments. Some of the produce is sold in nearby Mandeville.



Tailoring is one of the many trades taught at Camp Cobbla Youth Camp. Here some of the trainees learn how to use their sewing machines.



The camp's living quarters, similar to Quonset huts, were erected by the boys.



The Kenya Highlands are only a few miles from the Equator but the wheat there grows strong and tall. Helping to develop rust resistant strains for East African agriculture is Dr. Rudolph Peterson, center, who is talking to two of the men helping him on the project.



A group of interested students at Accra Technical Institute in Ghana, watch CIDA instructor L. P. Jensen, use an industrial grinder for car body finishing. Mr. Jensen is from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.



A Canadian Holstein, with a little coaxing, is put into a holding shed on its arrival in Trinidad. On completion of a CIDA sponsored course in dairy farming local Trinidadians may have as many as 20 of these cattle.



Charles Moore, an Alberta man with 29 years of experience in practical farming, is helping to train African youths in basic mechanized farming at the Damongo Agricultural Institute in northern Ghana. Here it seems to be "all hands to the pipes".

Technical "Know-How" Supplied By Advisers

Once the Canadian Government has decided to undertake a development assistance project, there are two ways the Advisers Division can become involved.

First of all, the Division creates a plan of action establishing the aims and objectives of the project. This is usually referred to as a "plan of operation" which describes the project and spells out in detail its aims and objectives — what Canada, through CIDA will provide and what the recipient country is expected to provide and how we can help the local authorities when the project is underway. In other words, it explains who is going to do what, with whom and when. Although a fairly informal agreement, it has been found that the more planning done before the experts and other items of aid get on-site, the more quickly and easily the program is carried out.

Other CIDA divisions may or may not provide assistance on the same project. For instance, Education Division could supply teacher-trainers; Capital Assistance could administer the construction of a hospital; Training Division could train personnel for the hospital and Advisers Division supply a hospital administrator.

PROVIDES EXPERTS
Secondly, based on this integrated project concept, the Advisers Division provides technical expertise by furnishing experts, advisers and consultants who actually work in the developing country. They may be men running water pumps or dams; sawmill operations or geologists. They are usually recruited specially for this task and return to their normal jobs in Canada

when it's done.

An adviser frequently trains local staff either on-the-job or in formal classroom sessions. Whenever possible he trains his own replacement — someone to carry on when he leaves.

As of March 1969, there were 59 projects underway... ranging from one man to a 56-man operation in Tunisia. Two hundred and seventy-one advisers were working on these projects in 1968/69; CIDA usually fields around 150 in any one year. Incidentally, these individual advisers, experts and consultants are usually on two-year contracts... although it depends on the type of job they're undertaking.

Approximately four-fifths of them are working on projects in Africa. The remainder are in Asia and the Caribbean. Feasibility and project design teams visited India, Thailand, Ceylon, Guyana, Nigeria, Morocco, Senegal, and Zambia this past fiscal year. And there is a team of experts from Montreal's Ecole Polytechnique who have recently returned from Algeria where they have been doing a study of mineral exploration for SONAREN, the mining department of the Algerian Government.

TRAINING SUCCESSORS

An interesting example of an adviser abroad involves the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank in St. Vincent. In July, 1968, Jack Denholm of the Farm Credit Corporation arrived on that tiny Windward Island. His task was to set-up a bank which would be a major source of credit for farmers and fishermen who are unable to obtain any through the normal commercial banks.

Security would be taken through mortgages on property — up to 80% of a person's mortgage in fact. Or, alternatively, if he has neither mortgage nor home, security would be taken on his crop through the selling agencies.

By February 1, 1969 — less than six months from first arriving on the island — Denholm had not only established the bank but also had trained a successor for himself and, thus, made himself redundant.

Denholm's successor is Claude Samuels who has a degree in economics from the University of the West Indies. A civil servant since 1954, Samuels has worked in both the St. Vincent Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Works before undertaking management of this bank.

OTHERS ASSIST

Two other Canadians — also from Farm Credit — worked with Denholm for short periods; A. R. Kuntz, a Forms Officer and H. I. Arknell who assisted Denholm in the training of agricultural extension staff on seven-day courses. By the way, Arknell found there was no statistical evidence for crop costing and, therefore he compiled a manual which, together with farm counselling, was the St. Vincentians' first introduction to farm management on a cost-scale benefit.

The Agricultural and Co-operative Bank of St. Vincent has been readily accepted by the islanders. So far it has received over 5,000 enquiries and officials estimate it will make between 400 and 500 loans during the first year of operation. There is provision for taking on additional staff as the bank expands... and, if those requests keep com-

ing in, more than the present four St. Vincentians will be needed to cope.

COMPILE ROSTER

Because of the numerous different types of advisers that are requested from CIDA, the Advisers Division is compiling a roster of technically and professionally competent people. These are usually men who have at least ten years of business or practical experience on top of their academic training... often nearing retirement.

Specific developing countries are not the only requesters of experts. The United Nations and other multilateral agencies use CIDA's Advisers Division to help them in their recruiting. Last year we supplied 28 experts for UN field projects and seven more were placed in Secretariat headquarters positions.

CIDA's headquarters advisers staff is headed-up by Bob McLaren. He spent part of his childhood in Asia, and the last twenty years in Ottawa and abroad for the National Research Council of Canada, in Operations Research for the Department of Transport and in CIDA's Planning Division heading-up Colombo Plan activities.

His Second-in-Command until recently was Paul Fournier, who is now on a two-year leave of absence in South America where he is working on a civil aviation project. Paul has seen much of the developing world while working for ICAO. He was based in Guinea as Civil Aviation Adviser to the government, in the Congo as Chief of the ICAO Mission there as well as Director of Civil

Aviation and generated, organized and implemented technical assistance programs on a regional basis throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. He came to CIDA in January, 1966.

The Advisers Division staff includes 11 program administrators who are from many walks of life — from the armed forces, the civil service commission and from industry. Their main specialties are recruitment, manpower and project design.

As it would be utterly impossible for these men to be experts in every field, they often rely upon advisers from other government departments. Among these are Agriculture, Department of Transport, National Health and Welfare and Energy, Mines and Resources.

WORK CHANGING

There is every indication that the work of the Advisers Division will change in the not-too-distant future... probably in four general areas. First, CIDA's advisers will become involved in more projects in a larger number of developing countries. Second, more of the work will be done on location and less in CIDA's headquarters. Third, the projects will be larger — involving more people working together as teams. Fourth, technical assistance will be built into the original GIDA grant or loan. Which means that after the construction workers have packed-up, advisers will remain behind to oversee the operation of the dam, the bridge or whatever for a specific length of time. CIDA will gradually phase-out instead of abruptly leaving when the project is completed.



CIDA adviser Jack Denholm, who was responsible for setting up an agricultural and co-operative bank in the Caribbean island of St. Vincent, is pictured with the bank's first West Indian manager Claude Samuels.



Anthony Marston, CIDA adviser at the Barbados Hotel Training School, is pictured with his 1968 graduating class.



Wearing a sparkling crown and a smile to match Nicole Chartand of Planning Division, was chosen Miss CIDA, 1969.

people IN THE NEWS

CIDA trainees who come to Canada often make a real contribution to the life of the community in which they study.

Vilna Lousy of St. Lucia in the West Indies recently lent her acting talent to the St. Dunstan's University Players' production of Arthur Miller's "The Crucible." As Tituba in the play about the Salem witch trials, she won high praise from the adjudicators of the Dominion Drama Festival at which the play was presented.



Vilna Lousy

Miss Lousy is making excellent progress in her work towards a Bachelor of Science Degree at St. Dunstan's in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. However, her extra-curricular activities are varied. In a recent letter she wrote, "Last term I had the opportunity of working with the Girl Guides of Charlottetown. These extra-curricular activities help me to know more about the people and the country in which I live, so I will have more to offer when I return home. I also did a little Christmas project for the Canadian Association of the Blind, Charlottetown Club."

J. H. Drysdale of Capital Assistance and Neil Overend of Planning Division visited India, Ceylon and Pakistan for two weeks in March. They had an on-site look at current projects and spoke with officials about future Canadian aid planning.

E. Ogilvie of the Department of Public Works in Jamaica visited CIDA in February to finalize arrangements for the supply of equipment to the Montego Bay and May Pen Hospital Project.

Mrs. Dorothy MacKinnon has returned to Montserrat in the West Indies to attend the opening of the island's new YWCA building. The wife of former CIDA adviser J. G. MacKinnon founded the "Y" on the island in 1965 when her husband was posted there and the islanders have invited her to return to see the completion of the work which she began. Mrs. MacKinnon is taking 400 miniature Canadian flags with her to distribute among the young "Y" members at the opening ceremonies.

Mustapha Besar, a Colombo Plan trainee from Borneo spent last summer working for Operation Beaver. This unique program gives students a chance to work with other Canadians and volunteers from overseas on projects ranging from child care to building homes. Mr. Besar, a University of Waterloo student joined Beaver because he wanted to see more of Canada. He applied to work at Curve Lake, an Ojibway community 18 miles from Peterborough where Beaver



Mustapha Besar

was planning to develop a recreation area. "It was my first experience with Indians," said Mr. Besar, "and I found that in many ways they are like my own people."

"We even seem to think alike. My people, like the Indians, are having some trouble adjusting to the western way of thinking and doing things."

A program like Operation Beaver is ideal for the foreign student who wants to learn about his host country, says Mr. Besar, who will be a project leader in the program this summer.

Education For Everyone Libya's National Goal

When Libya gained its independence in 1951, not one citizen in ten had ever attended any school. Nevertheless, the framers of the new constitution set universal, free, compulsory education on the primary level for all Libyans as the national goal.

Today, this, the most sparsely settled country in the world spends a higher percentage of its Gross National Product on education than almost any other country, developing or developed.

Early this year, Toronto architect John Wimbs was sent to the large north African country by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to act as a consultant for the government's five-year school building program. Mr. Wimbs has made a number of recommendations to the Libyan Ministry of Education since beginning his examination of the educational system.

He has suggested that the Libyans investigate thoroughly the possibilities of educational television as a partial solution to the shortage of qualified teachers in Libya.

He is convinced that any schools which are built, whether for kindergarten or university students, should "reflect the Libyan culture and provide an environment consistent with a happy and friendly people." He feels that it would be a mistake to copy exactly what other countries are doing in the educational building field, but that good ideas should be adapted to suit Libyan needs. The architecture should be Libyan in character and provide for differences in climate, terrain and local materials.

The Canadian adviser praised the Ministry of Education for providing so many schools in such a remarkably short time, but added that the government should now assess what has been done so that the future building program would benefit.

Mr. Wimbs is visiting the Regional Educational Building Institute for Africa at Khartoum in the Sudan early this month (April), after which he will return to Libya to complete his assignment. In late June, he returns to the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris to submit a report on the program.



Holding conference in Libyan style are Toronto architect John Wimbs (second from left), Mokrah Sodawi of the Libya Al Haditha magazine, Kamel El Jack, director of the regional educational institute for Africa and Fakri Gaedara, a member of the Libyan government's advisory council.



The modern functional design of the new Zawiat El-dhmeni secondary school for boys in Tripoli, stands out against the hot sky of the Middle East.



Kindergarten children pose for the camera outside their new school at Tripoli.



Canadian flags decorate the completed Minh Mang apartment bloc in Saigon. Canada officially "handed over" the CIDA project to the Vietnamese government at a recent ceremony.



Canadian representative, Brig-Gen. G. C. Bell, gives an opening speech at the Minh Mang ceremony. Brig. Bell is senior military adviser on the Canadian delegation to the International Commission for supervision and control in Vietnam.



The governments of 81 developing countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe are working with the United Nations to carry out 182 large-scale pre-investment projects designed to speed use of natural resources, to help plan the over-all growth, improve urban and rural conditions, expand basic services and train specialized manpower.

These are among a total of 1025 pre-investment projects for which financial aid is being supplied by the United Nations Development programs. It is an operation involving the United Nations itself and related organizations whose work is supported by voluntary contributions.

Of the 182 projects assigned to the United Nations for execution, 133 are in the field of natural resources and transport. These include 63 projects for mineral resources, 44 for water resources, 12 for energy development, nine for transport development and five for mapping and surveys.

There are 11 projects in the field of development planning, 17 in housing statistics, two in social development, 2 in industrial research and one in population.

In addition to helping finance large-scale projects under its pre-investment (Special Fund) component, the UNDP provides support for smaller-scale activities under its technical assistance component. Under the latter, a total of some \$602 million spent so far has enabled 43,500 technicians of more than 100 nationalities to aid approximately 150 countries and territories, and more than 49,000 fellowships have been awarded for advanced study.

Other aid is provided by the United Nations and a number of related agencies under their own budgets.

A \$12 million loan to help develop Argentina's technical education facilities, was recently approved by the Inter-American Development Bank.

The loan will be primarily used by Argentina's National Council on Technical Education for the improvement and expansion of 74 technical education centers. These centers are located in the capital of Buenos Aires and its outlying provinces.

Second Phase Underway

Vietnam Housing Project For Refugees in Saigon

In January 1968 over 85,000 war refugees were without homes in Vietnam. The Saigon government, to meet this situation, issued a general plea for the rehousing of these refugees.

Canada answered this plea by offering to build a 72-unit apartment building in Saigon at a cost of \$215,000. Under the supervision of Lt. Col. David Veitch, engineer on loan to CIDA from the Canadian Army, the project was completed last December.

In spite of the record-breaking speed at which the Minh Mang Housing Project was erected, the

quality of the buildings was excellent. Favourably impressed, the Vietnamese government formally approached Col. Veitch to see if Canada would consider building another larger refugee housing project in the same area.

During March, Secretary of State, Hon. Mitchell Sharp, announced that Canada would agree to help finance another 152-unit housing complex as phase two of the Minh Mang project.

Canada, Mr. Sharp said, would contribute \$355,000 toward construction costs and the govern-

ment of Vietnam was plodging approximately \$91,000 in Vietnamese currency.

On March 19, a combined inauguration ceremony for the completed phase one of the housing project and the laying of a cornerstone for the new phase two, took place in Saigon. Brig. Gen. G. G. Bell, senior military adviser on the Canadian delegation to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, represented Canada at the ceremony. Lt. Col. Sieu, Vietnamese minister of public works, transportation and transport, represented



Brig-Gen. Bell and Vietnam's Public Works Minister Sieu, tour the newly-built apartment unit.



Brig-Gen. Bell lays the cornerstone for the 152-unit apartment development for refugees in Saigon. The housing complex forms the second phase of the CIDA project at Minh Mang.

The loan program is designed to bring a 20 per cent increase in enrollment at technical schools, to increase the number of graduates of technical courses by nine per cent and to reduce the drop-out rate by 10 to 15 per cent.

The total cost of the program is an estimated \$31,900,000. The Bank's loan will provide 37.5 per cent of this sum and the remaining 62.5 per cent will come from local resources. Up to 31 per cent of the Bank's loan will be for building construction, 62 per cent for the acquisition of equipment and the remainder to technical assistance.

Between 1961 and 1980 Argentina will need an estimated 170,000 and 251,000 skilled laborers to achieve its development goals. To provide this number 8,500 technicians and 12,500 skilled workers must be trained each year.

The Technical Assistance Committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency has recommended the allocation of nearly one million dollars to aid work in the peaceful uses of atomic energy in 46 developing countries in 1969.

The money will be provided by the IAEA from its own resources if voluntary pledges of cash contributions reach the two million dollar target set for this purpose in 1969. Of the total amount of \$977,000, \$532,300 will pay for the services of experts and \$444,700 for the provision of equipment.

As far as the regional distribution is concerned, Africa and the Middle East (14 countries) will receive \$282,100; Asia and the Far East (11 countries) \$301,900; Latin America (13 countries) \$280,600; and Europe (8 countries) \$112,300. Pledges and voluntary contributions to date assure implementation of only about 60-70% of the total program.

The IAEA says that most of the requests for assistance received showed the increased importance attached to work relating to food and agriculture and the continued emphasis on other subjects such as nuclear medicine, hydrological studies and reactor utilization. Many countries are now paying special attention to surveys of natural mineral resources, a trend also reflected in the requests received.

Financed by a loan of (U.S.) \$2,800,000 the Government of Malaysia will build two palm oil mills in 1970 in the State of Pahang.

The two mills, Bukit Mendil and Bukit Goh, will serve two groups of land development schemes planted with oil palm under the Federal Land Development Authority. These cover an area of 23,110 acres and 23,580 acres, respectively.

The first stage of construction is scheduled to start in 1970 and finish November 1971. The second stage will be constructed from mid-1972 to the end of 1973.

The loan, approved by the Asian Development Bank recently, is for a term of 20 years, including a grace period of five years and an interest of 61 per cent per annum.

This is the second loan provided by the Bank to Malaysia. The first was a loan of (U.S.) \$7,200,000 for the Penang Water Supply project.

New Power Lines For Tanzania

Tanzania will construct one more transmission power line and possibly another on top of the three they have just completed under a CIDA development loan.

The first three constructed by the Shawinigan Engineering Company and totalling 125 miles in length, are now virtually complete—at approximately \$400,000 under budget.

The original loan to Tanzania was \$2 million, therefore, the surplus will finance the new line plus a feasibility study of another. Tanzania wants to build one 33 kv transmission line from Mtwara to Lindi—a distance of 50 miles. The funds will also pay for the routing and costing study of another line—a proposed 132 kv transmission line from Hale to Nyumba Ya Munga. This would cover approximately 150 miles, and would inter-connect the Coastal System and the Moshi-Arusha System.

Construction is expected to begin early next year and Shawinigan Engineering will also undertake the job. It is estimated that the cost will be around \$300,000.

37,000 Ottawans Walked Walked Walked



Prime Minister Trudeau sets the pace for 37,000 Ottawans who took part in this year's Miles for Millions campaign. Sponsored by the Liberal Party Caucus, the lucky PM earned \$71 a mile for his three-and-a-half mile walk.

On April 19, 37,000 citizens of the capital of Canada kicked off a massive campaign to show the people of the developing world that Canadians are personally committed to furthering the cause of international development.

In one of the first of an estimated 50 to 75 "Miles For Millions" walks to take place in cities across Canada during April and May, approximately one-tenth of the population of Ottawa chalked up a total mileage equal to eight trips around the world, or a journey to the moon and back. Each mile covered will provide money for medicine, school books, teacher-training, cement, and a thousand other items which developing countries desperately need.

Everyone from Prime Minister Trudeau to Skipper, a 2½ year old mixed terrier had a go at the 40-mile course around the city. For each mile covered, sponsors paid anywhere from 1¢, to \$71 for the Prime Minister's effort.

Organizers of the Ottawa walk, a cautious lot, say they won't know how much money was raised until early May, but they are expecting to exceed the \$400,000 figure reached last year.

While most of the people to complete the 40-mile course were teenagers, 14-year-old Mrs. Penny MacGregor put many stranger men to shame when she finished the course in just over 13 hours.

An inmate of Joyceville's medium security prison was released for the day, and mannequins to walk 31 miles unescorted. He raised more than \$400 from his sponsors — the Solicitor General's Department, R.C.M.P., Parole Board and the Penitentiary.

The Ottawa Walk Committee has chosen more than 20 projects to benefit from the proceeds of the April 19 walk. Last year's effort, after expenditures, produced about \$488,000 in aid of 26 projects in nine countries. This year's distribution will be on the basis of 30 per cent for improved agricultural production, 25 per cent for health and family planning, 25 per cent for innovative education and 20 per cent for relief programs.

Projects benefiting from this year's walk are: Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada for its Ontario Native Development Fund; World Literacy of Canada for an education centre in Eastern

Uttar Pradesh, India; CARE Canada for its Mutege District Training Centre, community development projects in Lesotho, the Kotter Agricultural Project India, and for a truck garden demonstration and lift irrigation equipment; Canadian University Service Overseas to sponsor five volunteers in various parts of the world; UNICEF for a community development program in Cameroon; OXFAM of Canada for an Oblate Mission in Bolivia, family planning in Barbados, Ceylon, Uganda, Rhodesia and the Malagasy Republic and for planned parenthood on the Island of St. Vincent, and for lift irrigation equipment, a livestock co-operative and refugee relief in the United Arab Republic; Operation Crossroads Africa for volunteers; The Overseas Book Centre of the Canadian Council for International Development; the St. John's Ambulance Society, for the St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem, CANSAVE for rural welfare and development; and the Organization for World Development and Peace for the Inter American Co-operative Institutes, South America.



Thousands jam the grounds in front of Ottawa's Peace Tower to register for the Big Walk.



It was a case of "might is right" as thousands of well-meaning pedestrians forced motorists almost to a standstill on Ottawa's busy Rideau Street.

REHABILITATION CENTRE OPENS



A ceremonial ribbon, stretched across the main entrance of the administrative building of the new Qui Nhon Rehabilitation Center in South Vietnam, is cut simultaneously by Mrs. R. M. Tait, wife of the Canadian Commissioner, Professor Vu Quoc Thuc, South Vietnam's minister of state, and Mr. Nguyen Thock Van, secretary of state for veterans' affairs.

Vietnamese Civilians Get Artificial Limbs

A modern \$1,105,600 rehabilitation center, Canada's biggest financial undertaking to date in South Vietnam, is now in operation at Qui Nhon.

Located 250 miles north of Saigon, the ten-unit complex, built on a two-and-a-half acre site near the South China Sea, is now fully operational with facilities to handle 50 bed patients and 100 out-patients at any given time.

The center was constructed under the direction of the World Rehabilitation Fund. It is equipped with up-to-date physiotherapy and occupational therapy departments, an out-patient clinic, wards, prosthetic workshops, where artificial limbs are shaped and finished, and facilities for vocational assessment and pre-vocational training.

An eleven-member Canadian medical team is on staff, supplied through an agreement with the Montreal Institute of Rehabilitation. Total cost of the entire

program, over five years, is estimated at \$2,500,000.

Canadian Commissioner, R. M. Tait, officiating at the Qui Nhon opening ceremonies, said that was Canada's most significant financial contribution in South Vietnam but its real value, in treating the handicapped, could not be expressed in dollars and cents.

Around 60 per cent of South Vietnam's civilian war victims are crippled and require the type of care the new center is providing. Victims of such diseases as poliomyelitis and spinal tuberculosis, prevalent in Vietnam, are also receiving treatment at the center.

Rehabilitation services in South Vietnam are administered by that government's National Institute of Rehabilitation. In addition to Canada's project at Qui Nhon two other rehab centers, financed mainly by the United States, opened recently at Danang and Can-Tho.

Although Canada expects to participate in the Qui Nhon project for the next five years the objective is to have local Vietnamese take over within two years.

Dr. A. F. Huston, head of Qui Nhon's Canadian medical team, already has a local counterpart, Dr. Ngo. Dr. Huston, who arrived at the centre with his team in October 1968, was a former director of Regina's rehabilitation institute and medical adviser to the Saskatchewan government.

Canadian administrative officer, Paul Roy, also has a local counterpart, Captain Le, a war amputee.

The technical aspect of the Qui Nhon project was entrusted to the Montreal Institute of Rehabilitation.

In 1965 the institute's technical director, Dr. Gustave Gingras, was invited by the External Aid Office, to study Canadian rehabilitation aid in South Vietnam. Dr. Gingras now acts as

Continued on Page 8

Turkey Gets \$5,000,000 For Development Work

Canada has agreed to provide a development loan of 5 million dollars to the Government of Turkey to finance high-priority projects in the country's second Five-year Development Plan.

The loan is the second Canadian contribution to the country's development. It is being given within the framework of a special consortium established under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Canada is already assisting Turkey to expand and modernize

its telephone system by providing communications equipment purchased under a 24.5 million dollar financial arrangement signed in 1967.

Turkey's planned economic development, now in its seventh year, has recorded a substantial expansion of production in both industry and agriculture. Turkey has provided the bulk of the resources which have gone into the financing of this development, and planners are hoping to make the country independent of foreign assistance by the end of the 1970's.

istry of Foreign Affairs, Layachi Yaker.

The 50-year, interest-free loan is one of the commitments made by the Canadian economic development mission to Franco-phone Africa led by the Honourable Lionel Chevrier. Reimbursement of the loan begins in ten years' time.

The funds will be used, in part, for studies of school construction methods, fish refrigeration and



Educational psychology is discussed by teacher-trainer K. M. Walderhauser of Toronto and a student at the teachers-training college in Singapore. (See Page 4.)

the conservation of Algeria's forest reserves. Other studies, yet to be designated, will also be financed from this loan.

The first of the proposed studies will concern the acceleration of school construction through the use of Canadian worksite management and organization and by the adaptation of Canadian prefabrication techniques.

The study of fish refrigeration

will involve the adaptation of Canadian installations and technical processes.

The third area of study will be the conservation and renewal of forests in northern Algeria. Here, Canada's experience in the forestry industry will be put to good use as well as Canadian equipment and services. The training of Algerians in forest management and conservation will also be studied.

Studies Undertaken In Algeria

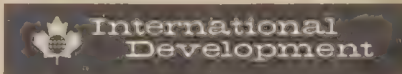
The Canadian Government is making a \$500,000 development loan to the Algerian Government for economic and technical studies in that country, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced.

The loan agreement was signed by the Canadian ambassador in Berne, James A. Roberts, and Algeria's Director of Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, Min-

Indian Tools For Canada

An indication of the success of India's efforts to improve its industrial production and trade is shown in the recent Indian announcement that the country will export machine tools to Canada.

The Hindustan Machine Tools Company has secured a \$7 million order from R. G. Gardner Machinery Limited, a Toronto firm. The tools are to be supplied over the next five years and the Canadian firm will be the sole distributor in Canada and the Eastern United States.



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OTTAWA, JUNE, 1969



DONALD TANSLEY

A public servant who has held top level posts with the governments of Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, has been appointed a vice-president of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Donald D. Tansley, 44, former

deputy-minister of finance and industry for New Brunswick and a deputy provincial treasurer for the government of Saskatchewan, joined Canada's external aid office in 1968.

His appointment as the agency's third vice-president was announced following his return from a ten month tour of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore. The purpose of the tour was to evaluate Canada's current aid program in these countries.

As a senior executive at CIDA's Ottawa headquarters Mr. Tansley will initially assume responsibility for a number of special projects and activities of the Agency.

Born in Regina, Saskatchewan, Mr. Tansley served overseas with the Regina Rifles during World War II. He has a wife and three children. In 1960, Mr. Tansley was assigned by the Canadian government to plan an institute of public administration in Ghana.



Dr. Irene Chang (center), 27, of Malaysia was one of the medical graduates who received their sheepskins at the recent McGill University convocation in Montreal. Dr. Chang, who received her training under CIDA sponsorship, is pictured with Dr. James Muspratt (left), 28, of England and Dr. Earl Edelstein (right), 24, of Montreal.

Wide Measure of Agreement On New Development Decade

Small Aid Projects Create Much Goodwill

Although million dollar dams and hydro-electric projects get all the attention, small aid projects, often costing under a thousand dollars, create much goodwill between Canada and the developing countries.

A calculating machine and some small office supplies have made it easier to maintain medical records efficiently at the Dr. Trijito Mangunkusumo General Hospital in Indonesia. The hospital, the largest in Djakarta, is the teaching hospital for the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Indonesia, as well as the city's public hospital. About thirty members of the staff, including the Director, Dr. Odang, and the head of the Medical Records section, Miss Maya Faniwati, received training in Canada.

The Red Cross Hospital at Bogor, Indonesia, received a sterilizer and some bedding which were desperately required.

In Ethiopia, \$300 was made available to Professor Pierre Gouin, Director of the Geophysical Observatory at Haile Selassie University, for a scientific expedition to examine the area around the town of Sardo which was completely destroyed by earthquakes in March of this year. His expedition aims to evaluate the degree of danger from earthquakes in different regions of Ethiopia so that he can produce enough evidence to have the Ministry of Public Works impose and enforce a

security building code for public buildings.

Dr. Gouin, a Canadian Jesuit priest who has spent a great deal of his life engaged in scientific work in Ethiopia, has received the country's highest award for scientific achievement from Emperor Haile Selassie.



Raman Lalwani visited the Canadian Parliament Buildings recently, prior to returning home to Tanzania on completion of his training program in Agriculture in Saskatchewan. He is now using this experience to show farmers in his East African homeland how they can make more efficient use of machines such as tractors.

A figure "of around 6 per cent" has been proposed by the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade as a working hypothesis for setting the annual growth target to be achieved by the developing countries during the 1970's.

During its recent session in New York the Preparatory Committee also reached "a broad measure of agreement" on component parts of the development strategy for the 1970's, and agreed on the key areas for international co-operation for development during the next Decade.

In addition, the Preparatory Committee approved a time-table of work for the remainder of 1969 and 1970.

The next session of the Preparatory Committee will be held in Geneva from 30 June to 11 July.

GROWTH TARGET

In proposing the figure of approximately 6 per cent as a tentative target for the over-all rate to be achieved by the developing countries, the Preparatory Committee used the term "gross product" which was described by the Committee's Rapporteur as "deliberately imprecise". The final decision on the target figure will be taken later when the Committee will also consider the feasibility of establishing a target for *per capita* growth rate, as well as the question of whether the target should be denominated as an annual average for the Decade or as rates to be achieved at terminal dates during the Decade.

COMMENTS BY CHAIRMAN

Speaking at a press briefing at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 9 May, Ahmed Chetourou (Tunisia), Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, expressed belief that the tentative growth target of 6 per cent for the next Development Decade seemed to be a realistic one, as it was thought that on the average the developing countries were by now achieving the 5 per cent target set up for the first Decade. Therefore, he said in response to a question, the new annual growth target of around 6 per cent was not "a dream", not impossible to achieve.

During its second session, the Committee also recognized the importance of reaching agreement on quantitative targets for a few major variables such as agriculture, industry, exports and domestic savings, consistent with the over-all growth target and with each other.

In addition, the Preparatory Committee reached an agreement that the international development strategy for the 1970's would consist of the following:

- Specification of objectives;
- Policy measures designed to

fulfil these objectives;

- Review and appraisal of both objectives and policies; and
- Mobilization of public opinion.

The Committee also agreed on a list of key areas for international co-operation for development during the Decade. These areas—the listing of which does not indicate any priority as regards their importance—are as follows: international trade; trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries; financial resources for development; science and technology; human development; expansion and diversification of production; and plan formulation and implementation.

SODEPAX Makes Progress

Representatives from 12 countries attended a four-day conference on world development in Montreal recently.

Maurice Strong, president of the Canadian International Development Agency, was chairman for the conference, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Society Development and Peace (SODEPAX).

Among the 40 delegates were dignitaries from the World Council of Churches and members of the Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace, the United Nations, World Bank, Pearson Commission, Ford Foundation and other international development agencies.

The agricultural revolution, urbanization and employment, population control and the generation and distribution of economic power were some of the issues discussed.

Chairman Maurice Strong said he believed such a conference constituted a significant step in the historic process of mobilizing the forces of a united Christendom in the struggle to free the world community from the oppression of poverty and injustice.

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ACAJUTLA:

HARBOR CAPACITY TRIPLED



Acajutla, one of El Salvador's main ports, will be able to accommodate a greater number of ocean-going vessels on completion of the \$7,174,090 expansion plans now underway.

El Salvador, the smallest of the Central American Republics, has two claims to fame—a rapidly expanding economy and one of the most active volcanoes in the world.

Constantly erupting in smoke and flames the volcano Izano has guided many ships off El Salvador's Pacific shores since the days of the Spanish conquistadors. Last year it attracted over 79 thousand tourists and added some \$12 million dollars to the national income.

But even more dynamic is this small country's expanding economy.

In 1965, president Lt.-Col. Julio Rivera, announced his five-year plan for economic growth under the National Council of Economic Planning and Co-ordinating. The main objectives, in keeping with those of the Alliance for Progress, were to increase the country's gross national product six per cent annually and to decrease illiteracy by five per cent.

In 1965 El Salvador's GNP was \$732 million. In 1967, as the most industrialized country in Central America and with her coffee, cotton and sugar cane crops giving the highest yield per acre in Latin America, El Salvador's gross national product reached \$819,990,000.

El Salvador exports one fourth of her GNP. Consequently, as the gross national product increased, and with a heavy reliance on import and export trade, the volume of ocean-going freight increased.

This naturally called for expanded port facilities. In May 1966 Canada answered this call by providing an interest-free, long-term loan of \$3,240,000 for the expansion of the port of Acajutla, planned to be complete by January 1970.

To date Canada's entire Latin American commitment under CIDA, is \$50 million. Her only other commitment to the Central American states, besides Acajutla, is a \$3,780,000 loan to CABEL (Central American Bank for Economic Integration).

Acajutla is a modern port. In operation since 1961 it already handles 350,000 tons of shipping a year. On completion of the new Canadian financed expansion it will be able to handle 1,200,000 tons per year with berths for six large ocean-going ships instead of the present two.

Included in the present expansion are:

1. a 1,200 by 92 foot finger pier;
2. a 500 ton per hour bulk loading and unloading unit with conveyor equipment;
3. a 1,200 ton bulk storage warehouse with provision for extension of this capacity up to 30,000 tons;
4. the dredging of 110,000 cubic metres in the port basin.

CIDA is awaiting a request for an additional \$2,000,000 loan for the overrun costs of the dredging operation and for part of the construction cost of a breakwater at the end of the present pier.

Total cost of the present work is \$7,174,090. CEPA (El Salvador's autonomous port authority, largely financed by the United States), provided \$4,174,090 (US). Canada's \$3 million (U.S.) loan was provided by CIDA through the International Development Bank.

Swan Wooster Ltd., Consulting Engineers, of Vancouver, are supervising the construction; Marwell Con-

struction Ltd. are general contractors for the dredging, and pier and warehouse construction and Commonwealth Construction Ltd. will install the bulk handling equipment.

Until a decision was made in 1961 to develop Acajutla it was strictly a lighterage operation. This meant that lighters, or flat-bottomed unpowered boats were used for loading and unloading the big ocean-going vessels unable to enter the harbour.

When Central American planners took over they realized Acajutla was strategically one of the most important of the eight Central American ports.

On the Pacific coast in the western half of El Salvador, Acajutla lies close to the commercial and marketing capital of San Salvador. It is also close to the fertile plains of the central plateau where 50 per cent of the population grow 75 per cent of the nation's coffee and 30 per cent of its cotton. Coffee and cotton form 83 per cent of El Salvador's exports.

Food and beverage processing plants, sugar mills, confectionaries and a factory, bottling 50 million soft drinks a year, are located in the department of San Salvador. (El Salvador has 14 geographical departments, each with its own appointed governor.)

In direct contrast to this modern trend are San Salvador's 12 open air markets where farmers sell their produce. The traders, mostly women, come in from the rural areas on foot with merchandise piled high on their heads and leading their reluctant donkeys laden with goods.

Much of the country's food is grown in small scattered plots near the cities but 90 per cent of her wheat needs, meat and dairy products are imported. The most densely populated country in Central America, El Salvador's three million Spanish-speaking people live 341

per square mile. The per capita income is \$270 (US) or approximately 600 colones.

El Salvador's fishing industry, employing about 3,000 fishermen, has made great strides in the past few years. Commercial fishing centers around the shrimp industry and there are good supplies of robalo, sea bass, mullet, mackerel and swordfish. In 1963 an expanding tuna fish industry was started.

New industries have also sprung up with increased domestic and foreign investment. An oil refinery, for example, began production at Acajutla in 1963 with crude oil imported from Venezuela. Most of the output was consumed locally but refined products valued at \$3,600,000 were exported in 1965.

Petrochemicals and agricultural chemicals have also been added to the export list. A new steel rolling mill was built in 1966. In 1967 a 1,200 ton copper and aluminum wire and cable plant were opened for the local market as well as export to other Central American Common Market countries.

Central American Common Market members are members of the Organization of Central American States. In 1951 El Salvador was instrumental in forming OCAS whose headquarters are in San Salvador, the capital.

With the expansion of the port of Acajutla the entire Central American Common Market area will be affected. It will provide better communications between El Salvador and her two larger neighbors, Guatemala on the north-west and Honduras on the north-east. Foreign trade with the United States, Britain, Japan and West Germany will no longer be hampered.

But perhaps most important of all it will attract new industry and employment opportunities in a country where high population density and a lack of jobs constitute a major social and economic problem.



The original pier at Acajutla Harbour, as shown above, is being extended by a new 92-foot finger pier for better loading and unloading facilities and increased warehouse space.



Dredging of 50,000 cubic metres in the port basin and the construction of a new finger pier are part of the Canadian-financed project now underway at Acajutla, El Salvador.

Poverty - The Big Challenge

"The grinding poverty" of two thirds of mankind is "the greatest challenge of this century," U Thant said recently.

The United Nations Secretary-General and Addeke Boerma, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, largest of the UN specialized agencies, joined in urging that \$400 million be provided to the UN FAO World Food Program for the period 1971-72, to help

it continue on a larger scale its efforts to promote economic and social development.

WFP's 24-nation governing body, the Inter-Governmental Committee, which opened its regular spring session recently in Rome.

The target of \$400 million in food, cash and shipping and other services has been proposed by the WFP Executive Director, Francisco Aquino of El Salvador.

U Thant pointed out that the Food Aid Program was established to help meet the challenge of poverty. The UN system must assist the governments of the world to plan "a global strategy of development," he said.

In the execution of this strategy, the WFP has an important role to play. WFP since 1963 has become an established instrument of "proven effectiveness and flexibility," adding a "new

dimension to the UN potential in the field of development, he said.

"If the program is to play its full part in the coming decade," he said, "there is no doubt in my mind that it also requires substantially higher resources. I fully support the proposal for a higher target."

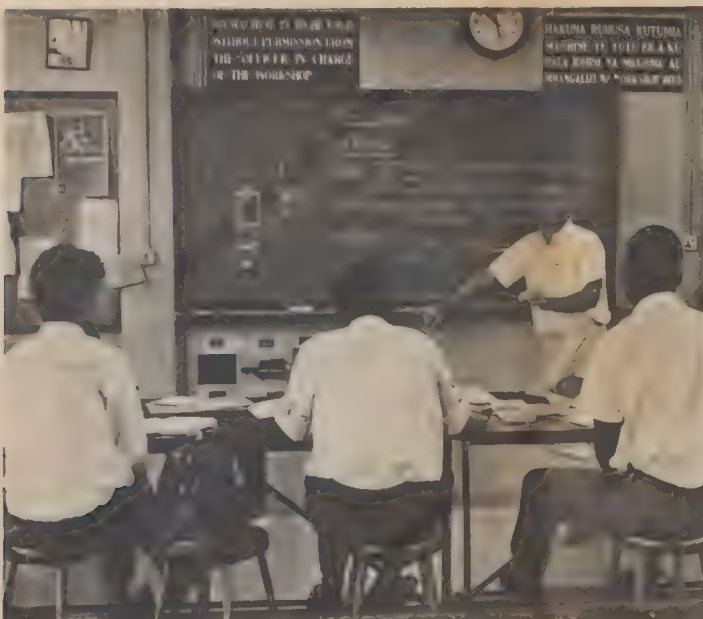
The WFP's resources come from pledges made by member governments of the UN and FAO.

Mr. Boerma attributed the lag at a time when, ironically, there is a crying need for creative "starving, degrading poverty" to the widespread unemployment existing.

Food aid offers special hope to the "legions of the unemployed" because of its suitability to projects employing a large number of people and those providing special feeding for the needy, he said.

The FAO chief also said that the WFP was the natural channel for handling such food production resources as fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery, for which there was an increasing need in view of the immense promise of the new high-yielding varieties of cereal crops.

These varieties are a technological triumph which FAO is working to promote as widely as possible, he said.



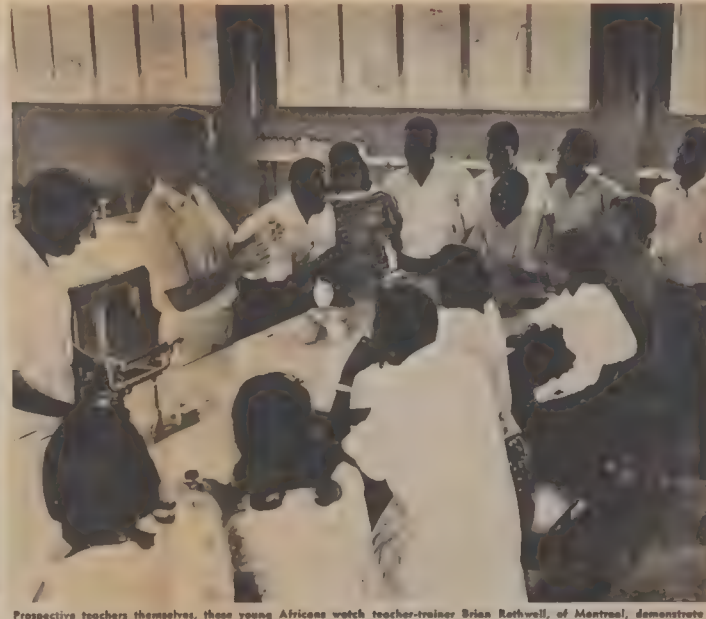
Machine shop instructor G. F. Brandon gives a lecture on fuel systems at the technical college in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.



Machine shop specialist and industrial arts teacher G. T. Sheridan makes sure his student's calculations are accurate at Singapore's Vocational Institute.



A Singapore girl gives a graceful example of what is being taught by physical educator Audrey L. Vainotte at the Singapore Teacher-Training College. A. Maritimer, Miss Vainotte is a teacher-trainer assigned by CIDA's Education Division.



Prospective teachers themselves, these young Africans watch teacher-trainer Brian Rothwell, of Montreal, demonstrate a chemistry experiment at the National Teachers' Training College, Kyambogo, Kampala, Uganda. The Canadian International Development Agency sponsors an extensive teacher-training program in many parts of the world.

Education is undoubtedly vital to the progress of the developing countries.

For the past decade or more, world governments and international organizations have assigned an increasing percentage of their income to education in these countries.

But, as UN secretary-general, U. Thant, pointed out in a recent speech at the Asian Conference of the World Teachers Confederation in Djakarta, "it is a shocking fact that millions and millions of youngsters in the developing world will remain, in the 1970's illiterate, or at best semi-educated, and unable to have adequate employment."

This he termed "a massive waste of human resources morally untenable and politically explosive."

CIDA's education division supports this tenet by having educational assistance programs throughout the world... in the commonwealth Caribbean countries, in South-East Asia and in both French and English speaking countries in north, west, east and central Africa.

At present the education division has 711 Canadian educators employed in 46 developing countries.

With its assistance program constantly growing, as the developing countries increase their priorities, the division may have as many as 900 personnel overseas by 1970.

The basic function of the education division, as described by acting director W. D. Coombs, is to supply a regular flow of highly qualified senior teachers, teacher-trainers (or teacher-educators), college principals, technical and vocational teachers, specialists and advisors for ministries of education to the developing countries.

The provision of Canadian educators is, of course, related to the particular development needs of the recipient country. Naturally assistance is only supplied at the request of the government needing help. Following mutual consultation between the two countries Canada then provides the required personnel, if it is able.

Important Objective

One of the most important objectives of CIDA's educational assistance program is to have well-trained local personnel take over from the Canadian educator on completion of his job.

The selection of the most suitable Canadian educator for overseas assignment is a basic function of the education division, as well as the administration of on-going programs.



Canadian Bill Dickinson, assigned by CIDA to Mahasarakham teachers-training college in north-eastern Thailand, looks over the work of two small pupils who are being taught by his student teachers.

"We have some excellent people overseas," Mr. Coombs claims, "and we are extremely pleased with their accomplishments."

The education division works at all times in close liaison with the provincial departments of education, The Canadian Teachers' Federation, Canadian universities and many other related agencies.

On acceptance, the applicant signs an initial two-year contract which can be extended to a maximum of five years. There is, of course, a compulsory medical examination and immunization.

He, or she, must then attend the division's orientation conference. Supervised by special consultants K. A. Bezanon, and F. R. Pim, this is a program designed to prepare all overseas

personnel and their families for their new life abroad.

Applicants for overseas service must be Canadian citizens, they need a university degree and at least five year's experience in their particular field. Therefore none of them is very young. Some are near retirement age. Many of them are married and take their families abroad with them.

In order to have his qualifications, and qualities, assessed the recruit is asked to appear before an interview board of CIDA staff members and representatives of the provincial department of education where the applicant has been teaching.

From July 2 to 17, this year, some 200 English-speaking recruits and their wives will attend the orientation conference at Althouse College, University of Western Ontario.

The orientation program for French-speaking personnel will be held in Quebec City from August 17 to 23, in co-operation with the Quebec ministry of education. Approximately 120 recruits will attend. The majority of these will be going to North Africa, Senegal, Ivory Coast and the Camerouns.

This year the recruits accepted for overseas service came from almost every province in Canada, including the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Although CIDA receives requests for teachers in various subjects, the current trend seems to be for teachers of mathematics, science and technical-vocational subjects. This indicates the developing countries are placing a high priority on scientifically and technically skilled manpower.

Commonwealth Caribbean

The assistance program to the Commonwealth Caribbean countries illustrates this trend.

In the fall of 1968 CIDA task forces, including members of the education division, visited Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados and the Little Seven, to assess current programs and set priorities for future assistance.

This task force reaped great rewards and many requests for technical and vocational training.

it is felt, will greatly benefit those who have completed primary school and need a trade so they can be more readily absorbed into their country's labour force.

The Caribbean desk, under the direction of Mrs. H. K. Bateman and Ray Purdie, is a busy one. Of the 111 Canadian personnel sent to the Caribbean last year 87 were secondary school teachers, teacher-trainers or advisers to ministries of education.

Twenty-four were university professors.

The technical institute at Richmond in the Barbados, was supplied with a teacher of industrial arts and Eridson Teachers College with two teacher-trainers, one each in mathematics and science.

Three teacher-trainers, including a principal, were supplied to the newly-established teacher training college in St. Lucia. Tenders were also called in Canada for the building of a comprehensive secondary school in St. Lucia. CIDA will undertake the training of teachers for this

school expected to open in 1971. Future plans include the provision of two principals for Canada's pre-fabricated Maple Leaf Schools. These junior secondary schools are due to open in September of this year.

In Guyana CIDA's education division continued to assist with the university's expansion plans by supplying four professors and a Canadian vice-chancellor. Also in Guyana, CIDA provided a new lecturer in building techniques, a teacher-trainer of physics and chemistry and an adviser in audio-visual education. CIDA

city of the West Indies' three campuses at Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad.

In Jamaica 25 teacher-trainers were assigned to technical training colleges at Mandeville, Shortwood, Moneague, Mico, Bethlehem and St. Joseph's.

Three teacher-trainers, including a principal, were supplied to the newly-established teacher training college in St. Lucia. Tenders were also called in Canada for the building of a comprehensive secondary school in St. Lucia. CIDA will undertake the training of teachers for this

will help develop Guyana's New Amsterdam Technical Institute including the building and the supplying of equipment, the training of teachers and staffing.

The various Caribbean territories are very diverse in their culture, their views and needs, therefore requiring an individualistic approach by any outside benefactor.

One of the most important institutions whereby the Caribbean countries can exchange ideas is the Caribbean Institute of Education, a sort of clearing house, which operates in conjunction with the University of the West Indies.

Colombo Plan Assistance

Six Colombo Plan countries received educational assistance in 1968-69. In India, Canada completed its participation in projects at the University of Rajasthan and at Punjab Agricultural University.

Under a so-called "twinning program" Canada's University of British Columbia developed an adult education department at the University of Rajasthan. The education division has conducted a number of these twinning experiments.

In Thailand, for example, the University of Alberta is helping with Thailand's comprehensive school program involving one million dollars.

During the construction and equipping stages Thai educators are training in Canada through CIDA's training division, the education division's counterpart.

A Canadian advisory team will also continue to develop a curriculum for Thailand's schools and advise their secondary education department.

The University of Manitoba, under a CIDA arrangement, is assisting with the development of the faculties of agriculture and engineering at Thailand's Khon-Kaen University.

Similarly, with the help of the University of Western Ontario the University of Ghana is planning a department of economics.

Under the special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program, Canadian assistance to Ghana continues in the high priority areas of secondary education, including teacher training, technical and university level education.

In Nigeria, despite the internal difficulties, the education division has maintained assistance programs at the universities of Lagos, Ibadan and Ahmadu Bello.

In addition, 21 teachers and nine teacher-trainers are supplied to the primary teacher-trainer colleges in all the disciplines.

The education division foresees a greater participation in Nigeria's technical education field particularly at Kaduna Polytechnic in north central state. The Government Trade Center at Sapele, a Nigerian mid-western state, has a Canadian at its head, G. A. Sutherland of Alberta.

Francophone Countries

Of the 324 CIDA educators in 18 Francophone countries, Senegal has the largest number, 55, and Tunisia second with 43.

In 1969/70 CIDA's assistance to Senegal will be more diverse. The government has already requested an agricultural engineer for their experimental farm, Chantier de Prevention and Adaptation Sociale. Canadian teachers are highly thought of in this country and it looks as though Canada will be asked to play an even greater role in Senegal's educational development.

In Tunisia there are five teachers at the National School of Administration and 16 at various agricultural schools. The education division recruited four specialists to help develop Tunisia's National School of Social Service.

The Ivory Coast republic has 34 Canadian educators on hand. Since 1966, a Canadian teacher has been responsible for the formation and development of a pedagogical center at Bouake.

Throughout their service in a developing country Canadian educators are required to send back semi-annual reports to Canada and keep in close contact with the local Canadian High Commission or embassy.

Wide Spectrum

The activities of the education division cover a wide spectrum. Only a part of that spectrum is shown in this report.

The administration of these activities requires wide experience in the educational field, top organizational ability and the ability to assess others.

The education division's three chief administrators have all these qualifications and more.

The Acting Director, W. D. Coombs, who heads the division, was professor and head of the special education department with the University of Saskatchewan before joining CIDA. He is a member of the advisory committee on cross-cultural (Indian-Eskimo) education for the University of Alberta. Currently he is adviser to the Minister of Education for Ontario. He has just returned from a Conference of Commonwealth University Vice-Chancellors and Principals in Malta, and also took part in the Commonwealth Conference on Education held in Lagos last year.

Louis A. Berube, deputy director for the Francophone (French speaking) section, was with CIDA's planning division and voluntary agencies division before joining the education division in 1968. Mr. Berube was formerly dean of the faculty of arts and director of the extension department at the University College of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He has also been secretary-general and registrar at College Ste. Marie, Montreal, vice-president of CUSO and vice-president of the Canadian Committee of the International Co-operation Year.

Dr. H. O. H. Vernon-Jackson is deputy director for the assistance program to the Anglophone (English-speaking) countries.

In 1965 Dr. Vernon-Jackson undertook an assignment for the then External Aid Office, as principal at Grenada Teachers' College in the West Indies. In 1967 he joined the aid office in Ottawa. Prior to 1965 he was consultant for the Peace Corps training program at Columbia University, New York, at Ohio University and at the Peace Corps training center in the U.S. Virgin Islands. In 1961/63 he was principal and founder of the Cameroon College of Arts, Science and Technology in West Africa, where he received the Cameroonian Order of Merit. From 1951 to 1961 he was a senior education officer in Nigeria. He also has a number of publications on West African educational culture to his credit.

A couple of students at Wesley College in Kumasi, Ghana, learn about other parts of the world from Canadian F. J. Wooley, a teacher-trainer in geography.



Germany Adopts New Aid Blueprint

A new blueprint for the future of German aid has been produced by the Government of West Germany.

The plan is the brainchild of West Germany's new Minister for Economic Cooperation, Dr Erhard Eppler, the 42-year-old former high school teacher who is regarded as one of the bright young men of the Social Democratic Party, outlines eight principles to govern his country's development aid, based on what he describes as neither too much nor too little self-confidence.

- Development aid is long-term policy and should not be used to achieve short-term foreign policy aims, though both are fundamentally designed to serve the same purpose—the creation of a world-wide peace system.

- There should be less emphasis on national prestige. If the amount of the German hard currency contributions involved in a multilateral development project is not disclosed, Germans should just grin and bear it.

- Bilateral aid will continue to play the dominant role, but

more emphasis than hitherto should be put on multilateral aid.

The Federal German Government is not only likely to provide more money, but also more personnel, for multilateral development organizations, concentrating, however, on a hand-picked selection of these international bodies.

- With an eye on Germany's long-term interests, which clearly lie in the development of potential new markets, Bonn will in future adopt a more flexible attitude towards the question of tying credits to the purchase of German goods. It is hoped that this will not reduce German industry's contributions to German-financed development projects.

In order not to increase further the indebtedness of developing countries and to leave unrestricted their capacity to absorb further capital, Bonn will in future adopt a more flexible credit attitude. In certain cases Bonn will grant interest rates below three per cent with more than seven interest-free years.

- To improve the terms of trade of developing countries Bonn will support measures aimed at securing preferential customs treatment, cancellation of import restrictions in industrial countries, and more diversified economies in developing countries.

- Bonn will take all steps to emphasize that development is long-term in the interest of industrial nations and of world peace.

The German Development Service (DED) will considerably extend its activities.

A thorough reorganization of the DED, including an extension of its administrative council will make the organization better fitted to meet future requirements.

A bill by which voluntary DED service in developing countries will be an alternative to military service conscription is presently going through the final stages in the Bundestag.

Germany ranks fourth among the world's leading donor countries and has had an active aid program for 18 years. During this period she has disbursed a total of some \$10,250 million in aid funds to developing countries on four continents in the form of bilateral and multilateral aid.

contains only six-and-a-half per cent of the population with a density of less than four persons per square mile. The South has only one per cent of all the Chileans, scattered over seven per cent of the country.

In the face of these difficulties, the Chilean Government has nearly completed a program aiming at opening a network of regional and inter-regional airports, including one built with the assistance of bilateral aid near the capital of Santiago, capable of receiving any type of jet aircraft which may come into use in the next ten years.

The Special Fund Project will assist in providing and maintaining adequate infrastructure facilities, and within the next five years, will train approximately 700 persons in 22 specializations to staff 52 ground stations or airports throughout the country.

Two groups of experts are being assigned to the project; one to assist in the organization and development of air transport operations, and the other to provide training at the National Civil Aviation School.



Interested spectators watch Thai technician Dr. Tony Klym and a companion, operate a Benkelman Beam used in the building of Thailand's new 52-mile-long highway. The Benkelman Beam, a device used to measure deflection and rebound of asphalt pavement, has been used in building thousands of miles of Canadian highways.

Road To Rice Construction Underway Across Thailand

An agreement to construct the 52-mile-long Thon Buri-Pak Tho highway across Thailand was made by Canadian and Thai governments recently in Bangkok.

Involving \$165,000 Canadian dollars, the agreement was signed by Canada's minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Jean Luc Pepin, and Thai's minister of National Development, Pote Sarasin.

Canada's new contribution to the project will be over and above the \$500,000 given in 1966. This first half million was for feasibility and designs carried out by the General Engineering Co. Ltd., of Toronto.

Thailand's government is contributing 6,000,000 baht to the project. (currently 20.80 baht are worth \$1 U.S.)

The new highway, including two major bridges, will cross the soft, muddy delta land of Thailand connecting the capital of Bangkok with the country's major rice-producing areas. It will also be an alternative route between Thon Buri and Rajaburi passing through the coastal provinces of Samut Sakorn and Samut Songkram.



Women form part of the local labour force as the roadbed is laid for Thailand's new, 52-mile-long highway. Canada is contributing some \$665,000 to the project.

Emergency Hospitals Distributed

South Vietnam has received ten more hospital emergency units from Canada. Each 200 bed unit includes operating theatres, x-ray and laboratory departments, sterilizing and dispensary facilities and a portable power source.

Nine of these units will be distributed to the South Vietnam provinces and one will be kept at the logistics directorate for emergency cases.

The first ten units were donated in 1966. The remaining ten were officially handed over by Canadian Commissioner, R. M. Tait, at a recent ceremony held at Phu Tho Medical Depot in Saigon. Total cost of the 20 units is \$1,400,000.

CIDA Officer Joins UNDP

CIDA's Paul Fournier left Canada May 15 to assume the post of Senior Adviser and Project Manager for a new airport development project being undertaken by the United Nations Development Program in Chile. Mr. Fournier is the former International Civil Aviation Organization Chief of Mission in the Congo and Headquarters Area Officer for the Americas.

The three provinces of Valparaiso, Santiago and O'Higgins in the center of Chile contain no less than 45 per cent of the Chilean population concentrated in only four per cent of the country. The desert North comprise more than one-third of the country but



Canadian government representatives and Thailand's minister of national development, Pote Sarasin (center), are pictured following the signing of the Thon Buri-Pak Tho Highway agreement. With the Thai minister are, left to right: B. F. Armistead, chief of Asian and Middle East division, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Canadian Ambassador J. C. Britton; Jean Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and A. G. Kiewasser, senior assistant to the deputy minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

\$3,000,000 Raised For Development

Statistics released by the National Walk Committee of Miles-for-Millions reveal that to date about 300,000 Canadians have walked to raise an estimated \$3 million to support the cause of international development. This is well over last year's total and more returns are expected.

Some interesting facts about the marches this year:

- Toronto's 60,000 walkers included four dogs and a horse
- In Summerside, P.E.I., Allan Knockwood obtained 108 sponsors and walked for \$1,200 per mile.
- In Cornwall, Ontario, 90 per cent of the 3,000 to 4,000 walkers completed the 20-mile course
- In Edmonton, Alberta, an 82 year-old man completed the 25-mile course at \$100 per mile
- Leon Arp, a Toronto enter-

tainor, tap-danced part of the 32.2 mile course

—Ottawa boasted the longest route—about 20 per cent of the walkers completed the 40 miles

Canadian Funds Build Centre

As a result of contributions received through Miles for Millions marches the World Literacy of Canada Inc., Toronto, has built an Adult Education Center in Eastern Uttar Pradesh State. The center will involve local leadership institutions to promote family planning and food production.

Literacy House also sends books to eight deposit centers in the Lucknow area. Last year 92,000 books were circulated to nearby villages by jeep and bicycles.

Income Rises Slowly

Between 1960 and 1966, the gross domestic product of developing African countries increased by 3.4% per annum, while per capita income increased by only 1%, according to a recent report by the U.N.'s Economic Commission for Africa. Estimated

average annual incomes at \$100 per head, the report said that, at the same rate of growth, it would take 273 years for African incomes to reach present levels in the United Kingdom, and 343 years to reach North American levels.



Dr. Gustave Gingras, Executive Director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal and project director for the Canadian participation in the Qui Nhon Rehabilitation Center in South Vietnam visited various rehabilitation centers around the southeast Asian country in late April and early May. Canada is establishing and developing rehabilitation services in Vietnam in cooperation with the Montreal Institute.

Another Canadian project in Vietnam is the TB clinic at Quang Ngai. One in seven people suffers from this disease in South Vietnam. Arthur Ludwick is an X-ray technician at the clinic which is located some 250 miles north of Saigon. In an interview while on home leave recently, the CIDA adviser described his work: "The type of patient who comes into our TB clinic has changed considerably since we opened shop in 1967. When we started, most patients came only when they were gravely ill...when you could see at a glance that they were in need of treatment. Now it is different. People are ordered to come in for a check-up so the general level of health of most patients is much higher."

Dr. Michael Juras, the courageous head of the Quang Ngai operation who refused to leave his clinic after evacuating the rest of his medical team during the Tet offensive last year, has had his contract with CIDA extended for another 12 months so that he can continue his work.

Training Division Director W. A. Monaghan visited South East Asia early in May to attend the Third Colloquium on Intra-Regional Technician Training in Singapore. He also made use of the opportunity to review CIDA's training program with officials in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Saigon, Vietnam.



J. A. (Fred) McDonald, 29, of Capital Assistance Division, has been elected to the RA board of directors for a four-year term. Employed with CIDA for the past 10 years he assisted in the preparation of the constitution and bylaws of CIDA's recreational association and was elected first president two years ago. As an RA director, Mr. McDonald hopes to promote membership and publicity for the association and to take part in organizing excursions and sports activities. Born in Carleton Place, Mr. Mc-

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN AID

by Raymond Piché

PART THREE Administration of international cooperation programs from 1966 to present

The administrative policies and techniques of Canada's External Aid Office irrefutably made a giant step forward in the year 1966.

With the appointment of 37-year-old Maurice Strong as Director-General, in October of that year, EAO's previous "rule of thumb" era came to an abrupt end.

EAO, now known as the Canadian International Development Agency, had begun to appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars for assistance to underdeveloped countries around the world.

As a former president of the Power Corporation of Toronto, Mr. Strong realized this kind of operation called for scientific or "technocratic" management methods, rather than old fashioned methods relying mostly on "good will."

With the assistance of organization and management experts new management techniques, suited to the electronic age of computers and automatic data processing, were soon introduced. New administrative structures were formed capable of ensuring the proper implementation of future, as well as current, programs.

CIDA's reorganization is still not complete and 1969 is too early to make an overall assessment. Nevertheless, it has already proved its worth in a number of fields. For example, the sending of missions overseas to study different projects on the spot and to sign agreements immediately with the governments concerned, has brought about a more rapid implementation of programs.

The Chevrier Mission to French-speaking Africa last year, which helped conclude co-operation agreements in a few months, is another example of how effective the new methods are.

The new administrative structure, compared with the old

shows that channels of authority and fields of jurisdiction have been greatly modified and the tasks of planning, policy formation and co-ordination of programs have now been separated.

The new CIDA organization may be described briefly as follows: The President's role is now essentially one of conception and co-ordination. He no longer has to be directly involved in the administration of programs, and is thus able to concentrate more extensively on drawing up the broad policy outlines of his new organization, which has even been given a new name in order to stress and symbolize the new objectives of Canadian policy, as set out by the Prime Minister of Canada last spring.

The "Canadian International Development Agency" has replaced the External Aid Office, and is headed by the President, assisted by three vice-presidents. The old titles of director-general and deputy director-general have been changed in order to illustrate the more important role that the Agency will assume within the federal administration.

CIDA now has three broad administrative divisions, which are responsible in their respective fields for the immediate and, above all, the long-term execution of the new Canadian policy. The first is the Planning and Economics Branch which, under the direction of a vice-president, draws up programs, carries out long-term planning of aid expansion and establishes priorities. The second division, under the other vice-president, is known as the Operations Branch, and is responsible for program co-ordination and implementation. The third, which will be created at a future date, will embrace all the supporting services necessary to the smooth running of the other two divisions.

This brief description of the structure of the new Canadian International Development Agency

shows that the Canadian Government now has at its disposal a potentially effective instrument, administratively speaking, provided that the government knows how to make informed use of it.

Here, in all modesty, I will take the liberty of delivering a warning: the agency should not be used to influence the course of international politics in one direction or another. The condition of the peoples of the developing countries is so precarious that they could not fail to suffer from underhand dealings for narrow profit or the play of unilateral interests, either economic or political.

It does not seem, however, that Canada is going to adopt this course. On the contrary, the Canadian Government's desire to establish an "International Development Centre", to study the problems of under-development and their solutions, in an atmosphere completely devoid of political implications and characterized by frank and friendly co-operation, seems to be the most useful, the most progressive, I would even say the most humane way to avoid "playing politics" with the poorer nations. Similarly, the contributions of former Prime Minister L. B. Pearson to the World Bank's program of research, into ways of solving the problems of under-development, is another step taken by Canada in order to show other nations that the problems of the world are not insoluble.

In conclusion, I should like to add that, as this brief examination has shown, it was the work done between 1945 and 1966 by a small team of people that has made possible the creation of CIDA. Without them, without their work and even some of their failures, it would not have been possible to establish an organization which now has a great task to accomplish and which, we may hope, will be able to pick up the world-wide challenge of the age we live in.

Newsprint Provided To Congo

Canada is providing 2,100 tons of printing paper as part of the Canadian International Development Agency's participation in a program of school textbook production in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa).

The paper, valued at approximately \$810,000, will be provided over the next three years to produce an estimated 12 million textbooks for the country's primary and secondary schools. This is part of a project which began in 1966, when Canada agreed to provide 900 tons of paper to the Congo. The last shipment of that commitment was made in December of 1968 and will complete the production of approximately 5,200,000 textbooks, a substantial part of the Education Ministry's needs. The extension of this program will ensure continued support to a vital sector of the Congo's economy.

Donald is a keen sportsman and an administrator of Ottawa's new sports club, the Centennial Hunt Club.

A major problem in many developing countries is the rapid expansion of urban populations. Provisions have to be made for these increases through long-range planning. Plans must be drawn up for large towns whose population is expected to double in the next five years, smaller towns suffering from growing pains and new rural communities to be established under various land resettlement schemes. J. A. Eastwell and R. F. Catchpole, two CIDA advisers, have been working on just these problems with the Town Planning Department of the Kenyan Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

Their contracts were recently extended for an extra year to enable them to continue the work which is playing a key role in Kenya's development.

Henry Migallo the first town planner assigned by CIDA to work in Kenya, was reassigned in March of last year to place his skills as an architect at the disposal of the Ministry of Works and later, the National Housing Corporation. Here he is providing designs for urban and rural housing of all grades, with

special emphasis on prefabricated dwellings. Mr. Migallo is playing a key role in introducing the increased use of timber for building. Hitherto, all houses were constructed in concrete. The architect will shortly be returning to Canada for a tour to acquaint himself with latest developments in the area of wooden prefabricated housing in this country and in the United States.

Dr. Leopold Bourque, of the Faculty of Agriculture at Laval University in Quebec City, became the head of a new Canadian mission of technical assistance in Tunisia in May. The two-year mission will assist local authorities in promoting the use of fertilizers by Tunisian farmers and cooperatives. (Canada is providing 20,000 tons of nitrate fertilizers through a development loan which was signed last fall.)

In March of 1968, the Chevrier mission promised the Tunisian government a 50-year interest-free development loan for the purchase of \$2 million worth of nitrate fertilizers. At the same time Canada offered the services of a two-man technical team to help implement the use of these fertilizers. Accompanying Dr. Bourque will be a soils specialist who has not yet been chosen by CIDA.



Many of South Vietnam's war victims will benefit from the Canadian-equipped physiotherapy department at Qui Nhon. Here patients are receiving exercises conducted by Vietnamese physiotherapists.

Rehabilitation Centre Opened

From Page 1

program co-ordinator in Canada, assisted by Dr. Michel Dupuis, head of the physical medicine department at Montreal's Notre Dame Hospital.

The two doctors recently received Veterans' Medals from the Saigon government "for their contribution as skillful and devoted physicians."

The Canadian medical team at Qui Nhon is presently made up of three physiotherapists, two nurses, two prosthetists, two occupational therapists and a secretary. Thirty-five Vietnamese are on the supporting staff.

Under a CIDA-sponsored training program 20 young Vietnamese men and women are in Canada taking a two-year course in physiotherapy at the Montreal Institute. The course was specially designed by Jean A. Gordon, director of physiotherapy at the University of Montreal, following her assigned visit to South Vietnam.

The course, shorter than the accredited physiotherapy course, is a means of providing trained personnel for South Vietnam's immediate needs.

A fully qualified Vietnamese therapist, Miss Le Hoa, trained at the University of Montreal, is also in Canada taking a special teacher-training course in physiotherapy. On graduation she will return to Saigon to develop a school and to give the CIDA-sponsored trainees further tuition so they may eventually obtain recognition by the World Confederation of Physical Therapy.

Skilled physical and occupational therapists can do much to alleviate the attitude of the many crippled and sick Vietnamese who, according to a fact-finding report, "lie motionless and apathetic... few read and there is little conversation... the patients do not respond to smiles and touching... a striking contrast to the people in the street who are friendly, cheerful and responsive."

Patients at Qui Hoa leper colony will benefit too from Qui



Artificial limbs, made in Germany and shaped and fitted in the prosthetic workshop at Qui Nhon, are examined by members of the official party, Dr. Nguyen Huu Vi, director of South Vietnam's Rehabilitation Institute and Professor Vu Quoc Thuc, minister of state.



Among Canadian officials attending the opening of the Qui Nhon rehabilitation center was Dr. Gustave Gingros (seated far left), director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal, who recommended the Canadian undertaking in South Vietnam. Seated beside him are Mrs. R. M. Tait and Mr. Tait, Canadian Commissioner, while South Vietnam's minister of state, Professor Vu Quoc Thuc, makes the opening speech.

Nhon by obtaining artificial limbs from the centre's prosthetic workshops. Most of the basic limbs come from Germany as wood is scarce and expensive in Vietnam, but they are shaped and finished in the local work-

shops. Boots and shoes are made by nuns in a nearby convent.

The South Vietnamese government hopes Qui Nhon's rehabilitation facilities will eventually extend to the more remote areas of Kontum and Banmethuot.

shop and an electrical classroom at a special vocational school in Kingston.

The fourth aircraft carried hospital beds and medicine for an inter-denominational community center in Kingston.

In single flights earlier in March Canadian Forces Hercules airlifted books and desks to Antigua, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Since 1966, the Canadian Forces Flying Operation School supply missions have carried more than 25,000 units of classroom furniture and 200 tons of books to the Caribbean.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF

The International Finance Corporation will provide nearly \$6 million to complete the financing of a \$33 million kraft pulp and paper industry in the State of Santa Catarina, Southern Brazil.

The new mill, Papel e Celulose Catarinense, will provide jobs for 1,600 workers in Santa Catarina, where economic progress has lagged in comparison with other Brazilian states. Production at the 57,000-metric-ton-a-year mill, to be located at Lajes, is expected to start this year.

Half of the new funds will be raised by the issue of convertible debentures and the balance will be supplied in the form of a loan by Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico (BNDE), the national development bank of Brazil.

Felipe Herrera, President of the Inter-American Development Bank, has forecast a 40 to 50 per cent increase in development loans for Latin America over the next three years.

The bank intends to intensify its activity in all sectors of the Latin American economy, such as agriculture, industry, education and technical co-operation. Mr. Herrera told the bank's tenth board of governor's meeting held in Guatemala.

Mr. Herrera also proposed a larger role for the bank in the areas of tourism, the fishing industry and other projects which would bolster Latin American exports.

Loans made by the Inter-American Development Bank in 1968 totalled \$431 million and have reached nearly \$200 million so far this year. This raises the bank's cumulative lending figure to \$3 billion.

A \$17,400,000 million loan announced by the World Bank to expand Zambia's secondary educational system will help overcome the country's crucial shortages of trained manpower in nearly every sector of the economy. As a result, by 1980 Zambia will be able to fill positions in industry, commerce and agriculture with its own secondary school graduates as well as having a qualified secondary school teaching force to replace expatriates who now fill about 90 per cent of these posts.

The project provides for the construction and equipment of nine new secondary schools, and for the improvement and extension of facilities at 56 existing ones. This will contribute to the expansion of secondary school enrollment from the present 39,000 to 80,000 in 1974 in Zambia.

The Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Program has completed its examination of requests for food aid and authorized \$180 million for 17 projects in 14 countries. The aid will last from two to five years.

Foods of various types pledged to the program by members of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization are used mainly as wages or incentives to workers and volunteers engaged in a variety of operations, for mothers, children, students and the sick, and for feeding livestock.

The total of \$180 million includes \$45 million for a land settlement and reclamation project in the United Arab Republic, and \$42,200,000 for Colombia to back up its national nutrition and education campaign.

Other countries for which projects were approved are the Sudan, Turkey, Lesotho, China (Taiwan), Mauritius, Syria, Burundi, Bolivia, Ceylon, India, Afghanistan and Iraq.

A credit of \$4,200,000 to the Central African Republic for a highway project, by the International Development Association (IDA), will be the first operation by the World Bank Group in that large, land-locked and sparsely populated country, more than 375 miles from the west coast of the African continent.

The project involves the reconstruction and maintenance of the 64-mile road linking Bangui, the capital, to the town of M'Baiki in Lobaye Province. With diamonds and uranium ore the only mineral resources of any significance, the Central African Republic must rely for future development largely on agriculture. Lobaye Province, economically the most active in the country, holds the greatest potential for further agricultural development. As the prime coffee producer and, so far, the only producer of rubber and timber, it constitutes about 15 per cent of the country's gross domestic product although only 7 per cent of the population lives there. In the province and areas to the west are vast unexploited stands of timber.

The Bangui-M'Baiki project is scheduled for completion early 1972 at an estimated cost of \$5,600,000. The IDA credit of \$4,200,000 will finance the estimated foreign exchange costs. The remaining costs will be financed by the government of the Central African Republic. The department of public works will be responsible for supervision of construction and maintenance of the road. Construction contracts and procurement of maintenance equipment will be on the basis of international competitive bidding.

How to obtain better aid from rich countries and increased development from poor countries are two basic issues now under consideration by the United Nations.

At a recent conference on the United Nations second development decade, secretary-general U Thant urged UN members to subordinate their ancient quarrels and launch a global partnership.

This, he said would curb the arms race, improve the human environment, defuse the population explosion and supply the required momentum to world development efforts.

Some 80 per cent of the United Nations manpower and budget is devoted to economic work.

Airlift School Supplies

The first airlift of school supplies to Kingston, Jamaica, completed in mid-March, is the largest in the three-year history of Operation School Supplies.

Operation School Supplies is an Ontario Department of Education project which, in cooperation with the Canadian Armed Forces, sends classroom equipment to Commonwealth Countries in the Caribbean.

Four Canadian Forces Hercules aircraft carried out the March 19 airlift. Two of them carried 20 tons of books each for use in West Indian classrooms while a third carried a load of machinery collected as a special project of the Eglinton Rotary Club of Toronto. Valued at \$7,000, it includes enough small tools and machinery to completely equip a motor vehicle repair school



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Present construction at the University of the West Indies is part of a long-term assistance program Canada has undertaken. Shown above is a residence completed earlier at the Campus in Trinidad which helps make it possible for students from other islands to come and study at the institution.

India Has "Turned Corner" In Economic Development

Financial aid given by an international consortium of world governments has at last helped India's economy "turn the corner".

India's improved economic situation in 1968-69, was assessed at a recent Paris meeting of consortium members held under the chairmanship of the World Bank. Canada is one of the 12 countries belonging to the consortium.

Dr. I. G. Patel, special secretary for India's ministry of finance, told the government representatives that India not only restored a stable price level for her goods, during 1968-69, but had increased her industrial production and export trade as well.

Engineering goods were high on the list of exports, which as a whole were 12.4 per cent above those of 1967-68.

This export increase, combined with a decline in imports, had boosted India's foreign exchange reserves to \$769 million, a rise of \$51 million over the previous year and the highest in a decade.

According to India's reserve bank this increase of foreign exchange reserves had taken place despite a repayment of \$78 million to the International Monetary Fund and a refund of \$15 million paid under a debt relief arrangement.

Reacting favourably to India's fourth Five Year Plan, soon to get underway, consortium members agreed India would require \$700 million in non-project aid during the next fiscal year. This amount would include approximately \$100 million in the form of debt relief.

An increase to \$400 million in project aid was also agreed upon for such commodities as fertilizers, petrochemicals, aircraft, telecommunications, railways and miscellaneous capital goods.

Allocations to India's extensive family planning program during the next Five Year plan, will be 12 times the amount spent during the Third Plan period.

With investments made during the Second and Third Year Plans coming to fruition, Dr. Patel said the developing countries are now recognizing the change in India's industrial structure. Similarly, India's import requirements had changed and the bulk of future aid would have to be essentially in non-project form.



This thermal power plant is helping bring about a major land reclamation project. See page 8.

Population Control:

UN Role Should Grow

A greatly expanded role for the United Nations in helping to meet "the grim and relentless process of population growth" has been urged in a National Policy Panel report released by the United Nations Association of the United States.

The report, nearly a year in preparation, stresses that "high fertility and high rates of population growth impair individual rights, jeopardize national goals and threaten international stability." The Panel points out that the UN system is uniquely qualified to make an important practical contribution toward a solution of one of the world's most serious problems because, among other advantages, "it can act without arousing the fear that family planning is a device of the rich nations to avoid their obligation to the poor." The report

calls for "a radical upgrading in the priority accorded to population activities" by the United Nations system. See page 6.

University Centres Being Constructed In UWI Expansion

Work is beginning on a \$2-131,000 expansion program for the University of the West Indies, through the co-operation of the Canadian International Development Agency.

The program includes construction of six university centres in the Windward and Leeward Islands, a student residence in Barbados and a faculty club in Trinidad. It is part of a five-year \$5 million plan of Canadian assistance to the University begun in 1966 which includes the construction of buildings, the provision of scholarships and fellowships for training in Canada and at UWI, and the provision of Canadian lecturers and professors for the University. In 1968-69, Canada provided scholarships for 93 students at UWI; 21 post-graduate students were brought to Canada for study and 18 Canadian professors served at the University.

In 20 years UWI has expanded from one university centre at Kingston, Jamaica with a total enrolment of 33 students in 1948, to two additional centres in Trin-

Jad and Barbados providing education for 3,614 students in 1968. The six centres now under construction on the islands of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent will make a university education accessible to more West Indians than ever before.

W. A. McDougall Ltd. of London, Ontario, has been awarded the contract to erect the buildings.

**325,000 Persons
Raise \$4,000,000**

A total of 325,000 people have so far participated in 66 walks during this year's Miles for Millions Campaign, raising the sum of \$4,000,000.

Comparative statistics, compiled by the National Walk Committee show in 1968 \$2,974,543 was raised by 218,645 people participating in 53 walks; in 1967 \$1,165,000 was raised by 125,000 taking part in 25 walks.



Canadian adviser T. G. Ross, left, examines the work of a technician at the Canadian-financed hardboard mill at Khulna, in Pakistan. The mill was provided as part of Canada's assistance through the Colombo Plan. For story on the Plan see page 4.

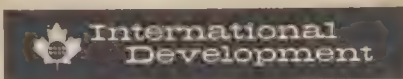
Equipment For India

India is to receive \$100,000 in Canadian grant aid for the purchase of scientific and technical equipment for use in various research programs of the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

The aid will take the form of a \$100,000 line of credit authorization to be established by the Canadian International Development Agency with the National Research Council of Canada which will enable the NRC to procure Canadian scientific equip-

ment for its Indian counterpart organization.

The future growth of India's large industrial sector depends greatly on the research being carried out by the CSIR for the provision of new inventions and technological advances. The Council also undertakes considerable research work on medical, agricultural and other related programs through its many sub-stations. Until now, lack of adequate equipment has been a limiting factor in its work.



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OTTAWA, JULY, 1969



Ceylon's Hardy Senior Technical Institute at Ampara recently received a gift of an overhead film projector from Canada's Association of Agricultural Teachers of Ontario.

Canadian High Commissioner to Ceylon, John Timmerman, made the official presentation on behalf of AATO, to Dr. S. L. de Silva, Ceylon's deputy director-general of technical education.

The new projector will be used as a teaching aid for students attending agricultural lectures at the Hardy Institute. Similar projectors are widely used in Canadian schools and universities.

A co-operative development program between Canada and Ceylon, has existed for some time at the Hardy Institute. The institute was named after Professor Evan Hardy, a Canadian who worked and died in Ceylon. Oliver Mabey, a member of the Agricultural Teachers Association of Ontario, has been on staff there for the past two years, as a Colombo Plan Adviser.

Besides training agricultural technicians Hardy Institute now has expanded facilities for training agricultural teachers. The first of these classes began last January.

The donors of the projector, Ontario's Association of Agricultural Teachers, is an affiliate of the Ontario Education Association. It sponsors the professional development of its members and publishes a quarterly bulletin on up-dated methods.

Alan Connolly Heads Colombo Plan Bureau

A former director of CIDA's Capital Assistance Division, Alan B. Connolly, has been appointed director of the Colombo Plan Bureau in Ceylon.

Mr. Connolly is the first Canadian to take over the Bureau

American representative, D. Alan Strachan, who served as bureau director for three years.

A senior civil servant for a number of years, Mr. Connolly was appointed Chief of Mining and Lands Division, Department of Northern Affairs, in 1958. He joined the Canadian International Development Agency in 1963 as head of the agency's capital assistance program which represents more than 85 per cent of Canada's international development work.

During the Second World War, he was brigadier and chief engineer of the First Canadian Corps in the Italian campaign where he was mentioned in despatches. On his return to Canada he became commander and chief engineer of the Northwest Highway System, responsible for the development of the Canadian north. He was later appointed commander of the Canadian Military Mission in the Far East, representing three Canadian chiefs of staff at the UN headquarters in Tokyo, during the Korean War.



Alan B. Connolly

which operates as an information center on Asian development and keeps records of Colombo Plan Projects.

Mr. Connolly succeeds the

Development Plan A Success Says UN Secretary U Thant

The "fashionable tendency" to call the United Nations' current plans for underdeveloped countries a failure is wrong, says UN Secretary U Thant.

In a message to the 1969 Asian conference of World Teachers Organizations held in Djakarta, Indonesia, Mr. Thant said that the goal of a five per cent increase in the national income of developing countries will be reached in 1970.

This was one of the goals set down by the late President John F. Kennedy in a proposal that the 1960's be designated as the United Nations Decade of Development.

Now on the threshold of the second development decade U Thant stressed the importance of education in the development process.

During the 1960's, he said there has been increased recognition that education is an essential investment in development.

"Nevertheless," said U. Thant, it is a shocking fact that millions and millions of youngsters in the developing world will remain, in the 1970's, illiterate or at best semi-educated, unable to have adequate employment.

This, he claimed, was a massive wastage of human resources that is morally untenable and politically explosive.

The United Nations, UNESCO and related agencies are particularly interested in new projects and techniques in education cited as an example was the recent request received by the UN development program to finance a preparatory assistance mission for audio-visual education by satellite in India. Techniques such as this could bring literacy to millions, said the message.

The secretary-general concluded

by saying "H. G. Wells once wrote human history was a race between education and catastrophe. Today, economic and social development can be described in equally stark terms—not just that the rich must give to the poor, or the north must give to the south, but mankind as a whole must march forward with an understanding, a skill and a dignity which will make the level of our lives more equal."

Need Scientific Training

There must be a quick acceleration of scientific training in the developing countries if these countries are going to use the advanced technology now available to them.

Speaking at a press conference held at UN headquarters, Philippe de Seynes, under secretary-general for economic and social affairs, stressed the need for more scientific education.

Otherwise, the speaker indicated, people of the developing countries, unable to put technol-

ogy to work properly, will have to let outside firms come in.

At present the UN is concerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear technology, exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes, the resources of the sea and the seabed, the use of computers as a development tool and problems of pollution.

Mr. de Seynes said the lack of production and consumption of protein in the developing countries was "a crisis situation", and stressed the need for international efforts to find solutions.



CCIC Gets New Chief

Angus Archer, 27, has been appointed executive director of the Canadian Council of International Co-operation, a liaison agency for the private sector of Canada's overseas aid program.

As a special programs officer for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FAO) since 1966, Mr. Archer has been responsible for

Hunger in the developing countries is no longer the greatest danger resulting from the population explosion, according to a senior economist of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In an article in the United Nations monthly bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, economist Keith Abercrombie says that employment problems in poor countries threaten to be more difficult to overcome than the lag in food production.

The massive population growth beginning in the 1950's, has swollen the labour forces of the poor countries and many young people are moving to the urban areas to find work, only to join the ranks of the unemployed or semi-employed.

Since it is impossible to create urban opportunities quickly enough it is desirable that as many people as possible should be induced to stay on the land, where they at least have a relatively assured food supply and some employment, the article states.



Angus Archer

the United Nations' Young World Development Program. Travelling extensively he has helped youth organizations take part in world development in many countries. During his term of office the youth program expanded from 15 to 50 national committees.

Mr. Archer was a former program officer and director of the Overseas Institute of Canada, now the Canadian Council of International Co-operation. He also acted as executive secretary for Canada's participation in International Co-operation Year. A graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Mr. Archer was born in Ayr, Scotland. Now in Rome, he will take up his new position September 15, in Ottawa.

In a relatively short time a favourable social climate for family planning has been created in Pakistan, a team of experts from the United Nations and the World Health Organization reports.

This has been accomplished by the use of information media ranging from folk singers, puppet shows and exhibition weeks, to billboards, bus panels, press, radio and films.

For example, a group of seven musicians composed, in local style, songs emphasizing the "health, welfare, economic and educational advantages of family planning", and attracted some 2,000 listeners at a time to their shows.

At the request of the government of Pakistan a seven-member team of experts visited that country under the United Nations program of technical co-operation.

Funds for the Pakistan family planning program come mostly from local sources. The total amount budgeted for the program in Pakistan's Third Five Year Plan is approximately \$60,000,000. External aid, spent mostly on supplies and equipment, amounts to about one quarter of the total expenditure.

The World Bank's affiliate, the International Development Association, has announced a \$5,000,000 credit toward a \$7,200,000 expansion of Tanzania's secondary school system.

A 600-student secondary school with boarding accommodations will be built, and extensions made to 24 existing secondary schools to provide another 3,500 places. Specialized facilities which will permit the introduction of agricultural, commercial and technical courses for 10,800 students will also be introduced. One secondary and two primary teacher training colleges will be expanded as well. Provisions are being made for new or remodelled staff housing at several of these institutions.

The credit will be extended to the United Republic of Tanzania for a period of 50 years, including a 10 year period of grace.



Born with congenital cataracts these blind children wait outside the operating room of the Sompet Hospital in East India where some 35,000 ophthalmic operations have been performed.



Here one of the thousands of cataract operations is being performed at Sompet Hospital. The operations are financed by the voluntary organization Operation Eyesight Universal.

Calgarians Give Eyesight To India's Cureably Blind

A small voluntary organization, which has its roots in Canada's western city of Calgary, Alberta, is giving the priceless gift of sight to some of India's half million cureably blind people.

Operation Eyesight Universal has financed more than 2,500 cataract operations in India in the past six years and with a recent \$2,000 grant from the Canadian International Development Agency, plans to build an eyeglass laboratory at the hospital in the city of Sompet.

The laboratory project will ultimately cost \$5,000, plus an additional \$1,000 for training an Indian technician, and is expected to be completed by March 31, 1970.

The idea of helping thousands of blind and penniless men, women and children throughout the world regain their sight really began at a church business meeting held in Calgary.

The meeting was attended by a handful of prominent businessmen who had heard a Dr. Ben Gullison speak about India's blind population the previous week.

IDEA SPREADS

The Calgarians were greatly impressed by Dr. Gullison's urgent appeal for more funds and agreed among themselves to pay for one cataract operation a year at the Argoyavaran Eye Hospital in Sompet, east India.

And that's how it all began — Operation Eyesight Universal gradually increased its funds from \$1,400 in 1963 to \$12,000 in 1968 as the idea snowballed across Canada and the United States into England, Scotland, Switzerland, Jamaica and Australia.

Donations have been received from service clubs, church groups of every denomination, nurses, school children, businessmen, private individuals and most recently from CIDA. One of the

most ardent supporters is a retired assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railways who solicits \$1,000 a year from business associates for the cause.

20,000 FRAMES

The Calgary Lions Club and local Boy Scout groups have already collected 20,000 second-hand eyeglass frames for the new laboratory at Sompet.

The 110-bed mission hospital at Sompet is modern and fully equipped.

Founded by Dr. Gullison and his wife, both Canadians who have spent the past 35 years in India, the hospital treats patients from as far away as Madras, a big coastal metropolis 600 miles away. Eight Indian nurses are on staff.

An Indian husband and wife team, Dr. John Cospillai and Dr. Anu Cospillai have now taken over from the Gullisons and between them have performed 35,000 ophthalmic operations. Dr. John Cospillai is a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons.

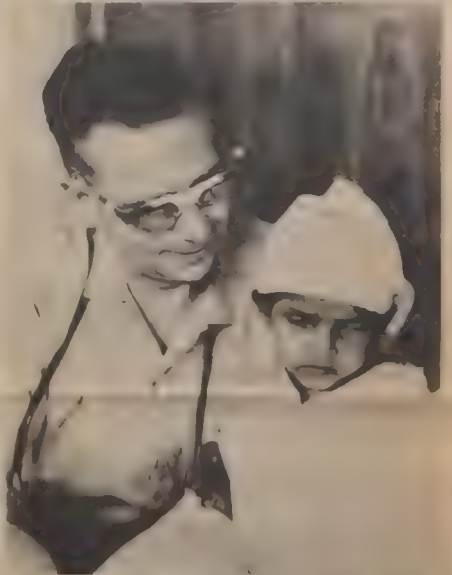
Calgary eye surgeon, Dr. E. A. Johnson and his wife, a nurse, spent a month at Sompet in 1968 at their own expense and became part of the operating team there. Now an honorary member of Operation Eyesight Universal, Dr. Johnson, and his wife, plan working in another developing country soon.

EARN LIVING

With its work extending to countries other than India Operation Eyesight Universal has shipped glasses to the Congo and next year hopes to establish a mobile eye clinic in Kenya.

A humanitarian project it has already helped many Indians become capable of earning a living and to find a useful place in society.

"But," says chairman, A. T. Jenkyns, "we are all volunteers in this organization and progress is slow. Last year, unfortunately, we had to turn down requests from Africa, Pakistan, Thailand and other parts of India... it's good to realize though that Canada is active in making the world a little better place to live in."



A sightless Indian boy sits on the knee of A. T. Jenkyns, chairman of Operation Eyesight Universal, as he waits outside the operating room of the Sompet Hospital. With the removal of congenital cataracts the little boy will be able to see for the first time in his life.

Agencies Get Grants

Thirteen different Voluntary Agencies were given grants totaling \$562,055.33 by the Canadian International Development Agency recently.

Three agencies receiving the largest grants of \$100,000 each were the Oblate Fathers of Canada for a co-operative housing project in Chica, Baja, Peru; Missionaries Oblats de Marie-Immaculee for a basic education program by radio and other mass media in Bolivia. Canadian Jesuit Foreign Mission for the Saint Alphonsus School project in Kurseong Darjeeling, India.

The Canadian Teachers Federation was given the fourth largest grant of \$73,925 for its international assistance program.

Other voluntary agencies receiving grants from CIDA were: Oblate Fathers of St. Peter's Province \$59,500, for a technical education program in Comas, Peru; Canadian Council, \$37,500, for operational assistance in Canada and an additional \$10,000 for youth and international development survey; World Vision of Canada, \$27,131 for refugee and settlement programs in India, Vietnam, Taiwan and Laos; Canadian Service for Over-

seas Students and Trainees, \$27,000 for a special 1969-70 operating grant in Canada; The White Fathers, \$10,000 for rural medical aid in Navrongo, Ghana; World Literacy of Canada, \$8,333.33 for the Bikaner Adult Education Association in India and \$6,666 for the Eastern Uttar Pradesh Adult Education program in India; Operation Eyesight Universal, \$2,000 for an eyeglass grinding laboratory in Sompet, India.

Hospital Given Equipment Loan

A \$700,000 loan agreement between Canada and Jamaica was recently concluded in Kingston. The money will be used to purchase equipment for the Montego Bay Regional Hospital.

The hospital now under construction will have a capacity of 400 beds and will provide modern equipment and facilities for the treatment of a wide range of illnesses. The building is due to be completed before the middle of 1971.



With happy smiles these post-operative patients are on their way home with new glasses and drugs to put in their eyes. They were given the priceless gift of sight at the Sompet Hospital.



the colombo plan

planning prosperity together

Canada's program of economic assistance to the underdeveloped countries of the world — which totals \$338,100,000 this year — began back in 1950 with the Colombo Plan.

The Plan, described by some political economists as "a stroke of genius and one of the few successful political inventions of the century", was conceived at a meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Colombo, Ceylon, after the Second World War.

Its purpose was to raise the living standards of some 700 million fellowmen, one quarter of the world's population, in the countries of south and southeast Asia.

The newly independent nations of India, Pakistan and Ceylon were among these countries whose pressing economic problems had to be solved quickly before their ancient cultures were destroyed by poverty.

And so out of this urgent need the Colombo Plan was born.

It began with the formation of a Commonwealth Consultative Committee with representative membership from the Commonwealth countries of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the new nations of India, Pakistan and Ceylon and the two big western powers, the United States and Britain.

The Consultative Committee, which meets in a different world capital each year, in turn, produced a document called "the Colombo Plan for economic development in South and Southeast Asia", at a meeting held in London in 1950.

At that time only 15 countries were slated to receive a comparatively small amount of aid from the rich donor countries.

Today 21 countries, forming the very heartland of the Asian continent, receive 2.8 billion dollars worth of economic aid annually, from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Britain and Japan.

This external flow of economic assistance increased each year up until 1965-66. Since then it has remained at an even 2.8 billion dollars, primarily because of a seven per cent decrease in the United States contribution.

Canada, as one of the founding members, has been, and still is, deeply involved in the Colombo Plan.

Beginning with a token contribution of \$400,000 in 1951, her total aid to the Plan over the past

18 years amounts to more than one billion dollars.

Stepping up her aid by 50 per cent to this area in the past few years, Canada now contributes the biggest chunk of her world aid budget to the Colombo Plan countries.

Canada's 1969-70 appropriations announced this month, allocated \$124,800,000 or approximately 37 per cent of her total international development budget, to bilateral assistance in the Colombo Plan area.

Over and above this, these countries will receive a percentage of this year's allocation of \$53,700,000 for multilateral aid.

(Multilateral aid is aid administered through the United Nations agencies, the World Bank Group Regional Development Banks, and other international bodies. Bilateral aid is made by direct agreement with the countries concerned.)

Besides her multi-million dollar commitment, Canada is hosting this year's meeting of the Colombo Plan's Consultative Committee in Victoria, British Columbia. The three-week conference, to be held in the provincial parliament buildings from October 14 to 31, will be attended by cabinet ministers, senior diplomats and planners from 24 countries. The 1954 conference was held in Ottawa.

The Consultative Committee, which is the Colombo Plan's top policy-making body, meets each year to discuss the Plan's economic achievements, as well as acting as a high level editorial body responsible for issuing an annual report.

The Plan also has a council and a bureau as part of its central machinery. The council, whose members are mostly from diplomatic missions in Colombo, Ceylon, meets in that city to promote and co-ordinate the Colombo Plan's technical assistance program.

The bureau, acting under the guidance of the council, keeps records of aid projects and prepares information on Asian development.

The appointment of Canadian senior civil servant, Alan B. Connelly, last month, as director of the Colombo Plan Bureau, gives even more emphasis to Canada's role in this part of the world.

A former Brigadier-General in the Canadian Army, Mr. Connelly was director of the Capital Assistance Division of the Canadian International Development

Agency in Ottawa. He has replaced D. Alan Strachan, the first American director of the Colombo Plan Bureau.

Canadian aid to the Colombo Plan countries is mostly in the form of technical and capital assistance.

Technical "know-how", gained from the building of Canada, has proved invaluable in southern Asia's vast and difficult terrain, stretching from the barren deserts of Pakistan in the west, to the rain-soaked jungles of Indonesia in the south-east and back north to the saw-toothed ridges of Korea.

Here, the fruits of the land are innumerable. Almost all the world's rice, sugar, copra, jute, tea and rubber come from this



Chenck Kner of Malaysia studies in Canada.

area. But the fruits of the land cannot be reaped unless the people themselves are technically equipped to do so.

Realizing this was the key to development in south east Asia, Canada has sponsored extensive training programs, undertaken huge hydro-electric projects and installed a multi-million dollar transmission line.

An \$11 million dollar loan has provided East Pakistan's railway with new track — a two million dollar grant is financing a hard-board mill in the same area.

War-torn South Vietnam now has a modern rehabilitation cen-

ter, built, equipped and staffed by Canada — her biggest undertaking in that country.

The Idikki Dam — considered to be one of the engineering marvels of India — has been under construction for the past five years. Canada so far has allocated more than \$27,000,000 to this project, being built under the supervision of a Montreal engineering firm. The same firm built Canada's famous multi-arched Manic Five Dam in Quebec. Some Canadians who worked on Manicougan are now at Idikki.

A good supply of commodities, foodstuffs and non-project assistance is also important to these Asian countries. Under her commodity assistance program Canada has supplied industrial raw materials — aluminum, zinc, lead, copper, asbestos, wood pulp and tallow — to assist domestic productive capacity there and to offset the severe shortage of foreign exchange.

Canada also provides fertilizers, pesticides and sulphur to improve agricultural production, which is the main source of livelihood in this area.

Although agricultural production in the entire region achieved an average annual increase of about 3 per cent during the past decade this growth was almost completely absorbed by the rising population.

As one Asian leader succinctly put it, "we have to run very fast in order to stay where we are".

Another important aspect of the Colombo Plan is that the Asian countries in their turn, give help to other Asian countries wherever and whenever possible. This mutual help among Asian countries is increasing — India, for example, supplied Burma with two experts in sugar factory construction — Nepalese trainees have been in India studying medicine, navigation, physics and other subjects — Singapore in turn has provided training in customs administration to two Nepalese officials.

In conclusion the Colombo Plan has helped provide the peoples of Asia, not only with the necessary skills to meet the challenge of modern times, but it has also given them a forum by which they may understand their neighbors better.

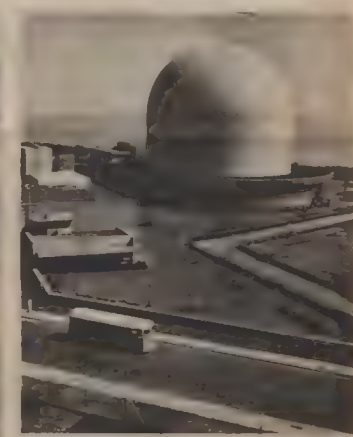
The Colombo Plan could be called a "club", dedicated to changing the face of Asia, to establishing mutual assistance between East and West, and most of all to assure a better future for this part of the world.



The Kundah Dam complex, part of which is shown in the above picture, is located in the Madras state of India. It was one of Canada's earliest large projects.



The Varanasi Locomotive Works in the holy city of Varanasi (once called Benares) utilizes Canadian parts in the construction of locomotives for the Indian railway system.



The Trombay nuclear reactor near Bombay, India, now re-named the Circa reactor, provides electrical power for the Bombay area. The reactor was built with Canadian assistance.



Burmese children play under the approach to the Thaketa bridge in Rangoon. The bridge was built with Canadian development assistance.

CORN, MILK

Food Aid Given To Senegal



Surrounded by sacks of Canadian corn Ambassador Jean Cote, fourth from left, officially hands over the food aid shipment to Senegalese officials. Pictured with the ambassador on the Dakar wharf are, left to right, two local technical advisers, Senegal's minister of rural development Habib Thiam; J. Y. Grenon, Canadian counsellor and P. L. Begin, CIDA representative at Dakar.



Five thousand tons of Canadian corn and 50 tons of skimmed milk powder arrived in the west African state of Senegal recently to alleviate a food shortage caused by severe drought.

(FROM PAGE 1)

Population Growth — Big Problem

The 20-member Panel was headed by John D. Rockefeller 3rd, Chairman of the Board of the Population Council and the Rockefeller Foundation. Commenting on the report, Mr. Rockefeller said: "There is no problem more important facing mankind today than the problem of population growth. In attempting to deal with it, our concern is for the enrichment of life rather than its restriction. The basic issue is nothing less than human dignity and the quality of life on this finite planet."

Vice Chairman of the panel was George D. Woods, former President of the World Bank. The membership included both the past and present directors of the Agency for International Development: David E. Bell, now Vice President of the Ford Foundation, and John A. Hannah, formerly President of Michigan State University. Among the other Panel members were Richard N. Gardner, Professor of Law and International Organization at Columbia University and Dr. Frank Notestein, former President of the Population Council.

Two key action recommenda-

tions of the report deal with questions of leadership within the United Nations and financing of populations programs. Emphasizing the importance of strong central leadership, the report proposes appointment of a Commissioner for Population and a high-calibre staff to be located within the UN Development Program (UNDP). Acting in agreement with the Administrator of the UNDP, the Commissioner would work through all relevant UN Specialized Agencies in developing a wide range of population and family planning programs in such areas as technical assistance, communications, and research.

If this administrative system functions successfully, the report states, the now-existing Population Trust Fund of \$1.5 million, established recently by the Secretary General, should be expanded within three years to an annual level of \$100 million. In the view of the Panel, this would "provide a real incentive to the governments assisted to develop effective and imaginative programs."

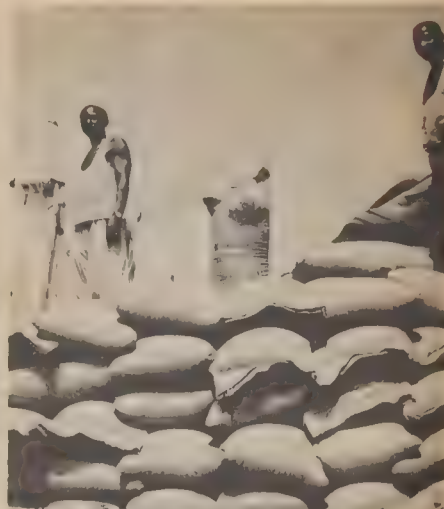
POSES THREAT

The report holds that present population growth rates pose a

threat to the economic development of nations and to the health of individual citizens. The report also discusses the threat to world peace and the ecological and environmental hazards posed by expanding populations.

The Panel believes that the scope and nature of the problem places responsibility on all governments to ensure that their peoples have knowledge of and access to family planning information and services. Further, the report says, the vast majority of governments need policies and programs intended to reduce the rate of population growth. "For the first time, the means exist in the form of modern contraceptive techniques for achieving effective reductions in birth rates on a mass-scale."

The report concludes by stating the Panel's conviction that if the governments of the world are prepared to develop within the UN system the kind of machinery envisaged, if they are prepared to support a full-scale UN system effort in this field, then indeed a "unique contribution would be made to individual happiness, the prosperity of nations and the peace of the world."



Sacks of Canadian corn are piled high on the wharf at Dakar, Senegal.

people
IN THE NEWS

A new Engineering Division under Acting Director P. J. Haines is now responsible for the engineering, architectural and technical functions connected with CIDA's capital projects. This will allow Capital Assistance Division headed by Acting-Director M. C. Sutherland-Brown to concentrate its responsibilities on the management and implementation of all capital projects transferred to Operations Branch.

J. H. Drysdale, Area Administrator for the Colombo Plan, has left CIDA to become President of the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology. Although the main campus is located in Timmins, Ontario, the College also has campuses at Haileybury, Kirkland Lake and South Porcupine. Mr. Drysdale is not severing his ties with CIDA completely, however; he has agreed to participate in our Speakers Bureau. He has already given several talks about this Agency to interested groups in Northern Ontario.

Fisheries Department on behalf of the Canadian Executive Service Overseas.

Dr. Hess, a fish scientist of international repute, was called out of retirement to advise the Ugandans on canning and marketing of the Haplochromis, a small, bony fish available in great quantities in Lake Victoria. Working with a small pilot cannery, he experimented patiently, instructed local helpers in proper handling methods and produced a tinned 64 oz. can containing Haplochromis in tomato sauce—an appetizing product ready for marketing.

The experimental pack has been turned over to the Uganda Development Corporation for use in their marketing survey.

Jacques Lavigne, who joined CIDA shortly after it was formed in 1960, has been appointed Director of the Field Support Services Division, Finance and Administration Branch. Mr. Lavigne was formerly the Chief of Accounts Section.

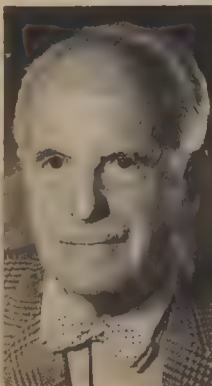
Spring graduation brought academic honors to a number of CIDA trainees:

Dent Ocaya Lakidi of Uganda graduated from the University of Manitoba with First Class honors and won the gold medal in Arts (Honors). He had the highest academic standing, not only in his own faculty of Political Science, but in the whole of the graduating class.

Also at the University of Manitoba, Singarapillai Krishnapillai of Ceylon won the Governor-General's Silver Medal on graduation from the Diploma Course in Agriculture.

Boon Guan Ong of Malaysia who recently completed his studies in Engineering at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, received the departmental medal in mathematics and the Anne Bentley Little Prize in Mathematics.

Victor Gregory and his wife Sadié left their home in Oliver, B.C. earlier this month for Africa. Mr. Gregory has taken up a posting as sawmill adviser in Kenya.



Dr. Ernest Hess

Former CIDA adviser Dr. Ernest Hess of Kingston, Ontario returned to Canada recently after completing an assignment of several months with the Uganda

why do we provide development assistance?

In a recent speech to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp outlined the reasons why Canada provides development assistance. The following texts consists of excerpts from the speech

It is time we asked ourselves some fundamental questions "Why are we giving aid?" "Why should we continue to do so in the future?" The forces that have motivated the Canadian people and the Canadian Government in the past to provide international aid are diverse and difficult to weigh. The philanthropic or humanitarian motive has been one of the most important, to Canadians. The world-wide efforts of private voluntary agencies, including the churches, make this very clear. But it is difficult to gauge the strength of this motive as a factor in public support for governmental aid programs which, inevitably, put a great distance between the donor-taxpayer and the ultimate recipient. The sense of participation cannot be very strong. It depends to a large extent on how acutely Canadians are aware of the conditions of poverty found in many parts of the world. It depends, too, on the kind of satisfaction people get from collective philanthropy. This is most difficult to measure.

Our development assistance program receives some support as a vehicle for the sale of Canadian goods and services to developing countries. This assumes that foreign assistance means higher exports, higher employment in Canada and the strengthening of the Canadian position in world markets. But we cannot justify the provision of aid on these grounds alone. Real aid is, by definition, a gift with no expectation of direct economic return. A loan on easy terms has an aid element in it but it is not aid as such.

Canadian products are better known...

If the Canadian economy is fully employed, aid expenditures will not bring about an increase in employment and output. If there is unemployment, there is nothing to indicate that the provision of funds for external aid is a more effective way of stimulating employment than the expenditure of a like amount on other programs in Canada. But aid expenditures do have an impact on the Canadian economy, in particular industries and particular regions, and Canadian products are better known in the

developing countries as a result of our aid programs.

We are so accustomed to think of the developing countries as hewers of wood and drawers of water that it is difficult for most people to think of them in any other terms. For centuries they have been producers of agricultural raw materials, foodstuffs and a few other primary products. It is very difficult for them to develop a modern economy based on these products. Liberalized trade in basic commodities—even preferential treatment by nations such as Canada—can make only a very limited contribution to the economies of these countries. It does not help much to have preferential tariffs on products such as natural rubber and coffee which are produced only in the developing countries and are already imported into developed countries at low levels of duty.

must accustom ourselves to an increased flow of products into Canada...

There may be a few cases where preferences for natural products produced in the developing countries over substitutes produced in the more advanced countries would be of some help. The developing countries will be helped most effectively by facilitating their exports of manufactured goods. In these countries the prospects for growth are much improved if they are encouraged to produce at home some of the things they now import. The strengthened economic base this will build will help them to diversify their exports and reduce their dependence on traditional basic commodities which are subject to sharp fluctuations in price and demand. If this process is to be effective, the developing countries will have to find markets for new products, partly in the developed world and partly in developing nations. In countries such as Canada, this inflow of manufactured and semi-manufactured products may, in some cases, be promoted by lowering tariffs. A good part, however, should come as a result of the evolution and growth of competitive business in the developing world.

We are going to have to accustom ourselves to an increased flow of products into Canada from the developing world. But we should welcome this. While it means stiffer competition, it

also means reduced aid expenditures. Aid and trade can be viewed as alternatives, but only in a very long perspective, and it is certain that for many years to come Canada will be increasing rather than reducing its allocation of funds to development assistance.

Some authorities advance a political rationale for aid programs. This is that provision of funds and assistance, by reducing hunger and misery, has a stabilizing effect in the poorer countries since the people will have fewer issues to fight about. For my part, I find this hard to accept and repugnant in some of its aspects. First, world history makes it abundantly clear that populations kept at or below the subsistence level lack the physical, mental and spiritual strength to organize and carry through effective action, political or violent. Successful revolt, like successful government, calls for effective infrastructure, the kind of thing aid programs are designed to provide. My second point about this theory raises one of the perennial political problems about development assistance. The assumption that the developed nations' interests are served best by maintaining the status quo through the judicious supply of aid is both arrogant and unfounded. There are countries where one can only hope that in due time the development assistance they receive from us and from others will give to the people the sinews they need to rise and cast aside the cruel weight of unjust and unprincipled government. At the same time, if we have the vision to look ahead in terms of decades rather than years, we

can see the unrest that rising expectations can breed as a transitional period leading eventually to a stabler and more prosperous world.

Another justification for development assistance programs is that they contribute to a sense of national self-esteem and thus to a sense of national unity and identity. Again, this is hard to quantify. I believe it would be difficult to take pride in a country that failed to pull its weight in this field. If we can't take pride in our country then we cannot have the sense of community and common purpose that is the only healthy foundation for nationhood.

My comments so far have been directed to some of the traditional arguments for the provision of aid to developing countries. These continue to be valid. Now I would like you to look at the question of foreign aid in a slightly different perspective...

can be viewed as an investment...

The provision of development assistance can be viewed as an investment in the world of 25 years and more in the future. I don't mean just Canada's investment: I am talking about humanity's investment in the future of life on this planet. It is not a short-term business proposition. Because of the great lapse of time before we may expect significant returns on develop-

.... Sharp tells why



The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

ment expenditures now, people naturally do what the professional investment analyst does and discount back to the present the benefits of the period 25 years hence—and they do so at some substantial rate, so that the importance of that period approaches zero. In other words the world in 25 years time becomes irrelevant to the question of how we should allocate our resources now.

Let us look more closely at this discount thesis. Do we really believe it in our own expenditure pattern? I don't think we do. When a five-year-old child starts to school, the period of investment in his education is likely to be about 20 years. The social and economic benefits of this investment will not show up for 20 years or so. If we were to discount this kind of investment, the education of our children would seem to be unprofitable.

The same applies to investment in our own social problems. We have, and are, investing heavily in programs to benefit the poor people of our own country, particularly by way of education and re-training. None of us, except the most naive, expects immediate results. We are investing in a better Canada years hence.

Similarly, our contributions to programs for pensions and old age security are directed to benefits to be derived in the more or less distant future. People under 40 are directing a substantial part of their resources to providing for their needs in the world 25 years hence.

I think I have said enough to indicate that the state of the world of a quarter century from now is not irrelevant to how we

what kind of world do we want to retire in?

allocate our resources today, and our patterns of expenditure in Canada testify to this. Foreign aid is an allocation of today's resources to affect precisely the same period of our lives that educational expenditures, pension contributions and many other social welfare expenditures are designed to affect. In a real sense, therefore, the world of 25 years hence is the most relevant factor in the calculation of the allocation of our resources. It is the time in which our children and grandchildren will have to go into the world to make their living, and the time when most of us hope to enjoy the fruits of our labour over the preceding years.

We must ask then, "What kind of a world do we want our children and grandchildren to work in? And what kind of a world do we want to retire in?" The answer to that double-barrelled question should be a determinant as we assess our motivations for foreign aid.



Huge bales of straw—a by-product of the rich harvest now being reaped in West Pakistan's Indus valley area—make a shady corner. These children face the prospects of a better life as the result of a Colombo Plan program to reclaim land that has become encrusted with salt and useless for agriculture.

By Martin Adeney

Special Correspondent, The Colombo Plan Bureau

The thousands on the Indian sub-continent who are short of food are always in danger of having the benefits from the noticeable agricultural improvements cancelled out by rising population. But they are slowly gaining more to cheer about as modern technology and methods are applied to agriculture.

Recently another milestone was passed in a markedly successful, if long-drawn out, campaign to reverse declining standards of living in one of the most important regions of the third world; the valley of the River Indus that flows through West Pakistan into the Arabian Sea.

The land, which in winter blows about in clouds of powder dry dust has soil so fertile that it leads geologists and soil scientists to reach for words like 'fantastic' and 'incredible' to describe it. Under British rule at the turn of the century it was the location for the largest irrigation scheme in the world. But as the twentieth century has worn on, more and more farmers have been driven from land that has puckered and become overlaid with a white scurf of salt carried up by underground water which has risen to within a few feet of the surface and waterlogged the ground.

To a passenger in an aeroplane flying north up the valley from Karachi towards Lahore 600 miles or so away, the salination appears as white splashes or dark patches in the centre of fields, as obvious as an unsightly skin disease. At ground level it is more like a thick sprinkling of coarse kitchen salt.

In the 1950s, 100,000 new acres of this rich farmland were being lost every year to waterlogging and salinity, and although production of crops went up slightly, production per head almost certainly fell. Average yields were also depressed by antiquated farming methods and lack of agricultural incentives.

Today under a scheme that has surveyed nearly 40 million acres of the Indus Basin, the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority helped by American, British, Australian and Canadian aid under the Colombo Plan for technical co-operation, has reversed the loss of land. It has used tubewells sunk 100 feet or so into the ground to pump fresh water up from the porous sand below to cleanse the polluted soil and to dispose of saline water. Pure water from the wells have been used as a valuable extra source of irrigation.

The water is being pumped from many of these wells with electric power supplied from the Sukkur Thermal Generating Station, built under Canada's program of international assistance. The station, which was completed early this year, was built with a grant of \$12,840,000. Labour and local materials were provided by Pakistan at a cost of more than \$7,000,000, met from counterpart funds established by previous Canadian gifts of food and industrial commodities.

A Canadian company, Canadian Hoosier Engineering Co. Ltd. of Montreal, is involved in another sector of the reclamation program. It is acting as the consultant for the World Bank financed Khairpur tubewell project.

As significant as the engineering and survey achievements has been the response of the farmers. Agricultural experts working on the scheme say that they have been taken by surprise at the way farmers have worked

to use all the extra water now available and have responded to the new methods suggested for the massive agricultural education program that has accompanied the engineering. And this in spite of a high proportion of the farmers being tenants or share croppers, and therefore, in the view of a good many economists, unlikely to be much affected by incentives.

Says one expert now, "the farmer's response has been remarkable. It has changed our way of thinking quite a bit. Now we know that if you apply the proper economic incentives you can move the farmer in any direction you wish."

So far, according to Mr. M. Badr-ud-Din, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Division of WAPDA, WAPDA has planned eleven Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects (SCARPs) covering 14.8 million acres and representing an outlay of Rs. 2,640 million—over £200 millions. Of this the whole or part of eight projects have been approved. These cover 9 million acres and cost Rs. 1,450 million—over £120 millions. The total scheme would involve the installation of 16,000 tubewells.

SCARP II-A with nearly 900 tubewells serving 737,000 acres was recently completed. Its foreign exchange costs were met by a loan of 10.8 million dollars from U.S. AID.

The most marked result of the scheme can be seen at the first 1.2 million acres: SCARP-I. This involved installation of over 2,000 tubewells, some hundreds provided by Australia under the Colombo Plan, but the majority financed with American help. Along with the reclamation scheme went an integrated programme of agricultural extension involving credit and marketing schemes as well as the promotion of new cropping methods, and seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

As a result, crop yields have increased by between 40 and 140 per cent.



Prestressed concrete poles are being made in casting beds for the Khairpur tubewell drainage project in West Pakistan. The Canadian firm of Hoosier Engineering Co. Ltd., of Montreal is acting as consultant for the project which is designed to cleanse the salt-polluted earth of the Indus Valley.



The camel, a traditional means of transportation in the East, brings a cartload of bricks to the Sukkur Thermal Generating Station in West Pakistan. The station was built with a Canadian grant of \$12,840,000. Labour and local materials were provided by Pakistan at a cost of more than \$7,000,000. It supplies power to run the tubewell pumps.



International Development

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Ghana-Togo-Dahomey

PROJECT HELPS THREE NATIONS

Canada and Ghana have signed agreements covering the second and final phase of the Volta River power project, the largest ever undertaken by Canada under its aid program to Africa and the first to encompass both Commonwealth and Francophone countries.

The latest agreements announced by the Canadian International Development Agency include a \$5,830,000 loan for the provision of electrical generators and ancillary equipment for the Volta River power station at Akosombo and a \$1,750,000 loan for construction of a transmission line from the power station to the neighbouring countries of Togo and Dahomey. Canada will also assist in the design and supervision of construction of the transmission line and will train Ghanaian personnel to operate and maintain the line.

Total Canadian assistance to the project in the three countries is expected to exceed \$13,300,000 in loan funds plus another \$446,000 in grant funds to meet the cost of engineering services. In addition, a further \$2,000,000 in counterpart funds generated by the sale of Canadian wheat flour

will be used to support local costs in Ghana.

Power station equipment installation will help complete the Volta River project, a development showpiece in Africa since it came into operation in 1965. The 440-foot high dam, which stretches 2,200 feet across the Volta River valley in Southeast Ghana, creates the biggest artificial lake in the world. The lake runs 250 miles to the north, covering four per cent of the total surface area of Ghana.

The World Bank, Ghana, the United Kingdom, and the United States spent \$121,800,000 on the first stage, which increased the country's electrical generating capacity by approximately 500 per cent, created a fresh-water fishing industry, irrigated 440,000 acres of the Accra Plains, and resulted in new ports and a transportation system that opens up the interior of Ghana for further development.

The planned transmission line will give Togo and Dahomey access to this source of power, the cheapest in West Africa. It will serve the coastal regions of both countries, where growing commerce and industry have created increasing demands for power.



Canadian High Commissioner D. B. Hicks, second from left, and J. W. K. Hoxley, deputy-chairman of the National Liberation Council and chairman of the Volta River Authority, sign the agreement covering the second and final phase of the Volta River Power project. Shown on the far left is J. A. Malone, second secretary of the Canadian High Commission and E. L. Quartey, chief executive of the Volta River Authority is standing.

Telephone Network For India

Canada has agreed to provide support for a \$600,000,000 telecommunications development program in India over the next four years for the purpose of expanding domestic capacity.

Canadian participation will take the form of a loan for goods and services worth a total of \$40,000,000. The IBRD (World Bank) is providing a loan of US \$55,000,000 and the remainder, mainly rupee costs, is being funded by India.

Under the program, major cities are to be linked by high-capacity coaxial cable and microwave systems, increasing the capacity of existing urban and rural telephone networks and generally improving efficiency and service.

The Canadian funds will be used over a four year period for the purchase in Canada of microwave equipment and telephone cable.

The program is part of the Canadian contribution to India under the Colombo Plan. It is administered by the Canadian International Development Agency. Total assistance, to the end of the fiscal year 1968-69 has been more than \$686,000,000.

Commodity Loans Made To India

Canada and India have signed two loan agreements for commodities worth a total of \$27.5 million.

The first, for \$15,000,000 (RS10.5 Crores) will enable India to obtain commodities such as newsprint, synthetic rubber, wood pulp, ferro-alloys and a wide variety of non-ferrous metals such as asbestos, zinc, lead and nickel for which India has a high import demand.

The second agreement for \$12,000,000 (RS8.4 Crores) will cover the supply from Canada of fertilizers and fertilizer materials.

Both agreements were signed by James George, High Commissioner for Canada in India, and N. R. Reddy, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance of India.

The loans are part of Canada's program of development assistance for India. Terms permit repayment over a period of 50 years with a 10 year grace period and no interest. The agreements cover part of the Canadian pledge of \$97,400,000 of development assistance for India this year which was made at the World Bank Consortium meeting in Paris last May.



The years of study and separation from home and family are forgotten on graduation day at Ottawa's Carleton University. CIDA trainees John Magwenzi (left) of Rhodesia and Emmanuel Salifu of Malawi congratulate each other on their success.

Assistance For INDALUCO

Canada is providing commodities totalling \$275,000 for the "start up" of an aluminum smelter in India.

Aluminum fluoride, calcined anthracite, carbon cathode blocks and tapping mix are being supplied to the INDALUCO smelter, which has been constructed

in part with funds provided by Canada's Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

The loan for commodities, which was made by the Canadian International Development Agency, is part of its continuing support for the aluminum industry in India.



Victims of the civil war in Nigeria receive a shipment of Canadian food at Ibusa on the highway to Benin City. Canada has sent food and medical supplies through the International Committee of the Red Cross for distribution to refugees in Nigeria and Biafra.

International Development

is produced by the International Division of the Canadian International Development Agency, under the authority of the Hon. Mr. Melvin Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, AUGUST, 1969

Business Course Held At Waterloo

Twenty-seven visiting businessmen and economic officials from Africa, the West Indies, Central America, and Asia are in Canada, learning the intricate business of selling their nation's goods abroad.

For 13 weeks until August 22, they will live in residence at Waterloo Lutheran University, studying everything from the theory of international trade to the details of packaging and export financing.

The new export program is an extension of the university's year-long instruction course in business administration, specially designed for business people from the developing countries.

The two courses are the only ones of their kind in Canada and among the few in the world. Both courses are sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency at an annual cost of about \$300,000.

Most of the students have already completed the business

administration course. On completion of the new course successful students will receive a certificate in international trade from the university.

The vital role exports play in a developing nation's economic program was outlined in the course's first lecture, given by Herbert Jacobson, head of the International Trade Center in Geneva. Other lecturers will include Albert Lieblich of the Canadian Celanese Company and one of the world's outstanding experts in trade.

Some 135 business firms in Canada, the United States and Europe are working with the university on this program.

On their return home the students from Africa and Asia will take a roundabout three-week journey visiting factories and international financial institutions in Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, West and East Germany and Italy.

DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL TRADE



Students attend the opening lecture of the International Trade course held at Waterloo Lutheran University, Ontario, under the sponsorship of CIDA. The 27 young business men and women attending the course are from Africa, the West Indies, Central America and Asia. Dr. Brent Banner, director of international business programs at the university, is seated in the third row.



Neville King from the Barbados is congratulated by Chancellor W. Ross Macdonald on receiving his diploma in business administration from the University of Waterloo. The university's courses in business administration and international trade are sponsored by CIDA for students from developing countries and are the only ones of their kind in Canada.



The world economy—rebounding from a 1967 slowdown—registered a gain of nearly 7 per cent in 1968 and "continued to expand vigorously in the early months of 1969", the United Nations reports.

The increase in global output of goods and services exceeded expectations and topped the 1960-1967 annual average in all three country groupings: the developed market economies, the centrally planned economies and the developing countries.

World trade expanded by almost one-eighth reaching "one of the highest rates on record". The trade expansion, combined with gains in agriculture, helped the developing countries make the most notable economic advances, with a 5.5 per cent over-all growth rate.

The developed market economies—many of which continued to be plagued by internal problems of price stability and external imbalances in trade and liquidity—increased in gross domestic product by 5.4 per cent, the report states. It adds that centrally planned economies maintained last year's 7 per cent growth rate although industrial production between 1967 and 1968 was "well below" the high rate recorded between 1966 and 1967, a decline attributed in part to economic reforms and structural changes in these countries.

The only region to record a growth rate "appreciably below the 1960-1967 average was southern Europe, though the increase in the Central American Common Market was somewhat lower and there was a marginal falling off in North America and South Asia", the report states.

Key features of the world economic situation in 1968 were: among developing countries more than half increased their gross domestic product by more than five per cent in 1968. Of the 20 countries with poor 1968 results 17 had also experienced low long-term growth rates. Some of the largest countries lagging behind were Argentina, India, Indonesia and Nigeria, which account for about one half of the population of the developing regions.

International trade was one of the most dynamic aspects of the 1968 economic situation. The developing countries' terms of trade improved slightly as the average price of their exports increased while the average dollar price of exports from the developed market economies declined.

Only localized successes were scored in tackling problems of economic imbalance. Problems of price stability and trade imbalances "with the widest international implications yielded very little to the measures applied" both nationally and internationally.

An \$8 million loan to finance the export sale of rails and tie

plates to Mexico has been announced by Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, His Excellency E. Rafael Urdaneta, Ambassador of Mexico to Canada, and representatives of Sydney Steel Corp. (SYSCO) were present at the signing ceremony in the House of Commons. This loan, which is made by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, brings the total ECIC loans to Mexico since 1960 to approximately \$108 million.

The parties to the commercial Agreement which ECIC is financing are Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico and Ferrocarril del Pacifico, S.A. de C.V., two government-owned railway companies.

The order is part of the continuing rehabilitation of Mexico's railway system in which first Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd. (DOSCO) and now SYSCO have played a significant part.

This latest contract brings the total amount of the contracts signed under ECIC's long term financing program to over \$428 million.

Recommending an "un-traditional approach" to population questions, UN-consultant Richard Symonds of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex in the United Kingdom, urges that UN Secretary-General U Thant ask governments and private sources to give more money to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities so that the fund might reach at least \$20 million a year in 1971.

This money should be used to broaden the scope of activities supported by the fund with "the main but not exclusive emphasis" on family planning Mr. Symonds states. The United Nations system should respond more speedily to requests by governments for assistance with their population policies and family planning programs, he adds, since "these governments see the need for limitation of the rate of population increase as a matter of great urgency".

To give impetus to population activities and to show that the United Nations system "now regards population programs as having no less a priority than those in agriculture, education, health industry, labor" and other major fields, Mr. Symonds suggests the appointment of a Commissioner for Population programs. He also draws attention to proposals for the setting up of a new World Population Agency "to concentrate world attention on the population problem".

Colombia To Receive Loans

The Inter-American Bank has approved two loans totalling \$9 million to help improve and expand the water supply system of Medellin, Colombia, South America.

The loans will finance a four-year project which will boost the drinkable water supply capacity of the city, Colombia's second largest, from 290,000 to 550,000 cubic meters daily, a volume which is expected to meet the city's water needs through approximately 1980. Metropolitan Medellin, which has a population of nearly one million, is Colombia's second most productive industrial center and one of its most rapidly growing urban areas.

The two loans were extended to the Empresas Publicas de Medellin, the city's municipal public utilities company. Total cost of the project will be \$17,500,000, of which the bank's loans will finance 31 per cent and local resources will provide the remaining 49 per cent.



Working on the eastern section of Harbour View sewerage plant two local workers and Canadian engineer Ed Wong discuss some of the details of the Jamaican project. By September of this year the eastern section will service 3,000 people. On completion in March 1970 the entire system will provide facilities for a suburban community of 10,000.



An aerial view of Jamaica's new sewerage plant shows two circular treatment plants and a chlorine contact chamber with sludge drying beds in the foreground. CIDA is contributing \$625,000 to this \$2,700,000 project.



Toronto engineer Ed Wong and workers stand beside the huge circular walls of the treatment basins of the new Harbour View sewerage plant. The firm of Marshall, Macklin, Monaghan Ltd., of Don Mills, Ontario, is responsible for the planning, design and construction of the project.

CANADA ASSISTS JAMAICA

New Disposal Plant For Harbour View



Construction of sewers, pumping stations and treatment works for the Harbour View project is nearing completion. The project includes \$625,000 worth of Canadian equipment and services being financed under a special development loan to the Jamaican Government by CIDA.

Softer Credit Needed Says Bank President

There is a growing economic disparity between the developed and the developing nations, Felipe Herrera, president of the Inter-American Development Bank, told the 98th annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held recently in Toronto.

The world is being divided into an oasis of abundance and a desert of need, a fact which cannot be ignored, he said.

Today the most advanced industrial communities enjoy a per capita income of more than \$3,000, while 50 per cent of the world's inhabitants have an income of less than \$100.

If, the speaker said, conditions which cause the underdevelopment of a great portion of mankind persist, by the end of the year 2000 the gap between the rich and poor will double with greater disparities in tech-

nology, science and trade. For example, Latin American countries will have a per capita income of about \$580 while the United States will have nearly \$12,000.

As a solution to this problem the less developed countries must have help in accelerating their economic growth and to increase spectacularly their standard of living. These countries, said the speaker, need a concerted effort to improve their trade opportunities and a flow of aid from industrial nations.

The insufficient cohesion of our economic policies can be overcome through the creation of a common market of our nations by 1985, the speaker believed. A step towards this goal was taken recently when five South American nations, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and

Peru, joined in a pact to develop an Andean Common Market. Under this pact internal tariffs between these countries will be abolished in 11 years and a common tariff scale for their foreign trade will be adopted. The Andean Market area embraces a population of about 60 million people and as an economic unit is bigger than any single nation in Latin America, with the exception of Brazil.

Referring to the world's overall armament expenditures, amounting to \$140 billion per year, Mr. Herrera said that 10 per cent of this amount would more than duplicate the present financial contribution of the advanced countries to the less developed countries, and would have an extraordinary impact upon their rates of investment and growth.

Citing the hardening of credit terms as a significant barrier to

development, the speaker said he believed the softening of these terms may be necessary if the tempo of economic growth is to be increased. The high rate of interest adopted by world capital markets has been one of the ma-

ior factors in cutting down the aid component. The Inter American Bank has however blended soft with conventional funds, with the result that the average rate of interest has been from 4 to 5 per cent.

Foot-Mouth Disease Threatens Near East

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease is threatening the whole of the Near East, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In a personal report FAO director-general, Addeke H. Boerma of the Netherlands, Dr. Mario Boldrini of Italy, secretary of the

European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease, says the outbreak was first reported in Lebanon in the spring among sheep and goats.

It is now rather widespread both in Lebanon and Syria, especially among small ruminants, Dr. Boldrini says.

Nyerere Explains:

Decisions For Development In Tanzania

What does it feel like to face problems in a developing country, to have to make hard and sometimes unpopular choices? All too often we in the West see these problems and choices through Western eyes. Here, International Development presents the view from the other end of the telescope. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is addressing the Tanganyika African National Union party, which he heads.

In reviewing his country's progress during its Five-Year Plan, he doesn't gloss over the mistakes or failures. He points to the choices to be made for the future end, in laying it right on the line, he tells his countrymen that it is only through **THEIR** hard work that Tanzania will emerge as a self-sufficient country.

President Nyerere outlined the top priorities of Tanzania's second five year plan at the conference.

"These priorities have been decided upon in the light of our objectives, which are: the provision of an adequate and balanced diet for all our people, which means healthy bodies; the provision of sufficient good and if possible attractive clothing for all our people; the provision of decent housing for all our people and educational opportunities for all the people." Relying on the policy of social-

ism and self-reliance, the basic decisions underlying the Five-Year Plan were made with the realization that both the government and the people must work for economic growth and the ultimate benefit of all, he said.

Flexibility is being emphasized in the Second Five-Year Plan. The achievements of the First Plan have not yet been fully assessed but many of the projects which were listed in detail for the whole five-year period had to be **discontinued**.

Commitments for the Second Plan have consequently been

limited to projects which can be carried through within the first two years. These projects are already in an advanced stage of preparation thereby eliminating

A Five Year Plan Does Not Necessarily Create More Resources

the slow start made by the First Plan.

The Second Plan document also differs from the first by the fact that it is more a statement of strategy and its projections into the future are not always precise.

"This", said Nyerere, "does not mean that we have made no forecasts. Planning is impossible without them. But the general targets and forecasts which have been made can be used as a basis for a continual process of progress assessment, enabling necessary adjustments throughout the economy to meet particular changes".

Citing an example he said the estimates of pupils passing through each phase of higher education will indicate future employment needs:

"If less people than anticipated qualify to enter the science faculties of the university then three years later we shall know whether we have to employ more Tanzanians than expected or reduce our demands for people with science degrees".

Careful financial estimates will also ensure a balanced progress in different sectors of the economy.



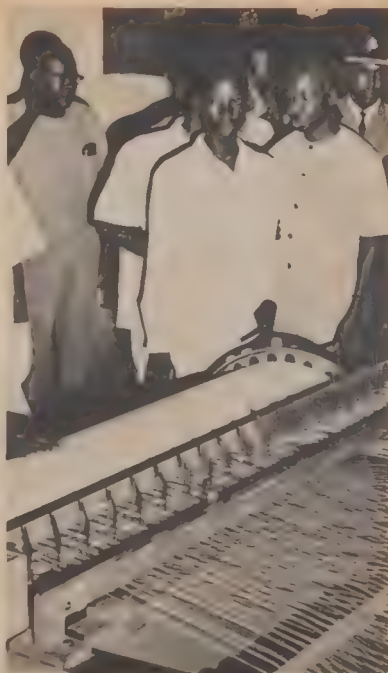
Government team inspects a coconut plantation.

A new step is learned by students.





Crowds gather during national festivities.



President Nyerere tours a new textile mill which produces cotton thread and cloth.

"The allocation of limited resources imposes limitations on planning", said the speaker, "and a choice must be made between many desirable activities because not everything can be done at once. Because of this the Plan does not provide for many things which are urgently needed in Tanzania."

Using the slogan "planning is choosing", Nyerere said that every country in the world is limited by its resources and the more it spends on one thing the less it can spend on another.

"This is true even in a rich country like the United States of America where it is frequently stated that the plans for tackling the internal problem of poverty were destroyed by the costs of the Vietnam war to which it gave priority."

This problem of choice is much greater for Tanzania, he said. The publication of a Five-Year Plan does not necessarily create more resources but it does enable the nation to allocate them for the achievement of certain goals.

Referring to the first Five-Year Plan as a firm foundation for future growth, Nyerere said he believed the progress of the first plan compared favorably with that made by most other developing countries. A large part of the plan's shortfall arose from lack of preparation and a too heavy reliance on external and private investment.

"As time went on", he said, "we realized these faults and took corrective action, which as far as the financing of the plan was concerned, was a great success. We forecast 22 per cent of the central government expenditure and 48 per cent of total investment expenditure would come from local sources. For the rest we were relying on external assistance. However, it turned out that more than 65 per cent of the central government capital was financed from domestic sources and something like 70 per cent of the total investment spending came from within Tanzania."

Educational targets were also realized during the First Five-Year

Plan with priority placed on the expansion of secondary education teacher training and on the university. Consequently there was little money available for primary education. The objective was to have sufficient funds available so students at secondary school and university levels could complete their education and thereby make a greater contribution to their country. The cost of this success had to be met by the younger children and the chances of a 7-year-old Tanzanian going to school are worse now than when the First Plan was drawn up, he explained. "This state of affairs", said the speaker, "must be unacceptable to a country, which claims to be building socialism."

The speaker condoned Tanzania's expected population increase of 350,000 within the next five years. This, he believed, was good because the country is large with plenty of unused land, but, he said, it was important to remember that these yet unborn children must be looked after and cared for properly.

"Giving birth is something in which mankind and animals are equal", he said, "but rearing the young and especially educating them for many years is something which is a unique gift and responsibility of men."

The president showed concern over the large number of science students failing at both the higher

school certificate and university degree level.

"Unless some improvements can be made quickly", he said, "the 1980 target in this important field will be missed by as much as 30 per cent. It is no use lowering our standards—that would be merely hiding the problem under pieces of paper. Building roads, bridges, electric appliances, running factories, doing agricultural research and so on are matters of knowledge, not certificates."

He questioned whether students were failing because of the teaching, of the facilities available, or because of the curriculum at lower levels which leaves pupils

unfamiliar with scientific concepts.

"These things we must know", he said, "for Tanzania is involved in a world based on technology and we shall remain backward and dependent on others until we are able to produce our own people with scientific skills."

The Basis For Development In The Near Future Is Agriculture

Simple manufacturing, the processing of primary commodities and the provision of basic construction materials will continue to expand during the Second Five-Year Plan. The speaker believed Tanzania had now reached the stage where a more difficult phase of industrialization must be considered, such as the production of capital goods which demands a more sophisticated degree of economic planning.

"This is an important task", said the president, "which will be undertaken early in the second plan period during the preparation of long term industrialization program. The program will take into account the possibilities of the East African Common Market and of exports. The aim will be that we should be ready to embark on this kind of work at the very beginning of the third plan."

The importance of cottage industries was stressed as a way of improving the quality and variety of life in the rural areas. Although mass production is the best and cheapest way of meeting the need for a certain type of goods the small scale industries and craft workshops can best produce such things as furniture, ready made clothes and handle local food preservation.

Industrialization, however, said

See page 8

Universal Primary Education In 1989

There is undoubtedly more emphasis on primary education in the Second Plan although the amount of money for education is still limited. By proposing to eliminate Standard IV examinations from the school curriculum there will be a rapid increase in the number of classes at Standards V, VI and VII. This will give the present primary school students a better chance of completing seven years of education although it will also mean fewer Standard I classes.

"The effect of eliminating Standard IV examination", said Nyerere, "is that by the end of the Second Plan we will only have places for about 52 per cent of our eligible children in Standard I. But no child who enters primary school this year—1969—or afterwards will have to take the Standard IV examination, they will go straight through to Standard VII. It will be 1989 before we are able to introduce universal primary education in Tanzania."



PRESIDENT JULIUS NYERERE



Discussing their new careers as Canadian educators abroad these teachers attended the recent CIDA orientation conference held in London, Ont. Shown on the left is L. E. Gee of London, Ont., who is posted to Jamaica; Sister Cecelia Heenan, center of Willowdale, Ont., posted to Nigeria and Miss Gertrude Gerlach of Ottawa, posted to Jamaica.



A group of Canadian teachers assigned to Ghana learn the basics of a new language at the recent orientation conference held in London, Ont.

TEACHERS POSTED OVERSEAS

This year's successful candidates for overseas postings with CIDA's Education Division attended an orientation program, from July 2 to 17, at Althouse College, University of Western Ontario. The names of the 123 English-speaking recruits are listed below. (The orientation program for French-speaking personnel was held in Quebec City August 17 to 23.)

* Teacher Trainer

† Teacher

NIGERIA

Healy, Miss I. J., Toronto, Ontario, TT*, English, Kabba W.T.T.C., Kabba
Heenan, Sister C. M., Willowdale, Ontario, TT, Mathematics, Kabba W.T.T.C., Kabba
Wright, Mr. H. A., Toronto, Ontario, T† Chemistry, Government College, Keffi
Bulliard, Mr. A. A., Montreal, Quebec, T, French, Government College, Zaria
Wagner, Mr. F., Vancouver, B.C., T, Mathematics, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna
Carlyle, Miss B. J., Hamilton, Ontario, TT, Geography, W.T.T.C., Maiduguri
Cej, Mr. B. M., Calgary, Alberta, TT, Mathematics, T.C. Maiduguri
Condon, Mr. R. J., Calvert, Newfoundland, T, French, Government College, Keffi
Fleet, Mr. W. G., Revelstoke, B.C., T, Geography, Zaria Government S.S.S.
Gibson, Mr. D. E., Toronto 7, Ontario, TT, Geography.
Boru T.T.C., Maiduguri
Collins, Dr. C. P., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Prof., Education, Faculty of Education, Ibadan University
Linger, Mr. H. J., Clearbrook, B.C., Prof., Education, Faculty of Education, Ibadan University
Crocker, Dr. C. K., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Prof., Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
Bazolan, Dr. M., Burlington, Ontario, Prof., Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lagos
Godel, Dr. C. J., Vanderhoof, B.C., Prof., Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lagos
Dahl, Mr. K. O., Condr, Alberta
Mandoli, Mr. H. P., Osoyoos, B.C., TT, Mathematics, Bauchi T.C.
Mandoli, Mrs. M. E., Osoyoos, B.C., TT, Education
Eba, Dr. W. B., Elora, Ontario, Prof.

UGANDA

Austerberry, Mr. P. D., Toronto, Ontario, T, Physics, St. Leo's College, Fort Portal
Pendergast, Mr. B.A., Edmonton, Alberta, T, Biology, Physics, Chem., Bishop's S.S., Mukano
McNally, Mrs. B. A., Edmonton, Alberta, T, Shortland, Typing, Office Routine, Uganda College of Commerce, Kampala
Trauchemontagne, Mr. L. F., Cornwall, Ontario, T, Business Practice and Business Eng., Uganda College of Commerce, Kampala
Campbell, Mr. J. O., Mt. Forest, Ontario, TT, Primary Methods and English
Dickson, Miss L. H., Huntsville, Ontario, T, Mathematics, Biology, General Science, Sacred Heart Girls' S.S., Gulu
Taman, Mr. D. A., High River, Alberta, TT, History, Geography, English, Kabwagasi College, Mbale
Leslie, Mr. N. T., Crane Valley, Saskatchewan, TT, Mathematics, Science, Educ. Methods, Busuubi T.T.C., Mitanya
McArthur, Mr. J., Churchill, Manitoba, TT, English, Geography, Bishop Stuart College, Mukono
Gibson, Dr. D., Toronto, Ontario, Prof., Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Makerere College
McKillop, Mr. M., Athabasca, Alberta, T, Physics, Dr. Obote College, Lira

KENYA

Lavia, Mr. D. J., Ottawa, Ontario, TT, TESL, Kagumo T.C., Nyeri
Wood, Mr. J. W., Salmon Arm, B.C., T, Mathematics, Kagumo T.C., Nyeri
Poth, Mr. L. E., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, T, Physics, Mathematics, Shimo-la-Tewa S.S., Mombasa
Gray, Mrs. M. K., Thornbury, Ontario, Adv., Educational Guidance Counselling, Kenya Institute of Education, Nairobi
Johnson, Mr. G. E. O., Rosemere, P.Q., T, English, Kakamega S.S., Kakamega
Smith, Mrs. M. A., Ladysmith, B.C., TT, Commercial, Kenyatta College, Nairobi
Taylor, Mr. S. B., Regina, Saskatchewan, TT, Primary Science, Kenya Institute of Education, Nairobi

TANZANIA

Lapointe, Mr. P., Cornwall, Ontario, T, Mathematics, Dodoma Alliance, Dodoma
Taylor, Mr. W. R., Regina, Saskatchewan, T, Physics, Mathematics, Mkwawa High School, Iringa
Vanstone, Mr. R. D., Burlington, Ontario, T, Mathematics, Physics, Karimjee Soc. School, Tanga
Pollan, Mr. R. E. A., Calgary, Alberta, T, Mathematics, Physics, Kibisi Secondary School
Brown, Mr. A. A., Ft. Churchill, Manitoba, T, Chemistry, Biology
Marx, Mr. E. J., Calgary, Alberta, T, Chemistry, Biology, Tabora Girls School, Tabora
Dagenais, Mr. L. F., Ottawa, Ontario, Instr., Elect. Eng., Technical Teaching Centre, Dar-es-Salaam
Lashibona, Mr. A. W., Port Arthur, Ontario, Instr., Drafting, Dar-es-Salaam Tech. College
Brown, Mr. T. M., Toronto, Ontario, Instr., Electrical, Pilot Training Centre
Hall, Mr. D. C., Scarborough, Ontario Instr. Drafting, Pilot

Training Centre

Harser, Mr. C. J., Ottawa, Ontario, T, English, Mkwawa High School
Blair, Dr. A. C., London, Ontario, Prof., Public Admin., University College, Dar-es-Salaam
Patterson, Mr. E. W. S., Toronto, Ontario, Physics, Chemistry, Bwira Boys' Secondary School, Mwanza
Plant, (Sister) Mary Isobel, Windsor, Ontario, TESL, Bwira Girls' Secondary School, Mwanza
Lewis, R. E., Elliot Lake, Ontario, TESL, Dept. Head T.E.S.L., Galanos Agriculture Secondary School, Tanga

GHANA

Greensides, Mr. W. W., Don Mills, Ontario, Adv., Business Ed., C.D.U. Min. of Educ.
Lawrence, Mr. J. R., Glasgow, Scotland, TT, Mathematics, Presbyterian T.T.C., Akropong
Rubi, Mr. J., Edmonton, Alberta, TT, English, A.T.T.C., Winnipeg
Sheppard, Mr. R. F. C., Calgary, Alberta, Insp. Biology, Min/Ed., Inspectorate Branch, Accra
Silver, Miss L. M., Halifax, N.S., TT, Mathematics, A.T.T.C., Winnipeg
Bridgeman, Mr. G. J., Toronto, Ontario, TT, Commerce and Accounting, T.T.C., Kumasi
Cavanagh, Mr. T. K., Castlegar, B.C., TT, History, A.T.T.C., Winnipeg
Epp, Mr. H. W., Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
Floe, Mr. C., Vancouver, B.C., TT, Science, Presbyterian T.T.C., Akropong
Glenzie, Mr. W. B., Bracebridge, Ontario, TT, Geography, A.T.T.C., Winnipeg
Oliphant, Mr. F. J., Ancaster, Ontario, T, Chemistry, Sciences, Government Secondary School, Tamale
Rantowski, Mr. W. M., Tweed, Ontario, TT, Mathematics, Wesley College, Kumasi
Richmond, Mr. L. R. S., Creighton, Saskatchewan, T, Mathematics, Adisadel Secondary College, Cape Coast, Ghana
Tajonar, Mr. W., Calgary, Alberta, TT, Mathematics, Anglican Training College, Accra
Mustard, Mr. C. A., Nairobi, Kenya, Adv. Co-ordinator and General Research, Min. Ed., Accra, Ghana
Herring, Mr. W. A., Vancouver, B.C., T, French, Mawuli School, Ho, Ghana
Larose, Mr. M., South Mountain, Ontario, T, French, St. Augustine College, Takoradi, Ghana
Luginbuhl, Mr. K., Hamilton, Ontario, T, Mathematics, Government Secondary School, Tamale, Ghana
Mihalik, Mr. M., Rexdale, Ontario, TT, Ed. Psych. and Methods, Wesley College, Kumasi
Naugher, Mr. R. G., Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, T, Physics, Chemistry, Sekondi College, Sekondi
Swain, Mr. R. C., Ottawa, Ontario, Insp., English, Min. Ed., Inspectorate Branch, Accra, Ghana
Wisdom, Mr. D. G., Renforth, N.B., TT, Phys. Ed., S.T.C., Kumasi
Toussaint, Mr. J. B. L., Georgetown, The Gambia, T, French, Adisadel College, Cape Coast, Ghana
Vickery, W. E. (Professor), London, Ontario
Brown, T. M. (Professor), London, Ontario
Leith, J. C. (Professor), London, Ontario
McWilliam, Mr. L. M., Deep River, Ontario, TT, Biology, A.T.T.C., Winnipeg
Bender, Mr. G. R., Willowdale, Ontario, T, Physics, Government Secondary School, Takoradi
Gay, Mr. G. C., Eston, Saskatchewan, TT, Mathematics, Sciences, Accra Training College
Cooke, Dr. W. A., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Prof., Education, University of the Cape Coast
Fargy, Dr. R., Winnipeg 10, Manitoba, Prof., Med., Faculty of Med., University of Ghana (Continued on page 7)



Posted to Ghana as observers with CIDA two Canadian educators talk to their language instructor, Adjei Barwash at the recent orientation conference held in London, Ont. Shown from left to right are: J. Church, Edmonton, Alta.; Mr. Barwash and W. D. Reid from Victoria, B.C.

School Designed For Caribbean Area

An important ingredient in any aid program is ingenuity. The problems which crop up in the planning stages of most projects have to be met with imagination and flexibility.

CIDA's Engineering Division demonstrated its ability to meet a challenge in a school project in the Eastern Caribbean.

A major problem in most developing countries is the difficulty of building schools to meet the rapidly expanding needs of the population. This is particularly the case in the Eastern Caribbean where Canada recently undertook to provide 20 prefabricated elementary schools on the islands of Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Barbados.

Although the buildings were basically required for the activities of an elementary school, it

was recognized that the design should be extended to allow them to be used for social activities of the communities which they are going to serve.

Investigation showed however that none of the existing prefabricated designs on the Canadian market could meet the requirements of the Caribbean schools without major modifications.

CIDA therefore decided to develop its own design which would answer the long-standing need for a standard elementary school building which could be economically manufactured and supplied to the developing countries under programs sponsored by the Agency.

In coming up with a design, many difficulties had to be taken into consideration. Conditions in a tropical climate, difficult transportation, lack of skilled labor for construction or erection as well as maintenance problems imposed strict limitations on the designs of the proposed building.

Also, previous experience in shipping building components has shown that they tend to suffer damage from loading and unloading operations and the corrosive action of salt spray during shipment. Few of the Eastern Caribbean islands involved in this program can provide docking facilities for ocean going vessels, so that all materials have to be transhipped onto lighters for final unloading.

CIDA's Engineering Division finally produced a concept of prefabricated units designed to resist abrasion. Furthermore, the school can be expanded if the need should arise, simply by the addition of new units.

The proposed school consists of ten classrooms, administrative accommodation, and washrooms grouped in four separate units around a central courtyard, itself designed to be a working area and the social centre of the school community. The basic unit, including parking facilities, occu-



Twenty-one CIDA Public Administration trainees from 12 developing countries recently attended a three-day seminar with the Ontario Government in Toronto. Government officials outlined the functions of various departments and gave the Carleton University students some idea of the type of administrative problems they might encounter in departments such as Education, Agriculture and Municipal Affairs.

72 Countries Receive Books

Canada sends over one million books each year to 72 developing countries in east and west Africa, the Middle East, Asia, the Pacific area, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Educational books, pamphlets, magazines and good fiction are collected, sorted, packed and

shipped by the overseas Book Centre which has depots in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

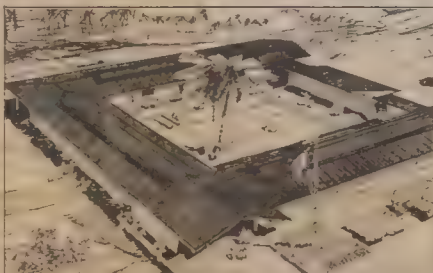
A voluntary organization, the Overseas Book Centre is an autonomous division of the Canadian Council for International Co-op-

eration. The Canadian International Development Agency provides half of the yearly \$70,000 operational budget with a "matching grant". Other funds come from departments of education, teacher federations, corporations, individuals and the Miles for Millions Campaign.

Trained volunteers man the cross-country depots, assisted by community organizations such as the Boy Scouts, service clubs and church groups. Handicapped people and mental patients undergoing rehabilitation are among the volunteers.

National organizations who use the services of the Overseas Book Centre include the World University Service of Canada, Canadian Teachers' Federation, Canadian Nurses Association, the English Speaking Union as well as school boards and departments of education.

All book sending programs of any size in Canada use the advice and services of the Overseas Book Centre, which is guided by a national committee under the chairmanship of A. L. Hepworth, director of education, Canadian Labour Congress.



Canadian Prefabricated Maple Leaf School.

pies an area of approximately one acre, and the site requirements are not stringent, as the proposed construction can be adapted to varying grades.

Although the basic concept will have to be adapted to suit special conditions in some of the islands, it has proved to be a practical solution to a difficult problem.

LESOTHO

Thomson, Mr. W. D., Sydney, N.S., Prof., Extension Department, U.B.L.S., Lesotho

JAMAICA

Gee, Mr. L. E., London, Ontario, TT, Educ. Prim. Methods, Mandeville T.T.C.

Khullar, Mr. J., Morinville, Alberta, TT, Educ. Prim. Methods, Mico T.C.

Lupul, Mr. E. J., Lacombe, Alberta, TT, Educ. Prim. Methods, Moneague T.T.C.

Noel, Mr. D.R.O., Ponoka, Alberta, TT, English, Moneague T.T.C.

Warwick, Mr. E. J., Miami, Manitoba, TT, Mathematics, Shortwood T.T.C.

Doyle, Mr. J. A., Regina, Saskatchewan, Sr. Admin., Tech./Voc. Ed., Ministry of Education, Kingston

O'Neill, Mr. G., Fort Smith, N.W.T., Asst. Adv., Tech./Voc. Ed., Ministry of Education, Kingston

Hunter, Mr. N., Willowdale, Ontario, Asst. Adv., Tech./Voc. Ed., C.A.S.T., Kingston

Brown, Mr. R. B., Richmond, Quebec, Tech. Instr., Building, St. Andrews H.S., Kingston

Thissen, Mr. J. P. H., Trinidad and Tobago, Tech. T., Mechanical Drafting, Kingston Tech. High School

Mmanuel, Dr. F. R., Pt. Credit, Ontario, Prof. Medicine, Dept. of Social and Preventative Med.

Simpson, Mr. R., Thornhill, Ontario, Prof., Education, Institute of Education, U.W.I., Mona, Kingston

Barr, Mr. R. A., North Vancouver, B.C., Prof., Education, Faculty of Education, U.W.I., Mona

MacDonald, Dr. T. H., Colombia, S.C., U.S.A., Prof., Education, Dept. of Educ., U.W.I., Mona, Kingston

BARBADOS

Bratt, Mr. J. A., Toronto, Ontario, Instr., Mechanical Drawing and Machine Shop Practice, Tech. Inst., Richmond

ST. VINCENT

Bawden, Mr. C., Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, Principal, Admin. T.C., St. Vincent T.C. Kingstown

Young, Mr. R. D., Kimberley, B.C., Principal, Admin., Bishop's College, Kingstown

Hougan, Mr. N. J., Edmonton, Alberta, T. (A level) Chemistry, Boys' Grammar School, Kingstown

ST. LUCIA

Swalson, Mr. C., Winnipeg, Manitoba, TT, English, St. Lucia T.T.C., Castries

Brownlee, Mr. W. T., Whitehorse, Yukon, Principal, Admin. S.S., J.S.S., St. Lucia



An informal session in language instruction for Canadian teachers posted to Nigeria is held on the campus of the University of Western Ontario during the recent orientation conference sponsored by CIDA.

Fletcher, Mr. R. N., Esterhazy, Saskatchewan, Ed. Adv., Jr. Sec. Curriculum Development, Ministry of Education

ST. KITTS

Parlee, Mrs. M. L., Basseterre, St. Kitts, TT, Educ. Methods, St. Kitts T.C.

Rempel, Miss E., Roserori, Manitoba, TT, Educ. Methods, St. Kitts T.C.

Klassen, Mr. H., Winnipeg, Manitoba, TT, Mathematics, St. Kitts T.C.

Polman, Frank, Quesnel, B.C., TT, Mathematics, Gov't Training College, Port of Spain

DOMINICA

Rowan, Mr. D. W. C., Toronto 5, Ontario, TT, Primary Methods, T.T. Institute, Dominica

ANTIGUA

Stokowky, Mr. M., Montreal Quebec, Instr., Ind. Arts, Jennings School, Antigua

Lambert, Miss M. H., Ottawa 5, Ontario, TT, Primary Methods, Leeward Islands T.T.C., Antigua

TRINIDAD

Sherbourne, Dr. A. H., Kitchener, Ontario, Prof., Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, U.W.I., Trinidad

GUYANA

MacDonald, Dr. R., Wolfville, N.S., Prof., Education, University of Guyana

Maguire, Mrs. W. M., Willowdale, Ontario, Lib. Instr., Lib. Sc., Sr. Assist. Lib., University of Guyana

THAILAND

Pierog, Miss R., Edmonton, Alberta, Prof., Guidance, Dept. of Education (Thailand Comprehensive School Project)

Sparby, Dr., Edmonton, Alberta, Prof., Dept. of Sec. Education (Thailand Comprehensive School Project)

Cunningham, Mr., Edmonton, Alberta, Prof., Dept. of Sec. Education (Thailand Comprehensive School Project)

MALAYSIA

Jandrey, Mr. C. G. L., Chester Basin, Lunenburg County, N.S., Instr., Electrical Engineering, Kuala Lumpur Tech. College

Adye, Mr. A. O., Comox, B.C., TT, Educ. Theories and Practices, Batu Lintang T.T.C., Kuching, Sarawak

Schellenberg, Miss A., Winkler, Manitoba, TT, TESL, Batu Lintang T.T.C., Kuching, Sarawak

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New Republic Of Maldives Now A Developing Nation

by Martin Adeney

The five hundred miles of coral atolls (islands), and massed palm trees that make up the Maldives Islands are usually known as the site of Gan Island, a British staging post for aircraft flying between Europe and the Far East.

These islands, lying off the south western tip of India are, however, an independent nation, with 110,000 people, a seat at the United Nations, and since last November, one of the world's newest republics. They are also a developing nation, and in the past ten years have taken steps to improve their education and better living conditions on the islands.

Most of the population make their living by fishing from boats whose triangular lateen sails proclaim the influence of Arab missionaries upon the Maldivians, who, four hundred miles from Buddhist Ceylon, and three hundred from Hindu India, are Muslim to a man.

The most striking evidence of modernisation is apparent in the capital of the islands. The half-square mile Island of Male', is divided by a grid of broad white streets fenced in squared-off coral walls, that dazzle in the year-round sunlight.

Male' has modern street-lighting which stays on all night, a radio station with enormous antennae, a couple of cinemas, three large Government schools, and a spanking new 40-bed hospital which was built with British assistance under the Colombo Plan, and is the only one on the islands outside Gan.

Less than a mile off shore is what was once a perfect desert island, the coral rock of Hulule. Today, it is one of the most prized symbols of development as the palms have been torn from its center and a 4,000 foot concrete airstrip laid down on which land the occasional charter flights from Ceylon. Ceylon provided 100,000 rupees worth of Colombo Plan aid for building the airstrip. The inhabitants of a nearby island, who claim to be the original Maldivians, have been settled in new houses on Hulule and are now paid a regular wage to maintain the facilities. The airstrip is still being steadily extended, one day, perhaps to attract tourists or to become a refueling stop.

Outside Male', the island where 12,000 of the 110,000 population live, there is far less development. Palm thatch huts, often roomy, and like the rest of the Maldives, extremely clean, are more common than coral built houses. Three atolls have electricity and one a cinema—the revenues from which go into the local administration's exchequer.

The government regard the main priorities for development as education and health. In the outlying atolls, education is the responsibility of the atoll authorities; there are no free government schools as in Male', and few people can afford to send their children for schooling to the capital.

In health, however, the new hospital, to which people come from as far as two hundred miles away is beginning to make an im-

pact. A World Health Organization team is carrying out a malaria eradication campaign, which has already freed Male' and other islands of the disease, and is training para-medical staff to man health centers on outlying islands. So far four of these have been established, the only medical care available apart from traditional herbal practitioners, on the other islands where 90 per cent of the people live. The centers deal with fairly straightforward cases and refer more complicated or difficult problems to the hospital in Male', which keeps a particular watch on tuberculosis.

The Maldives rely upon scholarships offered by other governments for training anyone from electricians to doctors and nurses. Most of these scholarships have been provided under the Colombo Plan, whereby Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States help



Dr. Abdul of the Maldives is studying obstetrics and gynaecology at Henderson General Hospital in Hamilton, Ontario, under the Colombo Plan.

eighteen Asia countries with aid and training.

Under the Colombo Plan, Maldivian students have travelled to

Australia, Britain, Burma, Canada, India, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand and Pakistan for training.

people IN THE NEWS

Miss Margaret McCready leaves Canada this month to head the Department of Home Science at the University of Ghana. Miss McCready was formerly a professor of home economics at Guelph University.

The chemical division of a diversified Brazilian enterprise is receiving the benefit of the experience of the former chairman of the board, chief executive of-

ficer and president of the Union Carbide Corporation of Toronto. Alison A. Cumming is in Sao Paulo, Brazil to carry out a volunteer consulting assignment on behalf of Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO).

Dr. William B. Ellis of Elora, Ontario flew to Lagos, Nigeria, early this month to teach Operative Dentistry to students in the Department of Dental Surgery at the University of Lagos.

Two Westerners, R. Thompson and G. W. Thorne arrived in India last month to act as advisers at one of three new bakeries built

by the Indian Government with the help of an \$800,000 grant from CIDA for equipment and training of personnel. Mr. Thompson will act as Maintenance Engineer and Mr. Thorne, Production Manager during the first nine months of operation of the plant at Hyderabad.

The staff at the T.B. clinic in Quang Ngai, Vietnam, last month welcomed the arrival of two attractive and capable new additions from Montreal. Claire Martin is the new Director of Nursing at the clinic and Louise Fontaine is the Head Nurse. Both are on one-year assignments for CIDA.

Nyerere Explains Decisions

(Continued from page 5)

the speaker, is not the central element of the second plan any more than it was for the first. The basis for development in Tanzania in the near future is agriculture. Although farmers in Tanzania have expanded the acreage they cultivate and have worked harder, they are still using the hoe, jembe and shoka.

"This situation must be changed," he said. "The second plan includes provision for a big expansion in oxen plough training. The ministry must act rapidly to make improved tools available and the farmers must press forward into using new methods which will often involve working co-operatively and not continuing as individual peasant farmers".

"There is no alternative if we are to improve our standard of living," he said.

Outlining the necessity for better feeding habits on the part of the Tanzanian people, Nyerere said it is essential that government and party officials actively intervene at all levels.

"Our present attitude to food is the result of ignorance, indifference and indolence. Many of our people do not realize what they can do or why it is important that they should".

He pointed out how the Chinese working on the railway survey and the Americans building the road to Zambia lived much less quickly than the local people.

"The reason is not that our people are lazy. It is that they do not eat enough meat, eggs, fish and milk or other protein foods to feed their bodies properly".

With the second plan giving top priority to rural development, all government activities in the rural areas will be directed towards helping the sound economic development of socialist rural production and socialist living.

Where house purchase is involved there will be a new development of "site and service facilities" which will mean that only the very basic work will be done by the National Housing Corporation and the rest will be left for the owner to do as and when he can, adding to his house in accordance with approved plans.

"Up to now", said the speaker, "the patterns of trade have been such that it is often easier to sell Mwanza goods in London than it is to sell them in Mtwara. Some progress has been made in correcting this situation over the past five years but further effort is needed to improve our internal marketing and credit arrangements".

"This does not mean a decrease in our exports—we need the foreign exchange they earn in order to pay for essential development goods. But we cannot continue to rely on imported consumer goods and simple manufactures. We are now producing instant coffee. It would be stupid for us to continue importing other brands of instant coffee just so people can have a choice. Let them buy instant coffee produced in Tanzania or perhaps in East Africa".

"This restriction of choice is necessary and inevitable," said President Nyerere.

In the field of communications the second plan is giving top priority to the bitumenisation of the full length of the Tanzania-Zambia highway with improvements necessary to ensure that this road remains open at all times. Plans to go ahead with the construction of the Kilimanjaro international airport are also underway with the purpose of increasing the tourist potential of Northern Tanzania.

Referring to the new Tanzania-Zambia railway which is now under construction, President Nyerere said that there were many enemies of this project. He claimed the world had never seen such a profusion of railway projects in Southern Africa as those which are now being canvassed, all of them designed to try and stop this railway from being built.

To Plan Is To Choose—Choose To Go Forward

"I do not believe that these efforts at sabotage will have any success at all", he said. "I am confident that the railway connecting the Zambia system with the East African rail system through Dar-es-Salaam will be constructed".

Summarizing the overall targets of the second plan, Nyerere emphasized the difficulties involved in achieving the target of a 6.5 per cent growth rate—in other words, increasing Tanzania's wealth by more than six per cent every year.



Happiness is a graduation diploma, judging by the faces of Verno Landore of Grenada and Michael Lim of Malaysia at the 1969 convocation of Carleton University.

In order to accomplish this objective the proportion of wealth devoted to investment will have to be increased, he said.

"We have already done quite well", he said. "Whereas in 1964 only about 15 per cent of the wealth we produced was put aside for investment work. The comparable figure for 1967 was 22.9 per cent. This is a very big increase. But we must still do better".

"The target set in the Plan, therefore, is that by 1974 we should be devoting to investment 25 per cent of the wealth we produce in any one year".

To talk as though development were simply a matter of investment is a big mistake, said Nyerere.

"After all if that were the case a country which invested all its available resources on building a big palace of gold and marble could claim to be developing. What matters is not just the quantity of investment but also its effectiveness in increasing wealth".

President Nyerere ended his speech with an appeal to the people of Tanzania to go forward with even greater efforts in the future. To plan is to choose, he said—"choose to go forward".



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CAMBODIAN DAM GETS FINANCING

Canada has agreed to assist Cambodia in the construction of a 127,000,000 power and irrigation project on the Prek Thnot River, about 45 miles from Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital. Letters were exchanged in Phnom Penh on September 22nd formalizing the Canadian contribution.

A grant of \$2,160,000 will be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency for the purchase in Canada of certain materials and equipment required in the construction of the project.

The Prek Thnot project is part of the Mekong River Basin program for development, which involves the four countries through which the Mekong and its tributaries flow, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. Construction will include a rock and earth filled dam about 6 miles wide, a smaller diversion dam, a power station with an annual out-

put of up to 50 million kilowatts, a transmission line, and an irrigation system providing water for about 12,500 acres of land. Work is expected to be completed in 3½ years.

Canada is one of 12 countries assisting Cambodia in the Prek Thnot project, and this is Canada's third construction to the Mekong River development program. Canada is contributing to a fund administered by the World Bank to develop a hydro-electric project on the Nam Ngum River in Laos, and an earlier Canadian grant financed a mapping and aerial survey of the Mekong and its tributaries.

Food Given By Canada

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp has announced a special supplementary contribution to the world Food Program of \$10,800,000 in wheat and flour and \$2,700,000 in cash. This brings Canada's contribution to the WFP for the years 1969 and 1970 to \$27,000,000 in food aid and \$8,100,000 in cash.

The World Food Program, established by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, began operation in 1963. Its activities are devoted to the support of the economic and social development of countries in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America. More than 80 countries now belong to the WFP. Canada played a major role in the establishment of the Program and is the second largest donor to it.

Canada's latest contribution will assist the WFP in feeding school children and providing



One of the two-way Canadian radios deep in the forests of Malaysia comes into play as medical assistance is summoned for one of the natives of the area. For story see page 3.

food to workers and their families engaged in developed projects. It will also assist families who are taking part in resettlement programs until they are able to provide for their needs from their own resources. In addition Canadian assistance will bring further resources to the WFP for emergency aid to victims of famine and natural disasters.

Flour For Mid-East Refugees

The Government of Canada today announced a special supplementary contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency of wheat flour—worth \$500,000.

The contribution is being made through the Canadian International Development Agency in response to a special appeal by United Nations Secretary General U Thant.

The Secretary General pointed out in making his appeal that without special contributions it would be necessary for UNRWA to reduce essential services to Palestine refugees in the Middle East. He said the large number of refugees to which the United Nations Relief and Works Agency is extending assistance has placed the Agency in a difficult financial position.

The wheat flour contribution is in addition to Canada's pledge of \$1,200,000 to UNRWA for the current fiscal year.

Fourteen Projects Planned For India

Canada, at the request of the Government of India, has agreed to release \$199,100,000 in counterpart funds for the financing of 14 development projects in India. These funds derive from past gifts of wheat and commodities to India.

The proposed projects tie in with Canada's current contribution to the Indian economy, particularly in the fields of agriculture and transportation and the Canadian-financed multi-million dollar Idikki power project.

The counterpart fund, a long established feature of Canada's international assistance program, is designed to ensure that each aid dollar is put to maximum development use. When food or commodities are supplied on a grant basis, the recipient country sets up an account in its own currency equivalent to the dollar value of the Canadian shipment. These funds are then spent on economic development projects mutually agreed upon. Title to counterpart funds rests with the

recipient, and investment priorities are established basically on its initiative.

Under this system, the recipient country receives urgently needed supplies that it lacks the foreign exchange to purchase. At the same time it is able to underwrite development programs by investing the local-currency funds "generated" by the grant of food or, occasionally, other commodity assistance from a donor.

The counterpart expenditure agreed upon by Canada and India includes minor irrigation projects and other agricultural schemes such as education, research, staff training and improvement of grain storage methods. A soil conservation program involving over 2 million acres is planned and will be supported by counterpart funds.

Other sectors benefitting from the counterpart financing are fisheries, forestry, animal husbandry, dairying and milk supply, railways, and local-cost aspects of the Idikki Power Project.



Mexican wheat and sugar cane now thrive in the once barren plains near the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. The dam at Warsak, built by Canada and Pakistan almost a decade ago, brings life-giving water to 100,000 sandy acres. Pakistani farmers are here pictured threshing grain on newly-reclaimed land. For story, see pages 4 and 5.



**International
Development**

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Secretary of State for External Affairs*

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1969

Voluntary Agencies Get CIDA Grants

Thirteen voluntary agencies received CIDA grants totaling \$371,382 recently.

The Canadian Religious Brothers of the Order of St. Gabriel received the largest amount of \$100,000 for the Boys' Town St. Joseph's Trade School in Singapore. Les Frères du Sacré-Cœur received the second largest grant, \$69,562, for the Institution Canada-Haïtienne, Collège Saint-Jean Port au Prince, Haiti.

Other recipients were: Les Frères de Ste-Croix, \$49,550 for St. Alfred Agricultural Secondary School in Pakistan; Canadian Hunger Foundation, \$36,640, for fishing boat mechanization in Dahomey, Togo, Egypt, Ceylon and Zanzibar; Tibetan Refugee Aid Society, \$32,500 for the provision of godowns and trucks at Mundgod, India; La Société pour

l'instruction et la Protection des Enfants Sourds, Muets et Arriérés, \$32,330 for L'Arche, India; Les Frères de Ste-Croix, \$30,000, Myriam Ashram Institute, Pakistan; Fonds International de Coopération Universitaire, \$10,800, for a crystallography laboratory; Carrefour International d'Étudiants, \$8,000 for a cultural and educational activities program; Frontiers Foundation Inc., Operation Beaver, \$5,500 for Caribbean Works Camps, Operation Beaver in St. Lucia and Trinidad, West Indies; Canadian Red Cross Society, \$5,000 for the Peruvian Junior Red Cross recreation-educational centers in Peru; Canadian Red Cross Society, \$1,200 for Nepal Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service; Brothers of the Christian Schools, \$1,100 for aid to St. Martin's School in St. Vincent, West Indies.



WORLD BANK LOAN FOR PHILIPPINES

The World Bank has announced a loan equivalent to \$34 million to the Philippines for the construction of irrigation facilities to serve about 190,000 acres of fertile land suitable for growing rice. The project will help the country meet its foodgrain requirements.

Agriculture and related activities provide employment to nearly two-thirds of the labour force in the Philippines and account for a third of the net domestic product. In order to feed its increasing population the government of the Philippines has launched a program to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, particularly rice and corn.

The government plans to achieve this goal primarily through increasing the yields by using high-yielding varieties of seeds in conjunction with fertilizer, water and other inputs.

TO IMPROVE MARKET FACILITIES

The Inter-American Bank has announced the approval of a loan equivalent to \$6,300,000 to help build and modernize wholesale and retail market facilities in San Salvador, the capital city of El Salvador.

The loan will be devoted to the construction of the city's first modern, wholesale supply center, four new market facilities, and the expansion of two existing ones. The project will also increase marketing efficiency through the use of modern storage, distribution and sales techniques, especially for farm products.

The borrower is the Municipality of San Salvador (MUNSAL). The loan resources will finance 53 per cent of the estimated \$11,888,000 total cost of the market project, and MUNSAL will contribute the remaining 47 per cent.

San Salvador is the traditional marketing center for most of the consumer goods and agricultural products of this Central American nation, one of the most densely populated countries in Latin America. Due in part to the city's population growth, now expanding at a rate of 4.8 per cent a year, available market facilities have become increasingly inadequate.

CANADIAN FIRM BUILDING FACTORIES

Saleymen Demirel, Prime Minister of Turkey, recently officiated at ground-breaking ceremonies for two multi-million dollar factories being built by Massey-Ferguson near Istanbul.

One of the factories, located at Tuzla, will manufacture three models of MF agricultural tractors. Annual capacity will be 20,000 units. The other plant at Gebze will be able to produce 50,000 Perkins diesel engines a year in four horsepower categories. Perkins, which is a subsidiary of Massey-Ferguson and MF's source of diesel engines for farm and construction machinery, will also produce engines in

UN Development Program Undertakes 52 Projects

United Nations Development Program special fund assistance to developing countries was increased by fifty-two large scale pre-investment projects and supplementary financing for five

existing undertakings at the eighth session of the Governing Council of the UNDP which met in Geneva, Switzerland recently. This brought the total number of special fund pre-investment

projects averaging four and a half years duration approved by the Council since 1959 to 1,075. On completion these projects will have cost \$2,536,000,000, of which the UNDP will have provided \$1,038,000,000 and the recipient governments the equivalent of \$1,498,000,000 in cash and kind. The new program will cost some \$37,000,000 to the UNDP and over \$65,000,000 to the recipient governments.

Seventy-eight individual countries and territories in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Far East, Europe and the Middle East will benefit from the national and regional undertakings.

As in previous years, Africa has the highest allocation with 19 new projects. The five supplementary financings have also been made for the continuance of activities in this region. The Americas are being assisted with 12 projects, Asia and the Far East with ten, and Europe and the Middle East with five and six respectively.

Sixteen of the new projects are devoted to survey and feasibility studies for the development of natural resources, the emphasis being laid on mineral and geological exploration and the improvement of transport and communications; eighteen will establish or strengthen applied research facilities with particular attention to forestry, veterinary and fishery services and manufacturing, mining and power; fifteen will help bring into operation permanent national institutes to improve levels of technical training and advanced education and three will support economic planning institutes.



As part of Canada's five year, five million dollar expansion program for the University of the West Indies student residences are now under construction on the university's Barbados campus. The University of the West Indies also has campuses in Jamaica and Trinidad providing education for more than 3,000 students.



Here construction is underway on the new Hall of Residences for students attending the University of the West Indies in Barbados. Canada is sponsoring a five year expansion program for the university which has campuses in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados.

Hong Kong Joins ADB

Hong Kong has joined the Asian Development Bank. Its entry raises the Bank's regional membership to twenty and the total membership to thirty three.

Hong Kong has subscribed \$8,000,000 to the Bank's capital stock which has consequently moved up to \$978,000,000. Of the subscribed capital one-half represents "paid-in" capital and the other half remains as callable shares. The paid-in portion of Hong Kong's subscription, amounting to the equivalent of \$4 million, is to be paid in four equal annual installments, of which the first has already been paid in Hong Kong dollars. Membership in the Bank is open to members and associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and to regional or non-regional developed countries which are members of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies. Hong Kong is the first associate member of ECAFE to join the Bank as a full-fledged member.

As the member of the Bank responsible for Hong Kong's international relations, the United Kingdom presented the application for Hong Kong's membership. The United Kingdom government has also undertaken to assume responsibility for the obligations which might be incurred by the government of Hong Kong by reason of its membership in the Bank and enjoyment of the benefits of such membership.

Turkey for the local automotive industry and other original equipment manufacturers.

Two companies have been formed to run the projects: Massey-Ferguson Sanayi A.S. and Perkins Motorlari A.S. Both have substantial Turkish participation.

Albert A. Thornbrough, MF president, said that the factories will be the biggest engine and tractor plants between Italy in the West and Japan in the East. Their products may, in due course, be exported, thus contributing both to the economy of Turkey and to the modernization of regional agriculture, construction and transportation.

World-wide, Toronto-based Massey-Ferguson already operates 40 factories in 12 countries (including associate companies and licensees, its products are manufactured in 57 factories in 22 countries) and it is the world's largest manufacturer of tractors, combines, harvesters, diesel engines, backhoes and loaders.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

An agreement for the construction of a telecommunications network linking all of Latin America was made recently by the Inter-American Bank, the United Nations Development program and a group of Latin American countries.

The agreement provides for feasibility studies costing \$1,734,600 prior to installation of international connections needed to link the individual system of each of the countries concerned.

Participating countries include all those in South America and five in the Caribbean area with connections to Mexico and Central America.



One of six Canadian ambulances, built to stand up to rugged jungle terrain, is put to use at Gombak hospital in Malaysia.

by Martin Adeney

When they brought their headman back to the settlement in the Malaysian jungle, his foot crushed in an accident in the forest, the aborigine villagers were naturally worried. They did their best to treat the wound, but it turned gangrenous. What more could they do?

They twisted a radio knob, and less than four hours later Headman Itam Muda was at a Kuala Lumpur hospital being prepared for the operation that amputated his leg and saved his life. Today he has learned the use of an artificial limb.

The story of Itam Muda, and the speed of his rescue, is not exceptional. For thanks to the helicopters of the Royal Malaysian Air Force and two-way wireless sets recently supplied by Canada under the Colombo Plan—equipment which some aborigines have come to regard as commonplace as a Chevrolet in Los Angeles—the tribes along the thickly forested nape of West Malaysia get faster medical treatment than a good many more developed peoples in other countries. They are never more than about four hours away from the best hospital treatment that Malaysia can offer. Last year 600 "medevacs", more than 10 a week, were performed by helicopter or ambulance to get urgent cases to proper medical care.

And the people who keep the service functioning by giving simple medical treatment and operating wireless sets in 60 jungle outposts, as well as nursing, cleaning and doing lab work in the special aborigine hospital are aborigines themselves.

There are about 50,000 of these people in West Malaysia, to which their ancestors came perhaps 60,000 years ago. Their proper name is Orang Asli, which means "original man" in the same language that describes a species of monkey living in the same jungle as 'orang utan' — 'jungle man'.

Some are still to nomadic that they leave the wing shelters they build from palm leaves and move on every two or three days. Others will spend four or five years tilling the soil in a clearing they have made in the jungle, until its fertility begins to decrease. Then they too travel on, to another in a series of sites dotted round in a great circle.

Help Nearby

Others, more conventionally civilized, live in settled villages and are well acquainted with the use of money, and may trade or work on timber, rubber or oil palm estates.

But wherever they are, they

will not be more than three or four miles from one of 120 medical posts — a clearing with a helicopter landing strip, a small wooden hut containing medical supplies, a bed or two, and, in more than sixty cases, an Orang Asli medical orderly who can treat, dispense, and if necessary, call for help on the radio. Each post covers 20 or 30 square miles, and nowhere is more than eighty minutes flying time from a helicopter base.

A doctor will visit on his rounds about once a month; a dentist or X-ray equipment will appear less frequently after equipment has been carried up by truck or canoe. A constant radio watch in case of emergency is maintained at the aborigine hospital at Gombak, near Kuala Lumpur, which is in touch with a bigger hospital in Kuala Lumpur and the Air Force operations room. Overflying aircraft also keep their eyes open for large white H for help sign spread on a landing strip.

This special medical care for aborigines goes back to the time of the Malayan emergency, when some aborigines were helping the Communist terrorists by acting as guides and giving them supplies in the same way that they had assisted similar guerrillas in the Second World War. Medical aid which, with education, was one of the features of a 'hearts and minds' campaign to gain their allegiance to the Government, grew into the present well-knit scheme. It comes under the \$2 million Malaysian dollars budget of the Department of Orang Asli Affairs.

Some Wary

Its centre is a collection of jauntily painted and verandahed huts a few miles out of Kuala Lumpur. They stand in a clearing by a fast-flowing river towards which jungle reaches greedily down from the hills around.

This is Gombak hospital. From the outside it has the look of a military camp that squatters have taken over. Its wards are untidy, its verandahs noisy, the atmosphere humid, but it feels like a community instead of an institution.

Children, brown, sturdy, grinning and unabashed are everywhere; riding tricycles, chewing the scarlet juiced betel nut, wag-

gling leaves on the ends of pieces of wire. They help their mothers cook, dip into the food as they squat on a verandah, form family groups on the beds, look on as an old man with a nasty cough has his back massaged. The hospital also has a classroom and provides some lessons for them. Dr. Malcolm Bolton, a Londoner from Hampstead, who came out to join the aborigine health service in 1955, and has been Aborigine Medical Officer since 1956, is in charge of the hospital. He has raised its size from 30 places to 450, roughly one per hundred Orang Asli. He emphasises that they try to encourage "as far as possible an aborigine type of existence", allowing patients and their families to cook their own food, to fish in the river, or to hunt in the forest, with traps if not with blow-pipes. "It is not so much a question of what they catch as that they can go off if they want". He says, "It means that people who may never have been out of the jungle before are not suddenly put in a

An Orang Asli mother and child



A Malaysian called Yan operates a two-way radio at the Gombak medical centre located in the heart of the jungle. Sixty-two of these radios were donated by Canada under the Colombo Plan.

Jungle Medical Centre Helped By Colombo Plan

position of complete strangeness."

Dr. Bolton is the only permanent doctor there, and the most urgent cases and those requiring surgery are sent to the better-equipped hospitals in Kuala Lumpur. He is helped by a number of young volunteer staff, a doctor apiece from New Zealand and Canada, a dental surgeon from Scotland, a laboratory and a wireless technician and half a dozen nurses and sisters from Britain, Canada, New Zealand and the United States.

Canadian Help

The hospital also receives some aid and equipment from abroad. The most recent example is a gift from the Canadian Government of about sixty two-way radio sets and six tough ambulances, with winches, radios and room for up to three stretcher cases at a time. One is fitted as a mobile dental unit. The total cost is about \$20,000. This equipment has been given under the Colombo Plan, whereby Canada and five other countries, Australia, Britain, Japan, New Zealand and the United States provide training and technical assistance to eighteen Asian countries including Malaysia, and her neighbours, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia.

The hospital has four general medical wards, in which you may find, for example, lepers, men who have fallen from trees (one of the most common sources of injury), and people with stomach complaints. It also has three maternity and four tuberculosis wards. In the damp jungle tuberculosis has been a frequent disease. But the incidence has been reduced by a mass campaign that took an X-ray machine from helicopter pad before it was finally put out of action while being transported across a river.

In one ward, a mother nurses a skinny child, its stomach distended and glances down a child's room that lies on the bed beside her — "Noddy and the Magic Rubber". The child is suffering from a protein deficiency and was discovered by Dr. Ted Clarke, a New Zealand Voluntary Service Abroad volunteer, on a monthly round. Now he is recovering and the doctor's concern is not to feed him too fast.

On another bed, a squat six

year old boy stuffs himself with rice and grins as broadly as he can. He is at last being treated after being an invalid since he was a year or two old and a crippling disease prevented him from walking.

Outside, a leprosy woman takes food from a cupboard and two younger women and their children squat for their lunch. One was treated for fever after she lost her baby in child-birth and when she was taken to hospital her sister, who was pregnant, came too. Since her baby was delivered, both women look after it.

Staff Works Hard

The Orang Asli medical orderlies in grey bush shirts and slacks are everywhere. They spend three months in the hospital then three months manning a jungle post. There are over a hundred altogether.

"They must do everything", says Dr. Bolton: "It's a six-day week, a ten hour day and there are no paid holidays". Pay is about 100 Malaysian dollars a month. For the last twenty vacancies Dr. Bolton had 300 applications.

It is easy to see why. The career prospects of an Orang Asli are not good. According to Dr. Haji Iskander Carey, Commissioner for Orang Asli, only three have passed the school certificates examination and one of these now works as a typist. For most, employment, if they can find jobs, would be on estates of timber or rubber.

The hospital work offers training, a regular routine and income, and a position and responsibility in the community.

Most medical orderlies begin at between eighteen and twenty years old after character references have been taken up. Mohamed Kuari is 19. He looked up for his work as duty wireless operator at Gombak to say why he applied. "It is difficult to get work and I thought I could find a job here". Mukhtar, another orderly, is 27. He was recommended by a friend to try the hospital, now says he prefers it to being out in the bush. "It's more interesting here and I can learn more".

Dr. Bolton praises the work of the Orang Asli, in the laboratory as well as in the jungle medical posts. "We felt it was important that they should be encouraged to develop and to play a part in the community", he goes on. "Besides they are the only people who have influence on their own people. It has worked out very well."

Mr. Adeney, British Journalist, is presently attached to the Colombo Plan Bureau in Colombo to write features on projects in South and South-East Asia.



The waters of the great Kabul River pour through the dam's sluice gates in this spectacular shot of Warsak under floodlights.

WARSAK—Canada's \$60,000,000 hydro-electric power project, built almost a decade ago in the mountainous region of Northeast Pakistan, is known locally as a "jihad" or "holy war" against poverty.

This multi-million dollar project has been a dream come true for the inhabitants of the Peshawar Valley.

During the eight years since its completion in 1961 Warsak Dam has turned 120,000 acres of once barren land into green and fertile pastures. These pastures now produce 70,000 tons of cash crops annually increasing Pakistan's national income by approximately 20 million rupees each year.

Cheap electricity, an important commodity for any developing country, is supplied by Warsak. Northwest Pakistan and the surrounding district receive 240,000 kilowatts of electric power from Warsak with the result that new industries have sprung up. These industries range from heavy and medium to small scale, offering a wide scope of employment to thousands of workers.

Warsak Dam is located about 19 miles northwest of the city of Peshawar, largest city in the Peshawar valley itself follows the course of the great Kabul River which winds through the Himalayas from the Hindu Kush to the Arabian Sea.

Here fierce warriors and herdsmen of the Mullagori, Afridi, Mohmand, Chitrali and Shinwari tribes tended their sheep, and their affairs in a harsh and frequently fierce existence.

Little grew in this land through which the great Kabul ran. In storms the river rose as much as five feet at Warsak, a tiny, mud-walled village at the head of the valley. Then it would spill over, snatch at the soil and rush toward the sea, only a little muddier than ever.

Then in 1956 western technology came to Warsak with its massive machinery, skilled manpower and money. Its purpose was to harness the waters of the Kabul into a huge dam which in turn would provide the area with the material objects of civilization.

Built in Harsh Terrain

Warsak however had its genesis as far back as 1948, just after the history-making decision to partition India and Pakistan. These new countries were now facing the challenge of development and it was then Col. J. R. Hainsworth, chief engineer and secretary to the government of the old Northwest Frontier Province put forth the idea of harnessing the Kabul.

In 1952 Col. Hainsworth's suggestion was studied by two Canadian engineers who had been sent to India and Pakistan to look for potential hydro-electric sites. It was on their recommendation that Canada agreed, in 1954, to finance the building of Warsak under its Colombo Plan program.

More than 150 Canadians, all highly skilled professionals were assigned to design and construct Warsak

The Warsak Dam

Brings Peace and Prosperity To The Valley of Peshawar

with 10,000 Muslim tribesmen making up 70 per cent of the labour force.

It was Canada's biggest economic assistance project yet undertaken in the Colombo Plan area. Difficulties never before encountered were overcome—the terrain was harsh and implacable, armed tribesmen who saw no particular virtue in the labour of construction had to be persuaded to work on the site. Homes for 350 Canadian men, women and children had to be built as well as living quarters for 6,000 Pakistanis who worked too far from their villages to trek home each evening.

Canada agreed to meet the entire foreign exchange expenditure of Warsak with capital equipment and technical assistance while the rupee expenditure would be the responsibility of the Pakistan government.

Huge Lake Created

Construction began in 1956 and the entire project was completed in 1961. On completion the huge dam measured 750 feet in length and 250 feet high, sur-

mounted by nine crest gates each 40 feet wide and 40 feet high.

With the building of the dam a huge lake or reservoir was created. This reservoir has an average width of 1,000 feet extending up to the border of Afghanistan, about 26 miles from Warsak.

From the very beginning the Warsak project was not an easy one to develop. The narrowest part of the river where the dam had to be built ran through a deep gorge where the hills rise sheer up from the river banks which are very steep and provided very little room for construction facilities. An access road also had to be built to the site and Pakistani authorities undertook the building of an excellent asphalt haulage road from the nearest railway station 12 miles away.

While the huge concrete wall of the dam was being thrown across the Kabul River Canadian engineers and Muslim tribesmen worked day and night blasting an irrigation tunnel through the Mullagori Range of the famous Khyber Hills. Three and a half miles long and 35 feet in diameter it was one of the longest tunnels in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. It was completed in 30 months.

The daily average progress on this tunnel was about 16 feet although in some places it took two to three months to blast and protect as little as 20 feet of tunnel. Elaborate arrangements also had to be made to supply fresh air, light, water and telephone connections to those working in the tunnel. A small railway was built to carry equipment and labour into the tunnel and for the disposal of rubbish.

The purpose of the tunnel was to channel 500 cubic feet of water per second in summer and 350 cubic feet in winter, which was sufficient at that time to irrigate 100,000 acres of arid flatland in the Peshawar plains. Two 1,000-mile-long irrigation canals lead off from the Warsak reservoir through this tunnel.

Immediately below the dam an extensive spilling basin was built to dissipate the enormous amount of energy contained in the falling flood-flow waters. Just downstream from the dam a power house for four generating units was built.

Tribesmen Benefit

The building of Warsak dam provided a sociological experience for the tribesmen working on the project. Between 1955 and 1960 the Pakistan government paid



Irrigating 120,000 acres of once barren land, Warsak has turned the Peshawar Valley into green and fertile pastures. Here, beneath a date grove, a local farmer sows his rice crop in the damp ground.



A team of oxen, with eyes covered, crush a pile of sugar cane, now one of the main crops grown on the irrigated lands around Warsak.

these workers 50 million rupees in wages, which meant their wages compared well with rates elsewhere in the country.

The majority of these tribesmen started off as raw hands but quickly picked up various trades and were soon working as miners, carpenters, masons, drillers, drivers, shovel and cableway operators, welders, helpers and painters. Not only are they now proud of their trades but the skills they have acquired have become a life-long asset.

Consequently the living standards of these people have gone up. They can now give their children a better education and their houses are better. While working on the dam they were properly looked after by the authorities and were given amenities and facilities unknown to them before. They were provided with one subsidized

meal a day costing only four annas a person and were given expert medical care by both Canadian and Pakistani doctors and nurses.

Recreation, in the form of games, reading rooms, films and a community centre, was also made available to the tribesmen.

Another sector of the community which benefited from Warsak was the tribal Malikhs who, as job contractors, were given business worth 10 million rupees.

These were the immediate advantages for the local inhabitants of the Peshawar Valley. But the long-term benefits will be shared by both present and future generations for whom the Warsak Dam will be a productive monument of goodwill and friendship—and a symbol of co-operation between two nations.



A bullock team, known as a "Pakistani tractor", is a basic method of ploughing the fertile lands of Peshawar which are irrigated by the sophisticated machinery of the \$60,000,000 Warsak Dam.

people IN THE NEWS

CIDA's Personnel Director, D. W. Hall and Director General of Administration Division, L. G. Bonnell have completed a tour of Africa which took them to such capitals as Casablanca, Dar es Salaam and Lagos, where they examined field administration of CIDA's programs and future requirements for personnel overseas.

Geologist Warren Mackenzie of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in Calgary recently returned from a four-week assignment for CIDA in North Africa. Mr. Mackenzie was in Morocco advising authorities in their exploration for oil resources.

A number of medical experts left Canada this summer to take up assignments in developing countries under CIDA's auspices.

Dr. D. A. Gibson of Toronto has been posted to Ghana where he will be teaching Orthopaedics at Makerere College in Kampala.



DR. G. W. WHITMORE

Medical physician Dr. Gordon Whitmore recently spent several weeks in Trinidad to participate in the initial planning of the cons-

truction of the housing for radio therapy and diagnostic equipment provided under a \$486,000 CIDA loan for hospital equipment to the West Indian island.

Saskatoon's Dr. Keith Crocker is the Senior Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Faculty of Medicine at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria for the next two years.

Dr. Sripati Chandrasekhar, India's Minister of State for Health and Family Planning, has been presented with the first Kaufman Award "for distinguished work in demography and family planning in India".

The \$5,000 award is given by a Trust founded by A. R. Kaufman of Kitchener, Ontario, a pioneer in family planning in Canada.

International development is a family business for two Quebec couples.

Sylvio and Irene Smith are off to Cameroon this month, he to teach French, Civics and Theater, and she to teach French, Civics and Journalism. Besides their teaching duties, the Smiths will be introducing their three young children to life on another continent.

Last September, Mme Murielle Léveillé accompanied her husband Pierre to Algeria, where he took on a two-year teaching assignment with CIDA. By October, she had decided that she, too, wanted to make some contribution to that country's development, and donated her services to the Algerian authorities. She taught home economics at the Lycée El Houreya in Constantine without remuneration for the entire academic year. For the coming term, she has been given a one-year contract with CIDA at the request of the Algerian Government.

ECIC Loan For Philippines

A \$14,600,000 loan agreement to cover the sale of telephone and telecommunications equipment, spare parts, and services to the Philippines was announced recently by Hon. Jean-Luc Pépin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The loan will be made by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation pursuant to a commercial

agreement between the Philippines Long Distance Telephone Company, Manila, and Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited, Brockville. The loan is for a term of 12 years, including a 2-year grace period.

This is the third ECIC loan to the Philippine company. The first two loans, totalling \$24,500,000 were made in 1965 and 1966.

Bequest Helps Vietnamese Children

Fifty disabled Vietnamese children now have a better chance in life because of a Canadian family's concern for others.

When Group Captain W. R. Cole of CFB Chatham died in October of 1967, his family requested that donations to CARF be made in place of floral tributes. A short time later the Canadian government offered through the Canadian International Development Agency to build, equip and staff a physical rehabilitation centre at Qui Nhon. After consultation with Mrs. Cole, CARF determined that young victims of war and disease throughout Vietnam needed wheelchairs.

On the morning of Saturday, August 2, 1969, a ceremony took place in the Saigon headquarters of the National Rehabilitation Institute. Mr. J. W. Steele, CARF's director in Viet Nam, presented 50 collapsible child-sized wheelchairs to Dr. Lam Van Thach, Director of the Institute. Staff and patients were present, along with mothers of Saigon children selected to receive some of the chairs, student social workers from the nearby CARITAS centre, the Institute's advisors staff from the World Rehabilitation Fund in New York, Lt. Col.



Constructing a road between Embu and Maru, near Mount Kenya. This construction was financially assisted by funds from a World Bank loan. To continue its support for the development of the highway systems in Kenya the World Bank, on September 23, approved a loan of \$23.5 million for Kenya's long-range road expansion and improvement program.

New Food Processes Investigated

New processes for producing flour and other foodstuffs from millet, which are now being investigated and developed with UNDP assistance in Niger, may lead to more plentiful and cheaper bread and flour products across wide sectors of Africa.

One process under investigation, developed by an FAO expert (M. Mocquot of France), promises to improve the extraction rate of African millet and sorghum by some 20 per cent. This process, now in use at a new \$200,000 mill at Zinder, is based on the principle of "vertical attrition" whereby the stabilisation of flour and semolina and the destruction of insect life are achieved by blasts of extremely hot air. Initial output of the mill is around 2,000 tons a year.

Employment Needed For World's Hungry

Hunger in the world, as in the United States, can only be wiped out by attacking the root cause, which is poverty. Addeke Boerma told the U.S. Freedom-From-Hunger Foundation. This is the American non-governmental group allied with FAO's worldwide Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign.

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations said the U.S. has recognized that simply "sending in shipments of

food" does not solve the problem of malnutrition: the only effective cure "is by giving the people concerned the chance to earn more. And that means providing them with work."

In his prepared text he said that, while many Americans have been astonished and shocked to learn of pockets of malnutrition in their midst, it was not "so very remarkable" to find areas which have been economically left behind in the wake of "so rapid and tremendous an advance of prosperity."

"I am confident that you will be successful in eliminating all sizeable pockets of malnutrition," he said. You have the means to do so and "can call upon resources unknown to any other nation in history."

The situation is different in most of the world, he said, where malnutrition covers vast tracts and poverty is the rule, not the exception.

BIG WALK BUILDS NEW SCHOOL

Aching feet in Calgary, well-fed children in a new school in South America — the link is the Miles for Millions walk. It made possible a happy day recently for a small town in a coffee-growing area of Colombia.

El Limon has 152 families, 220 school students, and over 400 pre-school children. It had a school, but even with rented space in the local tavern there was never enough room for everyone. And there was nowhere to feed the students and younger children nutritious meals.

A few months ago His Excellency Harrison Cleveland, Canadian Ambassador to Colombia, came to El Limon — 19 hours by jeep. He joined Peter Reitz of CARE, members of the Federation of Coffee Growers, government officials for Tolima department (province), town authorities, and more than 800 local people, to celebrate the opening of the Limon, Chapparral school.

Guests, parents and children admired the attractive new building, gleaming white in the sun and flying a Canadian flag made by people in El Limon. Together they inspected the classrooms, teachers' quarters, child-feeding centre, and bathrooms with running water (from a small aqueduct built by the Federation of Coffee Growers). The community expressed its gratitude to the people of Calgary, then 100 students sat down with the invited guests to share the first meal ever served in the dining room.

For the hundreds of children who go each day to the school they call "El Canada", things are better this year.

The means at the disposal of the countries concerned are infinitely less than they are here," he said. "This is something I should like you to recall when you are reflecting on the problem of hunger in America."

Mr. Boerma said the world food problem was "far from solved," despite improvements over the situation of a few years ago "when whole populations were faced with famine." It would be a grave mistake to think that we have vanquished hunger and malnutrition, and "that we can sit back and relax on a chartered flight to universal plenty."

The anti-hunger campaign has been "remarkably successful" in awakening people to the tragedy and threat of hunger and it was essential that continue, with even greater efforts on the part of non-governmental organizations, the business sector and world youth. He proposed to make the campaign an integral part of the United Nations' second "Development Decade", the 1970s.

FAO itself was approaching its tasks in business-like fashion, not with "its head in the clouds". He outlined the major points of the organization's new strategy, which calls for concentration on promoting the development of the new seed varieties, improving protein supplies, warring on waste, developing human resources, and improving the foreign-exchange position of developing countries.

Turning to the role of youth, Mr. Boerma said that, provided young people act responsibly, he regarded as "extremely healthy" their demand today for a voice in what they are called upon to do.

David Veitch of CIDA, and people from Vietnamese radio, TV and newspapers.

In a brief speech, Dr. Thach said: "This precious gift is the result of a successful assistance program initiated by Mrs. Cole and fulfilled by Group Captain Cole's friends and acquaintances. These wheelchairs are going to be given to the Vietnamese disabled children treated here in our National Rehabilitation Institute and at our three centres of Can Tho, Qui Nhon and Da Nang. Thanks to this gift, a great many of our crippled children will regain some degree of mobility and independence."

Dr. Thach expressed the thanks of the Vietnamese people for continuing Canadian aid to rehabilitation programs in his country and added: "we don't know how to tell all our gratitude to the Canadian people." Mr. Steele formally turned over the wheelchairs to Dr. Thach and the two men, in turn, presented chairs to the children. Some will return the chairs when they become able to walk again, others will keep their chairs until they outgrow them.

TANZANIA...

Canada Is Welcome Ally As Nyerere Unfolds Development Plans

By Pat Best

Mr. Best is a Canadian journalist now teaching in Tanzania. Prior to accepting his assignment overseas under a non-governmental assistance program, he was an editorial writer for *The Ottawa Citizen*. In this article, the first of two parts, he gives an independent assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the Canadian Government's assistance program in Tanzania.



Alon Black, a Canadian auto-diesel teacher from Oakville, Ont., instructs Tanzanian students in the automotive class at Dar-es-Salaam Technical Teacher Training College.

DAR ES SALAAM — Canadian specialists recently began to carry out a topographical mapping survey in a broad stretch of southwest Tanzania to determine accurately the agricultural and mineral potential existing there.

The agreement covering this project was signed by Tanzania's Finance Minister A. H. Jamal and Canadian High Commissioner John Irwin at the same time as one under which Canadian International Development Agency will provide this East African nation with the experts necessary to assist the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in conducting "in-service" training programs.

These projects reflect the manifold pattern of development assistance that Canada is giving to this young country of 12,300,000 people. The undertakings all have a long-term quality about them — from training teachers to the drawing up of a Master Plan for this bustling Indian Ocean capital.

It all began in 1961 — the year that Tanzania became independent within the Commonwealth, a year after the creation of the Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan, and a year after the Canadian External Aid Office, now CIDA, was born. This was at the peak of the tide of nationalism on the African continent.

A dominant theme from the outset has been the desire of Canada to provide Tanzanians with the education, skills and tools needed "to help them help themselves."

Canada's first aid project here came in the 1961-62 fiscal year when the sum of \$48,000 was allocated for educational purposes in what was then Tanganyika. Part of it was used to pay the salary of the first principal of University College, Dar es Salaam — Professor Cranford Pratt, of the University of Toronto's political science faculty.

Since then Canada has been a welcome ally in President Julius Nyerere's enlightened efforts to rid his country of the scourges of poverty, ignorance and disease.

While some Western nations have looked with suspicion upon Tanzania's one-party system and its declared policies of non-alignment and "socialism and self-reliance", Canada has been sympathetic toward them.

And Tanzania has responded by entrusting Canadians with some of the most "sensitive" positions in its political structures. CIDA personnel have taught ideology to future leaders of the ruling party, the

Tanganyika African National Union — and have held posts in the "nerve centre" of government.

Professor Pratt, who returned to Tanzania recently to carry out still another assignment for President Nyerere, told me that Canadians are treated in this way because "in the eyes of Tanzania Canada appears to be somewhat less aligned than the other Western powers." Professor Pratt is now conducting a four-month study on proposals for decentralization of government in connection with the Second Five-Year Development Plan.

Third highest Allocation

Tanzania now gets the third highest CIDA allocation of all Commonwealth African countries — behind Nigeria and Ghana. It received about \$3 million under this program in the fiscal year ending on March 31 — bringing to nearly \$11 million the total since Canada began helping this developing country.

This is quite apart from Canada's five-year \$15 million military aid program for Tanzania — it expired on December 31 — and the assistance given by CUSO volunteers and by advisers under private contract.

These figures take on some significance when it is realized that Canada's total external aid allotment for French-speaking Africa from 1962 to 1968 was only about \$20 million.

There are currently some 70 Canadian personnel in Tanzania under CIDA contracts, 47 of whom are teachers. They are a mixed bag of people with qualifications in fields generally related to the purpose of development. They come from universities, secondary schools, technical colleges and government. Their motives are a compound of idealism and a search for adventure.

The jobs that these teachers and advisers are doing are varied, and, for the most part, represent a challenge. And, from what I have learned from Tanzania government and Canadian High Commission officials here, the number of CIDA teachers in this country will increase over the next two years.

The picture would not be complete, however, without noting that a number of Tanzanians have gone to Canada for training in such fields as forestry, mining and co-operatives. In the 1968-69

fiscal year, CIDA sponsored 70 Tanzanian students for studies in Canada.

Canadian aid now assumes a particular meaning for Tanzania in view of the fact that the United States Peace Corps will be finished here by the year's end and the prospect that about 700 British teachers and advisers will be lost to Tanzania when the present contracts expire.

The withdrawal of the Peace Corps — it has sent nearly 700 volunteers to Tanzania since 1961 — results in part from the

should exploit this opportunity to sabotage, overtly or covertly, party policies," he added.

It is noteworthy that about the time the latest aid agreements were signed between Canada and Tanzania an announcement was made in the National Assembly that a team of 100 Russian experts would soon come to make an extensive geological survey in another section of Southern Tanzania.

"We will never allow our friends to choose our enemies," President Nyerere has said in re-

doctors now located near the Mpwawa Teachers' Training College, 250 miles west of Dar es Salaam.

Helped by Chinese Doctors

When their five-year-old son, Jon, broke his foot recently, Mr. Rossman, a history teacher at the TTC, rushed him to the Chinese doctors. They willingly and quickly put a cast on the fractured foot. And just to make sure they would not be soon forgotten the doctors presented young Jon with a button bearing the image of Mao Tse-tung.

A. S. McGill, former Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, said in a 1966 speech here that Canada does not regard aid only as a form of international charity. "Aid is a form of enlightened self-interest," he added.

Whatever the philosophy behind the Canadian contribution, Tanzania is counting heavily on it.

R. S. Seme, senior education officer, secondary and technical school section, Tanzania Ministry of Education, reports that the "rate of recruitment" of teachers from Canada is currently higher than the figure relating to any other developed country.

When Second Vice-President Rashidi Kawawa returned home two years ago from a visit to Expo 67 he happily reported that the Canadian government had pledged to continue its aid program for Tanzania.

From the token beginning of 1961, Canada's grant aid has shown a gradual rise. In the fiscal year 1962-63, External Aid sent eight secondary school teachers to Tanzania. The following year this figure was doubled, and in addition, five scholarships were awarded for study in Canada.

The year 1963-64 also saw Canada provide capital equipment for the first time, consisting of 12 vehicles for the then Ministry of Mines, Forests and Wildlife and some cinema vans for the Ministry of Information.

It was in 1964-65 that Canadian aid to Tanzania began to take on large proportions. In April, 1964, Tanganyika and the nearby island of Zanzibar came together and six months later President Nyerere formally proclaimed the "United Republic of Tanzania."

That year Canada became deeply involved in the promotion of Tanzania's initial Five-Year

(see page 8)



Modern buildings form a backdrop for Dar-es-Salaam's waterfront.

suspensions aroused by the charges a few years ago that the Corps was linked with the United States Central Intelligence Agency and from the general disenchantment here over U.S. policies on Viet Nam.

The cutback in British assistance comes as a reprisal to Tanzania's decision of a year ago to stop paying pensions to former British civil servants who worked for the colonial regime during pre-independence days.

Tanzania's Minister for National Education, Chediel Mgonja, said a few months ago that foreign teachers were under no obligation to participate in the implementation of party policies. But this does not mean that they

lation to his nation's non-alignment policy.

Thus Canadian teachers and advisers find themselves on a broadly-based national development team composed of personnel drawn from more than a score of countries. It includes such diverse elements as Russians, Chinese, Britons, Americans, Scandinavians, East Germans, Bulgarians, Indians and Japanese.

And the Canadians appear to be taking it all in their stride, in a region where economic aid too often becomes a weapon in the ideological dispute between the USSR and China.

Mr. and Mrs. Moxey Rossman, of Montreal, will long remember the team of Chinese



Dr. Tran Ngươn Phieu presents a Canadian gift satchel to a refugee child.



Lt. Col. D. Veitch, a Canadian engineer with CIDA, and Dr. Tran Ngươn Phieu pose with three Vietnamese children following the presentation of Canadian gift satchels to refugee children in Vietnam.

Canadian Gift Satchels For Vietnam Children

Thousands of Vietnamese children will carry to school this year a prized new possession — a blue plastic satchel bearing the maple leaf insignia and the word "Canada". The satchel, with a stock of stationery, is a personal gift from the people of Canada to young Vietnamese uprooted by the war.

Answering an appeal for school supplies for refugee children, a shipment of 10,000 school kits arrived in Saigon this summer. Each kit includes a satchel and a little bundle of Canadian stationery — 5 exercise books, 10 pencils, 5 ballpoint pens, 2 erasers, a wooden ruler and some foolscap paper. Pencil sharpeners and chalk were also sent for the children's

schools. Though modest by Canadian standards, this amount of material will help and encourage children who are being educated under trying conditions.

The shipment was presented to Dr. Tran Lu Y, Minister of Health, Social Welfare and Relief by Mr. R. M. Tait, Canadian Commissioner in Saigon, at the Social Welfare offices on Saturday, August 2, 1969.

"This contribution," said Mr. Tait, "represents Canada's response to your request for school supplies for those children whose families lost all or most of their possessions during the terrible events of last year. We admire the courage with which the Viet-

namese people are facing their present sufferings and the energy with which they are seeking to make a better life amid the destruction of war."

In reply, Dr. Lu Y recalled that Canadian concern for the suffering and needy in Viet Nam had been expressed through other gifts in the past, including dried fish and milk. "The Vietnamese people," he added, "are deeply moved by these affectionate actions of your country, and the war victims certainly will remember, for a long time to come, the precious sympathy that Canada has reserved for them." Individual kits were then given to refugee children who witnessed the ceremony.

Atomic Energy Helps Development

The new and critical interest of developing countries in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has helped to mark the turning of a page in the organization's history, said director general, Dr. Sigvard Eklund, in Geneva recently.

For the first ten years of its life the IAEA had been chiefly concerned with planning and implementing a range of scientific and technical programs. The non-nuclear weapon states had made it clear that the agency's program and structure would have to be modified to enable it to play the various roles foreseen in the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

In presenting the agency's annual report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) he pointed out that at present a nuclear power plant, to be cheaper than other sources, must usually be very large and must be one of several stations feeding into a big electric distribution grid or network. The situation would change if industry were able to develop smaller nuclear power plants that were economically competitive. "Unless this happens" he warned "we may see yet another illustration of the

development gap. The advanced countries, to their own advantage, including the necessity of eliminating some environmental problems, will meet a growing part of their energy needs by means of nuclear power, while the developing countries as a group lag further and further behind, using more expensive power sources and remaining overwhelmingly dependent on conventional fuels."

As an example of the ways in which applications of nuclear energy other than power were already helping developing countries, he cited the "green revolution" in Asia following new and better mutants of rice and wheat; rice mutants in Japan with twice the protein content of present strains; and a ninety per cent reduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly pest in a Central American Special Fund test project (though several million dollars would be required to turn it into a full-size campaign). Each of these had been in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) but he was not overlooking other contributions in medicine, biology, industry and hydrology.

New Fishmarket For Guyana



A new fishmarket and refrigeration plant built with a Canadian loan of \$239,000, was completed recently in New Amsterdam, Guyana.

Located on the sea coast, south-east of the capital of the small South American republic the completed project includes a fisherman's wharf, an ice plant and a modern showroom. The new market will help stabilize Guyana's fishing industry.

icular attention to means of applying large-scale mechanized farming methods. Their reports are expected to lead to further action by Canada in this field.

At present, Tanzania produces about 35,000 tons of wheat annually — just over half its consumption. It meets needs by importing hard wheat from Canada and Australia and soft wheat from nearby Kenya. This country is striving to become self-sufficient in wheat production over the next five years.

Also of some significance at this stage in Tanzania's growth is the preliminary design engineering survey of a proposed all-weather road link between Mwanza, a growing commercial and cotton-growing area at the southern end of Lake Victoria, and Arusha, the attractive home of the East African Community. Such a road might in future continue to neighbouring Burundi and Rwanda.

To Be Continued Next Month

Tanzania . . .

(Continued from page 7)

Development Plan, rightly recognizing the need to mesh foreign aid with the economic planning of a developing nation. The number of Canadian teachers in this country rose to 25, and five technical advisers were attached to key government ministries. A total of 31 Tanzanian students went to Canada for study.

It was at this stage that Canada undertook two special projects. One was a \$1 million aerial photography and mapping survey of a 33,000 square mile area of Southern Tanzania. This scheme — completed in 1967 — was carried out not too far from the site of the current topographical study designed to search out sources of minerals.

The other important contribution of 1964-65 was the gift of equipment, valued at about \$200,000, for the workshops and labs of Dar es Salaam Technical College. In addition, several teachers were made available to this institution — action that has turned out to be only a forerunner of Canadian aid in this vital field.

By 1965, Canada's annual aid program for Tanzania was upwards of \$1 million. The number of Canadian teachers had in-

creased to 36 in 1965-66, and the number of advisers to 12. Forty-four Tanzanians were studying under Canadian government auspices.

The establishment by Canada of a development loan fund in 1964 has proven to be of great help to a country facing overwhelming demands on its very limited capital resources.

In 1966, Tanzania received a \$2 million "soft loan" to cover the cost of the equipment, materials and engineering services needed for the erection of vital electric power transmission lines.

20 Year Plan For Dar-Es-Salaam

The same year, a \$450,000 Canadian loan made it possible for a Toronto-based firm, Project Planning Associates Ltd., to draw up a 20-year development plan for Dar es Salaam — one of Africa's fastest growing capitals. Tanzanian leaders are now taking the first step to implement this master plan, which took two years to complete.

A major quality of Canadian aid is that it has been timely. It was in 1966 that West Germany cut down aid to Tanzania because the latter gave recognition to East Germany.

By 1967-68, Canada's annual "grant aid" program for this country had reached \$1,500,000 and development loan assistance, \$1 million. These levels were maintained the following fiscal year.

Tanzania — about the size of the province of British Columbia — is basically a rural country, and its material wealth is below that of its East African neighbors — Kenya and Uganda. More than 90 per cent of the people live in the rural areas. Only seven per cent of the total land area is used to grow export crops.

Illiteracy in this developing nation runs as high as 80 per cent of the population. The annual per capita income is still less than \$75. Poverty and disease keep the average life expectancy at 40 years.

Production and progress are hampered by primitive methods, inadequate transportation and communications links and an ill-distributed population.

Canada has recognized these crucial facts of life in the shaping of its aid program for Tanzania.

CIDA provided the assistance needed to initiate 1968 studies on the feasibility of growing wheat in large undeveloped areas of Northern and Southern Tanzania. Canadian wheat experts paid par-



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Victoria Host City



The Colombo Plan meetings are being held in B.C.'s legislative building shown at far right

Colombo Conference Oct. 14-31

Colombo Plan delegates attending the 20th annual meeting of the Consultative Committee in Victoria, B.C., this month, will help lay plans for the better administration of foreign aid.

Delegates from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia and other South and Southeast Asian countries receiving economic assistance through the Colombo Plan will discuss with delegates from the donor countries ways and means of giving and receiving aid with the hope of bringing about a standardization of methods used in the administration of aid programs.

The Canadian delegation, headed by the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, will include Maurice Strong, president of the Canadian International Development Agency, and a number of officials from the agency and other government departments.

Describing it as the most important government conference to be held in Canada since the NATO meeting of 1963, Mr. Sharp says it will give member countries the opportunity to discuss foreign aid expenditures and how they can best be used for developmental purposes in their particular region. There will also be an exchange of views on how development programs should be conducted.

With the Colombo Plan's present five-year term due to expire in 1971, the future of the Colombo Plan will come under close scrutiny at the conference. Through the past decisions of its top policy-making body, which is the Consultative Committee, the life of the Colombo Plan has already been extended three times, each for a five-year period. It was originally established in 1950 to last six years.

(Continued on Page 7)

Diori Signs Agreements For Niger

Increased Canadian participation in the development of Niger highlighted discussions with Canadian officials during the September visit to Canada by President Diori Hamani of the Republic of Niger.

During meetings in Ottawa, President Diori and Prime Minister Trudeau signed a technical assistance agreement and three conventions for financial assistance.

One convention covers the enlargement of Mariama College in Niamey, a secondary school for girls founded in 1962 by a Canadian order of nuns, the Soeurs de Notre-Dame du Perpetuel Secours. (Continued on Page 6)



Gov. Gen. Michener meets with President Diori Hamani of the Republic of Niger.

London Plans World Week

The citizens of London, Ontario, will focus attention on international development during a community-organized World Week, November 9 to 15.

A many-phased educational program is planned that will reach into the activities of scores of London organizations — service clubs, churches, universities and schools, youth groups, business and professional organizations, women's groups.

These and many more have planned special programs during World Week to discuss the needs and desires of the Third World and the response of the world's developed nations.

Highlighting activities will be a mass teach-in at London's Centennial Hall. Among the noted speakers taking part in activities during two evenings will be Barbara Ward, political scientist, writer and lecturer of world-wide stature. Miss Ward will address the assembly Tuesday evening, Nov. 11.

It is expected by the London organizing committee that World Week will develop within the community a greater awareness of the development process and the responsibility that rests with each individual for its success.





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OTTAWA OCTOBER 1969

Banff Conference Probes Future

"Never before in history has the disparity between the rich and the poor nations, the comfortable and the starving societies, been so extreme. Never before have mass communications so vividly informed the sufferers of the extent of their misery. Never before have the privileged States possessed weapons so powerful that their employment in the defense of privilege would destroy the haves and the have-nots indiscriminately. We are faced with an overwhelming challenge. In meeting it, the world must be our constituency."

With these remarks by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau serving as an appropriate theme, the 7th annual Banff Conference on World Affairs was held in Banff, Alta., August 17-23, to discuss "The Imperatives for Development."

Dr. Stuart Peters, special adviser to the president of CIDA, and former adviser, Dr. C. F. Bentley, professor of soil science, University of Alberta, were among the speakers at the conference, attended by more than 70 delegates.

Dr. Peters, in a review of plans for the proposed International Development Research Centre of Canada, said, "Canada has taken the lead among the more prosperous nations in providing a vehicle for concerted effort in seeking answers to problems related to international social and economic disparities."

"It will focus its attention particularly on the adaptation and application of scientific and technical knowledge to the needs of

the peoples of those regions for social and economic development. It will also endeavour to assist these peoples to develop their own capabilities to solve the problems of economic underdevelopment which confront them."

Canadian Capabilities Important

Dr. Peters pointed out that the Centre will enlist the talents of natural and social scientists and technologists from Canada and from throughout the world. However, he noted, importance will likely be placed on those programs and undertakings to which Canadian capabilities and resources are particularly applicable.

"The Centre is planned to complement the services provided by CIDA and other bilateral and multilateral aid agencies. The principal focus of all its activities will be to point the way to those areas and projects where assistance is likely to have greatest impact on development."

An International Development Research Centre was first announced in 1967 by the Rt. Hon. Lester Pearson. It has since been the subject of a Government feasibility study, and establishment of the Centre has been accepted in principle. In the Throne Speech of September 1968, the Government indicated its intention to proceed with the required legislation.

Violence Threatens

Dr. Bentley, speaking of the need for human breeding control, warned the Banff Conference that "unless we make some real progress in attaining a better life for the poor, Canada will experience explosive violence." He said one of the major problems contributing to this situation is man's remarkable level of efficiency in death control.

Dr. Bentley said, "mankind has a choice to make. He can let nature control human numbers or he can implement a planned effective control of human numbers employing methods of his own choice."

He pointed out there is no realistic prospect of adequately feeding expanding humanity with a nutritionally satisfactory diet if the present rate of world population increase continues.



Canadian assistance to water development projects in Jamaica will be provided under a \$1,250,000 loan agreement, signed recently in Kingston. Under the loan Jamaica will use Canadian consulting services for final design of the Montego Bay water supply project and water supply systems serving Spanish Town, Savanna-la-Mar, Grange Hill, Little London, Dornoch and Morant Bay. Consulting services will also be made available to the National Water Authority.

Pictured signing the agreement are Y. C. Moore, High Commissioner for Canada (left) and the Hon. Edward Seago, Jamaica's Minister of Finance and Planning.



Malawi President Kamusa Banda recently visited the new sawmill set up under the supervision of CIDA adviser Russell Johnson at Zomba. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Malawi for the past four years, has been assisted in his work by his "kid" brother

Herman, and Gerard Cere, all of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. His assignment terminates next year, when he will be 70 years old.

A number of advisers at the Children's Hospital in Tunis have completed their assignments and

are planning their homeward journey. Normande St-Pierre and Muriel Girard are returning to Montreal in November.

Olive Gouthreau of Ottawa also returned home recently. She completed an assignment at the Library of the University of the West Indies, where she was on loan from the Ottawa Parliamentary Library.

John Robinson returned recently from Vientiane, Laos, where he organized a photography division in the Forestry Department of the Royal Lao Government. Mr. Robinson was seconded to CIDA from the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. His assignment is part of a program designed to assist the Laotian government in increasing the country's lumber production.

Dr. D. H. Laughland, Director of the Public Service Commission's Bio-Physical Sciences Staffing Program, is in the Soviet Union this month to present a technical paper at a United Nations inter-regional seminar.

The purpose of the seminar is to provide a forum for discussion of methods of ensuring the employment, retention and effective use of scientific and technical personnel in the public service of the developing countries. Senior officials from 27 developing countries will exchange views with representatives from developed countries and United Nations organizations on employment, development and the role of scientists and technical personnel in the public sector of developing countries.

Physical fitness expert Sandy Keir has been asked to stay on for an extra 12 months in Trinidad and Tobago. The authorities would like him to continue to promote a fitness program for the islanders and to develop swimming facilities and a swimming program in schools and communities.

Help Urged For India

India's present efforts to introduce family planning among its population will lead to "a measurable moderation of fertility and ultimately affect the population growth rate", a team of United Nations experts has reported.

However, more external aid will be needed to help the family planning program expand and reach more participants, the team concludes in its interim report on a two-month visit to India undertaken at the government's request earlier this year to evaluate the program.

It is suggested in the report that external sources could provide financial and material assistance to the program in order to:

- Improve housing, working accommodation, transport and medical supplies in the field as part of the Government's effort to link the family planning program with maternal and child health work;

- Improve communication, education and motivation with regard to the family planning program;

- Strengthen research and evaluation, and develop training and management.

World Food Program Nourishes Millions

Some 4.5 million persons in 75 countries now benefit from aid from the World Food Program — mothers, children, students, and workers and volunteers engaged on rural and urban works.

Reporting to the WFP's governing body meeting in Rome, executive director Francisco Aquino of El Salvador said this figure explained "more eloquently than any description" the growing magnitude of the program's work.

The WFP is sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, largest of the UN specialized agencies.

Aquino, in his annual report, explained that the largest group — 1.7 million persons — benefited from WFP through programs developing human resources. More than one million of these are primary or secondary school children, 179,000 are adults following technical courses, 60,000 are attending adult-education classes, and 7,000 are university students.

About 306,000 small children and 40,000 mothers are also receiving protective and other foods. In Botswana and Lesotho,

he said, the WFP is providing supplementary rations to virtually the entire primary school population. In Algeria, mid-day meals are being provided to a half million children.

The total number of projects for the development of human resources at the end of 1968 was 81, involving some \$107 million in food and transportation costs.

The second-largest group of beneficiaries came under projects designed to improve the economic and social "infrastructure". These cover forestry, community development, housing, communications and industrial feeding. The beneficiaries exceed 1.5 million and the foods are given for workers and their families.

Some 695,000 were engaged in forestry, 325,000 in community development and 500,000 in the other projects. There are 75 projects in this category, involving \$128 million.

A third category is the directly productive type of project — land settlement and development of various types and settling refugees. Persons benefitting total 1.3 million through 130 projects with a total cost of \$203 million.



The new Blackburne air terminal will help Montserrat's economy by facilitating tourist trade and shipments of local produce.

New Air Terminal Opened On Isle of Montserrat

Before a crowd of nearly 3,000 spectators, the new Blackburne air terminal on the Caribbean island of Montserrat was opened recently by Canadian High Commissioner G. A. Rau.

Financed by a Canadian contribution of approximately \$320,000 and \$30,000 by the local government, the new terminal is the first project to be completed under a co-operative scheme designed to develop air transport in the Caribbean.

The volcanically dormant island of Montserrat is one of the smallest of the Caribbean islands, edged with tropical beaches of peculiar clean black coloured sand. With little industry the island is economically poor, and most of its people eke out a meagre living from the land. Canadian government assistance has helped speed up development on the island however, as well as an increase in tourism and a certain amount of private investment.

His Excellency Mr. Rau emphasized in his speech the interest of the Canadian government in the development and well-being of the people of the Commonwealth Caribbean.

"This regard", he said, "is particularly strong where Montserrat is concerned and many Canadians are coping to share the beauties of the island with you".

Increased Assistance

Mentioning the Ottawa Conference on the Caribbean in 1966, the speaker said since then Canada's economic assistance to these countries has greatly increased with approximately 12 million West Indian dollars being allocated for projects in the Windward and Leeward islands alone. "The building we are opening today is a tangible reflection of these resources working together, with your own, for the betterment of all".



A large crowd came to help celebrate the opening of Montserrat's new air terminal building.

Negotiations for the new terminal lasted 27 months from September 1966 to December 1968. The job of design and construction was assigned to Canada's federal Department of Transport by the Canadian International Development Agency. DOT called tenders in Canada and contracted the New Brunswick firm of Anchor Construction Ltd. to build the terminal, while DOT architects supervised the construction. Work began December 1968 and encountering few setbacks the project was completed in eight months as originally scheduled.

Included in the Canadian project is an adjoining aircraft apron and taxiway. Sizable cold storage facilities for the air shipment of local agricultural produce are part of the terminal building.

Better Access

Officially opened August 20, the terminal began operations August 11 staffed by employees from the local department of public works. Because of the additional services provided by the new terminal, LIAT, the Leeward Islands Air Transport Company, which services all the islands, plans to increase its passenger and cargo carrier potential by 200 per cent at the beginning of its new winter schedule starting November 15. This will improve the connecting air hook-up from Antigua to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. It will also give travellers better access to the islands of St. Kitts and Nevis.

Seagreen, a small Canadian-owned airline presently operating cargo and charter flights out of Antigua, is now negotiating with the Montserrat government for a passenger service franchise.

Montserrat's chief minister, Hon. W. H. Bramble, commenting on the project at the opening ceremony summed it up by saying, "This is the result of collaboration between a continent and a little island . . . which bears evidence to the wonderful things that can happen when a lion lies down with a lamb—the lion being beneficent—not greedy."

Teachers from B.C. Train Malaysians

Canada, in cooperation with the government of Malaysia, is currently contributing to the training of 96 young Malaysians in trade teachers at the Kuantan Trade Teachers Training College in the State of Pahang.

The four-year project is financed by a Canadian contribution of C\$586,500, plus the use of Canada's previous contribution of \$3,000,000 for the provision of technical equipment to 48 high schools, three trade schools and two technical schools operating in Malaysia.

Five Canadian teachers, contracted for two years by the Education Division of the Canadian International Development Agency, have been at Kuantan since last May. A sixth teacher arrived from Canada a few weeks ago. Natives of British Columbia, they were selected by the province's Department of Education at the request of CIDA. Jack White, provincial director of technical and vocational education in British Columbia, is project co-ordinator in

Malaysia. Lorne Smith, who heads the Canadian teacher team, is project manager at Kuantan.

Stress Teacher Training
The object of the three-year project is to train 96 young Malaysians to become trade teachers and then use their skills to help develop their country's technical education.

The project involves both practical and theoretical instruction in the following fields: machine shops, building trades, electrical, radio and television, sheet metal and welding and automotive. Refrigeration is to be added later. A number of Malaysian business firms are offering one month's practical experience to students between school terms.

Enrollment at Kuantan is expected to increase by 100 in each of the following two years to a maximum of 300 students. This in turn will help to increase the supply of teachers necessary for the Malaysian government's proposed expansion of technical education throughout the country.



Young Malaysians learn to teach trades in this modern classroom building at the Kuantan Trade Teachers Training College. Enrollment will soon reach 300.



Five of the teachers sent to Kuantan by CIDA: (left to right) J. B. Lock, Machine Shop; J. P. Canlon, Electricity; Lorne Smith, Project Manager; K. L. Wheeler, Radio-TV; G. W. Bradbury, Sheet Metal and Welding.

Skills Spread By Model Farm

Canadian Friends Service Committee will receive an \$11,000 grant for the development of a 35-acre farm in Rasulia, India.

CIDA's Special Programs Division is making the grant to the farm project which the Quakers have had in operation for several years.

Rasulia is not only in the category of a technical assistance pro-

gram but also a skill-sharing and skill-learning operation. Experts will give advice on the building of water-seal latrines, well-digging, irrigation, education, and family planning. This will affect at least 25 neighbouring villages.

Plans are being made to develop Rasulia into an effective demonstration unit run on sound economics and capable of supporting half of the cost of Rasulia's public health and social services. This will be accomplished by providing irrigation facilities, by planting 10 acres of orchard and having a productive crop system.



Rethansmy Thannimalai of Malaysia is studying electrical technology in Canada



A camel cart brings bricks to complete the steam plant building at Sukkur, Pakistan.



Burmese school children play near the Canadian built Thaketo bridge.



K. M. Woldhouser of Toronto instructs at Teachers' Training College, Singapore.



Dr. Michael Jutras, a Canadian doctor in Vietnam, attends a local child.



Construction gets underway on India's huge Idikki Dam



Thailand's Khon Kaen University has a new science building



Indonesian Doctor Harmanes-Moestopha studies pediatrics at Montreal Children's Hospital.



One of the power houses of India's Kunda Dam.

THE COLOMBO PLAN

Asian Countries Reap "Fruits of the Land"

The majority of the world's people today live in developing countries — struggling to raise more food, build more homes, train more doctors. They are working to improve the quality of life now and to build a brighter future for their children. With the proper tools they can do a better job, so they welcome help from the more developed countries.

Sometimes the struggle is discouraging. Problems are complex, needs are always growing, and solutions may retreat so far into the future that they are lost from view. But people keep on trying, because they know these problems must be solved. And once in a while something goes right — a plan is over-fulfilled, or help comes from outside, and there is a glimpse of light ahead to keep people from despair.

Leaders, planners and diplomats from the Colombo Plan countries are meeting at such a time in Victoria, B.C., to discuss frankly the past year's encouraging results and to exchange ideas about the future.

Irony abounds. They gather at the Empress Hotel, redolent of tea and crumpets, in a modern, affluent North American city that like to pretend it is still a colony. Walking to each day's sessions in the provincial legislative buildings they gaze upon a statue of the Old Queen, who ruled many of their lands and brooded over some of their problems a century ago, to the month, that a child was born in one of her distant realms to a family named Gandhi.

On the crisp ocean air voices of many accents



mingle, reporting results, expressing intentions, or clarifying details. Discussion ranges widely — over the social, political and economic affairs of a quarter of the human race. And when the meeting ends delegates have gained deeper insight into problems, other peoples' and their own, in an atmosphere of co-operation and mutual concern.

Critics have called the Colombo Plan vague and formless, and it is true that there is no Plan as such: it is the total at any time of the national plans of the member countries, the bilateral agreements between them, and various multilateral arrangements through international bodies. Each member sets its own priorities. Perhaps this flexibility is the secret of the Colombo Plan's growth and durability?

Over the years the institution has been shaped by the needs of its members, who differ in every way — in language, race, religion, geography, political system, economic conditions. A Colombo Plan agreement might deal with any of an endless variety of problems, from Afghanistan's sales of karakul skins to Vietnam's war victims. A loose association with minimal structure may be the wisest response to such varying needs. If you were a delegate to the 20th annual meetings of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, what would you discuss? Almost any problem it is possible for a country to have could come up. The major categories might be described as industrial development, agriculture, population development, agriculture, population control, and the related fields of education and manpower policy.

(Continued on page 6)



Twenty adult students from 12 countries took part in a seven-week course in credit union organization at the Coody International Institute, the extension arm of St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S. The course, arranged by CUNA International and CIDA, ended in August. Three students are pictured during a tour of CJCH television facilities in Halifax: Vincent Mhlekese of Lesotho, Mrs. Jane Usher of British Honduras, Simplicio Macoranos of the Philippines, and the television host.

Diori signs . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Saint-Damien de Bellechasse, Quebec. Extension of the school will permit doubling of the present number of students to about 300, most of them resident at the school. Canada has also agreed to provide school equipment and to send teachers.

An airborne geophysical survey, covering 35 per cent of Niger, was also agreed upon. Work on the project is to begin this month.

Canadian assistance to Niger will also take the form of a plant protection project that includes

construction of a laboratory and alert stations, provision of equipment, vehicles and pesticides, and granting scholarships to agricultural students. A Canada Department of Agriculture expert is now in Niger to assist in the project's implementation.

Canada has also agreed to President Diori's request for advisers and to supply food and pharmaceutical products. A study of endemic diseases, such as sleeping sickness, has also been undertaken by Canada.

Canada's assistance program to Niger began in 1962 when two cinema vans equipped for film showings were sent to that country. Four additional cinema vans and 2 buses for the use of youth

organizations are now being provided. In addition to the cinema equipment, special generators must be installed in the vans to supply power for film showings in areas where electricity is not available.

Concluding their Ottawa talks, President Diori and Prime Minister Trudeau expressed satisfaction with the decisive steps taken by the French-speaking countries convened in Niamey last February. Niger and Canada reaffirmed their full support for the proposed Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation between French-speaking Countries, which was approved unanimously at the Niamey conference.

Nixon Praises ADB And Asian Growth

U.S. President Richard Nixon has stated that the future of the Asian Development Bank is Asia's potential — "and Asia is on the move."

In a recent address to the Bank during his visit to the Philippines, he said: "The Asian Development Bank was born because its founders recognized the importance of international co-operation — both within Asia and between this continent and the rest of the world — in achieving economic progress."

"This Bank — with its 33 member nations — exemplifies such co-operation. When our Secretary of the Treasury attended the Bank's Board of Governors meeting in Sydney this past April, he underscored this point. The Asian Development Bank can 'point the way to even greater co-operation among nations . . .', he said, and he described it, therefore, as 'a unique and inspiring step in the history of man.' I wholeheartedly endorse his statement."

"In addition, the Asian Development Bank is a prime example of what President Marcos has called 'Asian solutions to Asian problems.' It is above all else an Asian institution, with its headquarters in a key Asian commercial and economic center, and with a requirement that the Bank's president, seven of its ten directors, and 60 per cent of its capital must come from Asia."

"This is as it should be. Only a great sense of commitment and

co-operation among the Asian peoples themselves can make this institution successful and bring the development that all of us seek. The United States and other non-Asian nations can play a certain role within that framework, but the leadership must always come from Asia."

"The future of the Bank is Asia's potential — and Asia is on the move. A number of Asian countries have experienced economic growth rates in excess of 10 per cent annually over the last five years. Taiwan's trade has quadrupled since 1958 and its GNP has doubled. Korea, whose exports were only 16 million dollars in 1958, exported 20 times that much — \$320 million — in 1967. Like Taiwan its increased exports were from new industries; the traditional agricultural exports have given way to a wide variety of industrial products, most of which are exported to developed countries. The Philippines have developed new high-yield strains of rice which are now being planted in India, Indonesia, and Laos. Singapore, like Hong Kong, is changing from a center of transit trade to a center of industry."

"This astonishing growth in the past few years of trade, industry, agricultural production and the exchange of ideas is only a beginning. I applaud the Bank's accomplishments and extend my best wishes as it serves as a catalyst to this exciting new dynamism."

Asian Countries . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

In agriculture, most of the news is good. The Green Revolution is spreading. A new development strategy is giving first priority to agriculture, so that full advantage can be gained at once from some exciting scientific breakthroughs. Water, fertilizer, pesticides and credit are being supplied for the new high-yield strains of rice and hybrid Mexican wheat. Under proper conditions they make possible double-cropping and dramatically increased yields. For example, rice production from one acre in south-east Asia can potentially rise from 8 tons to 36 a year.

Similar innovations are likely for other crops and for livestock soon. And little time is being lost. Acreage around the world cultivated with the new seed has shot ahead, from 200 acres in 1964-65 to 34,000,000 in 1968-69.

Although increased rainfall was partly responsible, the results for 1968 are impressive and point to a bright new era in agriculture: Iran became an exporter of food grains and the Philippines became self-sufficient in rice for the first time since 1903. Crops in India, Ceylon and Pakistan beat previous records by from 12 to 30 per cent. Everywhere, enough food for all the people has become a realistic national goal, if the right inputs and conditions can be made available — water, fertilizer, research and extension programs, marketing arrangements and effective administration based on an understanding of the attitudes of individual farmers. The job now is to apply the new strategy, already demonstrated in selected districts, throughout the region.

Even if food production doubles, however, population will also double in the next 30 years and the spectre of mass starvation remains for the future. Malthus was basically right: if food production increases arithmetically on a finite planet while population grows geometrically, disaster is merely a matter of time.

Policies that will control popu-

lation growth must accompany the new agricultural strategy, not only to save us from an eventual Age of Famine but also to permit a significant increase in per capita consumption.

When we look at the first 20 years of the Colombo Plan, progress has been painfully slow — unforeseen increases in population, caused partly by better standards of medical care and public health, often have kept pace with increases in production. For the average citizen there has been little improvement. But attitudes have changed; and 70 per cent of Asia's people now live in countries committed to birth control policies. Hundreds of thousands of people work daily to spread these programs, and some progress is being made. Results so far are below expectations and more trained workers are needed, especially women doctors for rural areas.

History teaches that birth rates fall not before but after a country becomes prosperous, and experience in population control programs indicates that real success is likely only after the people reach higher levels of literacy, education and income. Yet the resources for education and higher living standards can only be freed through prior success of the birth control program. This sad circle of cause and effect must be broken if all the people of the developing nations are ever to live in comfort, dignity and hope.

Political independence and industrial development once seemed the road straight to prosperity, but there have been many unexpected detours since then. The consensus among planners and leaders now is that a healthy national economy must underlie successful industrialization. What went wrong? Many things — shortages of capital, scarcity of essential materials, lack of skilled personnel, absence of domestic purchasing power, aggressive competition for markets from more advanced nations. Often the contribution added by new industries has been cancelled out by falling prices



This vehicle, provided by Canada through the Colombo Plan, takes a veterinary surgeon on his round of farms in the interior of Ceylon.

for the commodities traditionally exported by southeast Asia. All these factors have limited and slowed industrial growth.

Some real progress has been achieved, however, through foreign assistance and self-help. In some countries — notably Iran, Korea, Singapore, and Thailand — industry has shown sustained growth. Elsewhere, the ground has been prepared for improved performance. Foreign technology has, with difficulty, been adapted to local circumstances. Large investments have been made, often with outside help, in the infrastructure of roads, ports, power and water projects, and educational facilities that must precede rapid industrial growth.

New ways must now be found to encourage a balanced growth of industry that meets the needs of the agricultural areas, and makes the best possible use of natural and human resources in each country and in the region as a whole. Planning must be very careful, because many resources are in short supply and because Asians are already so poor individually that they would not survive any drop in living standards resulting from unplanned, disruptive economic change.

If you were the Shah of Iran, the Prime Minister of India, or the King of Bhutan, what educational and manpower training programs would you set up? Would you concentrate on children, or on young adults? On vocational training, or universities, or merely on raising the general literacy rate? These are bewildering choices.

Educators and economists often differ even in the most advanced countries, and it is from them that advice and help must come. It is difficult for a developing country to educate its young; it is tragic to train them for the wrong thing. Grim forecasts are now made that there may soon be 300,000,000 unemployed in the developing areas. Obviously, rising agricultural productivity and industrial growth mean little to those who have no share in them. Manpower policies and investments in education must improve quickly in scope and quality, and they must be accurately related to economic growth and employment opportunities.

The problems you would discuss as a Colombo Plan delegate are undeniably important, complicated, and numerous, but you would find ample cause for hope. Though many

of the Colombo Plan countries are poor and technically backward, there is growing awareness in the west that they represent some of the world's oldest civilizations and richest cultures. They are anything but poor in human resources and are capable of accomplishing much by regional co-operation through such agencies as the Asian Development Bank and the Colombo Plan itself. Many countries receiving aid through the Colombo Plan are also giving aid, often in the form of training places in their fields of expertise. In 1967, for example, 15 of the 24 members provided training places for students from 19 Colombo Plan countries.

Such co-operation will probably grow as countries gain economic strength and it is quite possible that some recipient members may become net donors to the Colombo Plan in the future. Some very North American students may study Asian history, philosophy and literature at the source, under Colombo Plan exchange scholarships.

Another cause for hope is scientific progress itself. The agricultural revolution is not an isolated event, but part of an ongoing process. Similar advances are likely to happen in other areas — birth control, water resources, energy supply, education. For example, television: in 1968 India had one transmitter in New Delhi and 8,000 receivers nearby, but by 1972, by which time Indians in four states will be reached by 5,000 small relay stations, receiving signals from a U.S. communications satellite and spreading information, for example, about new farming techniques.

The years ahead are both dangerous and promising. Close attention will be paid to Mr. Lester Pearson's address to the conference, for delegates know that if the present volume of aid continues unchanged beyond 1975 debt repayments will cause a reverse flow. However, if the richer nations offer enough help to make planning possible, and if the developing countries apply all their intelligence and energy to the problems they face, then the revolution in living standards that took two centuries in the West may yet be achieved in Asia by the next generation.



Canadian ambulances donated by the Unitarian Service Committee "stand ready" to bring medical aid to 79 villages in India's Mysore and Madras states. Each of the three ambulances (only two are shown above) carries a doctor, driver, nurse and pharmacist.

Ambulances for India

The ambulance comes in time now to 79 villages in India's Mysore and Madras states. You can see the reason why — pictured above are two of the three new vehicles sent this year from Canada to bring medical aid to these isolated parts of rural India.

Over the years the Unitarian Service Committee has contributed eight jeep ambulances (sometimes to replace bullock carts) for two areas where the USC and its partner agencies have set up pilot projects. The Karnataka Health Institute serves 60,000 people in 65 villages in the heart of Mysore State, and the All India Women's Conference helps finance a similar service

for 14,000 people in 14 villages located around the 7,000-foot level of the Kodai Mountains in south India.

The ambulances are essential. They carry teams — doctor, driver, nurse, pharmacist, sometimes a dentist or eye specialist — on their regular rounds, bringing the only professional medical attention puting areas ever see. They rush emergency cases to hospital over twisting, rutted roads strewn with stones. Without them, programs for milk distribution, maternity care, leadership development, and handicraft training would have been impossible. Health conditions were so bad when the ambulances first came

that only emergency medical aid could be given. Since then, in Dr Lotta Hirschmanova's words, "a silent revolution has taken place."

Even the sturdiest vehicles do not last forever. Repairs are expensive and slow; a breakdown can disrupt service for weeks. The three ambulances purchased this year from a St. Catharines, Ontario supplier replace three vehicles provided by the USC in 1955 and 1962. A grant from the Voluntary Agencies Division of the Canadian International Development Agency helped to meet the cost of the fully-equipped ambulances, a stock of tools and spare parts, and their shipment to India.

Pipeline Will Link Bolivia and Argentina

A World Bank loan equivalent to \$23,250,000 will help to finance construction of a pipeline system to deliver natural gas from Bolivia to Argentina. The project represents an important step in the integration of the economies of the two countries to their mutual advantage. It will provide a new and substantial source of foreign exchange earnings for Bolivia and will help meet Argentina's large and growing requirements for natural gas.

The Bank loan will be made to Compania Yacibol Bogoc Transportadores (YABOG), a company owned equally by its two sponsors, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivianos, the Bolivian Government oil corporation, and the Bolivian Gulf Oil Company, a subsidiary of Gulf Oil Corporation. It will be for a term of 21 years, including a 2-year grace period, and will bear interest of 6 1/2%. The loan will be guaranteed by the government of Bolivia and on a joint and several basis by YABOG's two sponsors.

YABOG has been formed as a non-profit company with nominal capital and it will borrow, on the credit of its sponsors, all the

funds required for the construction of the pipeline. The Bank loan will finance approximately 50% of the cost, and a loan from

the New York State Common Retirement Fund will finance the remainder.

The project consists of the construction of a natural gas transmission system, comprising a 329-mile high-pressure trunk line, 24 inches in diameter, from Santa Cruz in Bolivia to Yacuiba on the Argentine border, and about 100 miles of lateral lines to connect several gas fields with the trunk line.



The International Finance Corporation has announced that it is joining a group of private investors in the United States led by Bank of America, New York, in financing a plant in India to produce and compound fertilizers at a cost exceeding \$70 million.

The fertilizer project, to be located at Goa, in Southwest India, is sponsored by the United States Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, Penn., which will provide a substantial part of the equity, and the Birla Group, one of the largest industrial groups in India. A new company, Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd., has been formed by the sponsors to build and operate the plant and market its output.

The project is expected to make a valuable contribution to India's efforts to become self-sufficient in food. It will generate considerable foreign exchange savings for India by replacing part of the vast amounts of fertilizer now imported annually

African Mineral Hunt

Work on a \$1,174,300 project to investigate the technical and economic feasibility of developing the mineral resources of Burundi has begun under the joint auspices of the government and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Most of the photogeological work required will be done under a \$50,000 United Nations sub-contract which has been awarded to Lockwood Survey Ltd. of Toronto, Canada. The airborne geophysical survey will be carried out by another Canadian firm, Canadian Aerosevice Ltd., under a \$75,000 sub-contract. Sub-contracts for a ground geophysical survey, a geochemical survey and chemical analysis have still to be let.

CONFERENCE (Continued from Page 1)

Donor nations — the Commonwealth countries of Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, along with the United States and Japan — will also get a chance to openly discuss their current bilateral assistance programs with the 18 recipient countries encompassed by the Colombo Plan in south and southeast Asia.

(The largest part of Canada's economic assistance to the developing countries is given on a bilateral basis which means that Canada, as a donor country, makes a direct bilateral agreement with the country or group of countries receiving aid.)

Assistance provided under the Colombo Plan does not flow through one central fund. All assistance is bilaterally negotiated and the Plan takes the form of an umbrella agreement rather than a self-contained international development program.

Specific topics listed on the conference agenda include technical co-operation between the Asian countries themselves, such as training an Asian student in a developing country other than his own under the sponsorship of a donor country. The problem of a "brain drain" of trained people from the developing countries will also be discussed.

Economic reviews, forming the basis of the Colombo Plan's annual report, will be given by each member country. Developmental needs of each country are assessed on the basis of these reviews by the Consultative Committee.

Victoria will also be the scene of a Colombo Plan information officers' conference, Oct. 20 to 27. Here senior information officers from all parts of the world will review public information activities as they relate to international development.

This is the second time Canada has hosted the Colombo Plan conference usually held each year in a different country. The previous time was in 1954 in Ottawa.

The Colombo Plan itself was first presented as an idea at the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' conference in Colombo, Ceylon, in 1950 as a means of encouraging the more affluent nations to give economic assistance to the newly emerging nations of Asia and to serve as a forum where ideas could be discussed and exchanged and needs made known. The whole system is based on collective co-operation. Decisions taken by the Consultative Committee are not binding on member nations.

Countries receiving economic assistance through the Colombo Plan are: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

A \$2,000,000 scheme to improve the yields and quality of coffee crops, the mainstay of the economy of Burundi, will get support from a \$1,800,000 credit from the International Development Association (IDA). The project will increase the very low cash incomes of 44,000 farmers by at least 40% annually and will reduce the deficit in Burundi's balance of payments.

The Asian Development Bank has accepted the offer by the Royal Netherlands Government of four million guilders (U.S. \$1.1 million) for the Consolidated Special Funds of the Bank.

The contribution will be allocated to the Agricultural Special Fund, to be used mainly in Southeast Asia for concessional lending.

The Bank has also received from Canada a \$25 million contribution (over 5 years) to its Multi-Purpose Special Fund and contributions to its Technical Assistance Special Fund from the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Canada, Denmark and Finland.

The International Finance Corporation, a World Bank affiliate that invests in private industry in developing member countries, has announced it is committing \$3 million in the form of a standby loan, with a stock option feature, to help Argentina's largest private steel producer increase its ingot production and raise new working capital.

The standby loan commitment will help Dalmine Siderca S.A., whose annual sales total approximately \$45 million equivalent, raise \$6 million new capital. The IFC commitment will also contribute to the development of the capital market in Argentina by helping to bring about the first sizable underwriting of an industrial security in that country in over two decades.

TANZANIA...

Some Views On Canadian Assistance

By Pat Best

This is the second part of an article on Tanzania written by former Ottawa Citizen editorial writer Patrick Best. Mr. Best, accompanied by his family, has spent the past two years teaching journalism in Tanzania with the religious order of the White Fathers. Having outlined the history and scope of Canadian assistance in Tanzania, he continues with a personal assessment of the current program.

Canada's survey for an all-weather road between Mwanza and Arusha will not only contribute to the difficult process of nation building, but it may also mean much to the promotion of Tanzania's tourist industry — an activity that is rapidly becoming a major source of much-needed foreign exchange.

Indeed, Canada recognized the tourism potential of Tanzania's unparalleled game areas early in its aid scheme by providing trucks and road equipment for the national parks.

In order to help Tanzania launch its Second Five-Year Development Plan — which took effect in July — a team of economists from the University of Toronto is serving as a "project analysis and evaluation unit" in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning. B. H. Kristjanson, deputy minister of the Manitoba Development Authority, is team leader. The university, under contract to CIDA, will also assist in the selection of Tanzanians for post-graduate training in Canada. The total cost of the five-year program is expected to be \$1,420,000.

A development assistance scheme of this magnitude cannot stand still. The CIDA office, with the co-operation of the Canadian High Commission here, is currently moulding the program to meet changing conditions and challenges.

Aid Is Concentrated In Special Sectors

The present approach reflects Ottawa's desire to concentrate aid in those sectors of special interest to Canada and where it will have the most impact.

Amon Nsekela, chairman of Tanzania's National Bank of Commerce, said earlier this year that "I am convinced" that investment in manpower training for technical jobs is one of the most important elements in the nation-building process.

In this capital city, Canadian authorities have been busy over the past several months laying the groundwork for a Pilot Training Centre. This trades training program — the first of its kind in Tanzania — is being introduced in conjunction with the International Labor Organization and the Tanzania government.

It involves an attempt to develop an integrated approach to external aid. Four Canadian instructors have been transferred to the centre from the Dar es Salaam Technical College, and another is scheduled to join the new staff in September. Under the three-year plan, Canada is also contributing equipment and will provide scholarships for the training in Canada of a certain

number of pilot centre graduates each year.

Young Africans showing promise as tradesmen will be taken out of industry, given extensive training at the centre and will then be returned to their firms. The first course got underway about two months ago, and involves training in such trades as masonry, carpentry and auto mechanics. "It has taken lengthy negotiations by all concerned, but we are sure the effort will prove to be well worthwhile," said Russ Davidson, second secretary at the Canadian High Commission here.

If Tanzanian authorities have any criticism of Canada's approach to development assistance they are keeping their thoughts to themselves. In talks with officials at various levels of government I obtained quite a favorable reaction to the Canadian contribution.

Basically the spontaneous acceptance of Canadian aid results from the fact that CIDA personnel have a sound working knowledge of English — an official language in Tanzania, along with Swahili — and are familiar with the administrative structure left by the British.

A Special Relationship

But there are other reasons for this special relationship. "Tanzania likes Canadian aid because it is served up without politics," says Costa Kumalija, assistant editor of the Nationalist, a daily newspaper published by the ruling TANU party. "Canada states only 'let us help you'. The U.S. and Russia want to play politics — one promotes capitalism and the other Marxism."

Mr. Same, an official of the secondary and technical school section, said that no research has yet been carried out to compare the effectiveness of aid from the various donor countries. He is very satisfied with the CIDA approach, however. "The Canadian aid office always keeps its dates, it is always on time in placing teachers," he observed. "It seems to have a self-operated replacement system."

Abbas Sykes, Tanzanian High Commissioner to Canada, summed it up this way during a recent visit to his home country: "Canada is open minded, and we feel it can understand us. In the eyes of Canadians, we are not seen as being influenced by the Russians, Chinese or anyone else."

About the only criticism I have heard voiced about Canada's contribution is that it does not go far enough. Tanzania and other developing nations in this part of the world understandably wonder how long it will be before the Canadian foreign aid figure reaches the United Nations-recog-

nized yardstick of one per cent of Gross National Product.

"Canada is a rich, rich country," said Mr. Sykes. "It can afford to do a lot more in the foreign aid field."

This theme was supported by Lester B. Pearson, chairman of the Commission on International Development, on a recent fact-finding visit to East Africa. The industrialized countries "lack sufficient understanding of the urgency of the development problems faced by the emerging African nations," he said.

From the reactions that I have obtained, the great majority of the young Tanzanians studying under Canadian teachers feel that they benefit from the arrangement. Those who feel otherwise are normally students who want the process of "Africanization" speeded up, and on these grounds

How Well Do CIDA Personnel Adapt?

How are the CIDA personnel faring in Tanzania and how are they adapting themselves to the marked changes in environment, climate and conventions? help. Unlike some of their counterparts in the external aid field, these men and women rarely pose as crusaders and social revolutionaries — or seek to represent a certain way of life. A CIDA teacher at a Tanzania Teachers' Training College recently married a graduate of the same school.

Some say, and understandably so, that it is more difficult for a CIDA person to adjust to such an environment than it is for a "Few of these people have to return home due to culture shock, because of the careful

cited are that CIDA personnel often have higher qualifications than the younger CUSO volunteers and in a number of cases bring families to Tanzania with them.

Comments On CIDA Policies

Many like it here so much that they question CIDA's policy of requiring them to get away from the African environment at the midpoint in their two-year term, under the "assisted leave" scheme. "Such a benefit is not necessary," says William (Doc) Oakley, a teacher of physics and chemistry at Bwiru Boys' Secondary School, near Mwanza. Mr. Marantz replies: "Assisted leave is needed in order that the teachers and advisers can overcome cultural isolation and fill certain physical and psychological needs." Mr. Oakley is due to go back to his Toronto area home this summer and expects to return to the Peel County Board of Education.

A complaint sometimes raised by CIDA teachers is that the jobs they are given to do here do not come up to their qualifications. "A CUSO volunteer could easily fill my position . . . at much less cost," said Miss Roberta Sarty, formerly of Halifax Junior High School who has been teaching at Bwiru Girls' Secondary School, Mwanza.

Mr. R. S. Seme, of the Ministry of Education, refutes such complaints. "Teachers with at least five years experience are needed," he stressed. "They can help us in activities other than classroom work — particularly in times of change."

Mr. John Irwin, Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, noted that "CIDA teachers often help to upgrade teaching standards at secondary schools."

In Tanzania's eyes, Canada, the Scandinavian countries and Red China are now emerging as the "favored nations" in the sphere of foreign aid. The Scandinavian nations — particularly Sweden and Denmark — and Canada are expected to play an important role in nurturing Tanzania's Second Five-Year Development Plan.

Sweden's Prime Minister Tage Erlander got a royal reception when he visited this East African nation a year ago.

Prime Minister Trudeau was invited late last year by Tanzania's High Commissioner to Canada, Mr. Sykes, to make a trip to Tanzania. I am informed that Mr. Trudeau accepted the invitation and that it was hoped that he would make the trip before the end of 1969.

When Mr. Trudeau does come to Dar es Salaam he can expect a welcome no less enthusiastic than the one given Mr. Erlander.



Dr. G. F. Townsend of the University of Guelph, pictured with two Tanzanian students, is an expert on beekeeping, an important part of Tanzania's agriculture.



Two Tanzanian students carry out an experiment in the well-equipped laboratory of Tenge Secondary School.

are opposed to expatriate teachers as a matter of principle.

It seems, however, that a number of Tanzanians and other East African students who receive scholarships for study in Canada are not too happy with their lot when they return home.

Norman Riley, business manager at the Coady International Institute, Antigonish, N.S., who earlier this year spent a month in E.A. doing a follow-up "evaluation," said that he heard much concern expressed that Coady graduates were not given positions in keeping with their training when they returned to their home countries.

process of selection and the orientation sessions they have in both Canada and Tanzania," said B. Denis Marantz, who a few months ago became first secretary (development) at the Canadian High Commission. The arrival of Mr. Marantz as an "aid administrator" was welcomed by the many CIDA teachers and advisers who felt that too little contact had been maintained between Ottawa and personnel in the field.

In the main, the Canadians are adjusting well to their new way of life and are readily accepted by those that they are seeking to member of CUSO. The reasons



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VIGOROUS COLOMBO PLAN EMERGES FROM MEETING

A rejuvenated Colombo Plan, with the vigor and enthusiasm to tackle the problems of development in South and South East Asia in the 1970's has emerged from the Colombo Plan Conference in Victoria, B.C.

The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, told reporters as the meeting

ended October 31 that the Conference had made major changes in the machinery of the Plan. "It has been transformed from an organization designed to meet the problems of the 1950's into one ready to meet the challenges of the 1970's," he said.

The Conference, which Mr. Sharp called the most important

governmental Conference to be held in Canada since the NATO meeting of 1963, drew almost 200 delegates from the 24 member nations.

One of the major reasons for the success, he said, was the decision to do away with formal statements at the meetings. In previous years, delegations had arrived at meetings with prepared papers outlining their positions which were read. This year the meetings were much more informal.

"For the first time there was a real exchange of ideas and information. We were able to get a greater understanding and appreciation for the positions taken by countries in a number of significant areas," he said.

Among the topics discussed were the problems created by one of the major successes in international development—The Green Revolution—which is making much of Asia self-sufficient in food; means of increasing the volume of capital investment in Colombo Plan countries; the terms and conditions of assistance; ways of using development resources in the most effective way; ways of making technical assistance more effective; and the role of the Colombo Plan in the future.

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Maurice Strong, right, President of CIDA, chaired the Business and Economic Review Committee at the Conference. Seated with him is Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan Conference, J. G. Hodgson.

Pledges Up For UNDP

Canada has boosted its contribution to the United Nations Development Program by 20 per cent.

At the recent Pledging Conference for 1970, 136 governments announced UNDP contributions totalling (US) \$238 million. Pledges ranged in size from \$100 million (subject to approval

by the U.S. Congress) to \$540 (from a small and underdeveloped country).

Despite restrictions on domestic spending, the Canadian pledge rose to (US) \$15 million from \$12.5 million in 1969, which in turn was 25 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Canada will become the fourth largest contributor to the fund in 1970, following the United States, Sweden and Denmark, but slightly ahead of the United Kingdom. West Germany, one of the 10 non-member states invited to the con-

UNDP — Page 6

Study Rubber Industry

Canada will carry out a technical and marketing feasibility study of the rubber industry of India.

Under an agreement signed recently in Delhi, the Canadian International Development Agency will make available \$85,000 as Canada's contribution.

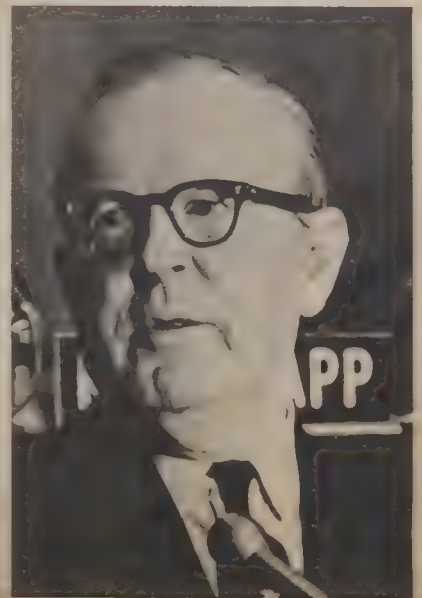
The feasibility study, conducted by Polymer Corporation of Sarnia, Ontario in association with the Indian Petrochemical Corporation, will examine closely the possible establishment of a new synthetic rubber plant in India.

Communications Being Improved

A Canadian loan agreement for \$40,000,000 to help revolutionize India's telecommunications system was signed recently in New Delhi by Canada's Acting High Commissioner, G. A. H. Pearson, and Shri At Bambawala, joint secretary of India's Ministry of Finance.

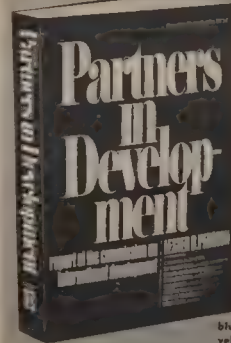
The 50-year interest-free loan will be used by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the expansion and improvement of domestic communications. It represents approximately one quarter of the foreign exchange component in the \$600,000,000 telecommunications program that is part of India's current Five Year Plan. The program is expected to provide 600,000 new telephone connections and 30,000 additional long-distance circuits.

The Canadian loan will be used specifically for the design, manufacture and supply of telecommunications equipment by Canadian firms, including 15,000 kilometres of underground telephone cables.



The Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson presents the Commission's report.

Pearson Report Gives New Format For Aid



In his massive report on development assistance prepared for the World Bank, the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson has made 68 recommendations aimed at making international development more effective. The recommendations form a

blueprint for making the developing nations economically independent members of the world community.

The report is now being studied by both developing and wealthy nations and Mr. Pearson has embarked on a program to enlist their support for his proposals. For details of the report see pages 4 - 5.

Quake Victims Helped

Canada has contributed \$15,000 to assist victims of a recent earthquake in Yugoslavia.

The Canadian International Development Agency made the cash grant in response to an international appeal by the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva. The Canadian Red Cross Youth also gave \$2,500, and the Canadian Red Cross Society donated \$10,000 and 40 cases of

clothing and supplies from its European emergency stockpile.

About 100,000 people were left homeless late in October by the earthquake, which caused severe structural damage in the Bosnian city of Banja Luka and the surrounding area. Reports indicated that many thousands, including children and old people, were sleeping outdoors in cold weather.



Information officers from the 24 Colombo Plan countries held meetings to discuss the Plan's information program. George Davidson, President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, addressed the group on the opening day of their week-long conference.



Secretariat employee Gloria Stewart pins a red-and-blue delegate's pin on John Sanduk, Information Officer of the Colombo Plan Bureau in Ceylon.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp officially opened the Ministerial Week of the Colombo Plan Conference in ceremonies in the Legislative Chamber of the B.C. Parliament Buildings.



Secretary-General Hadwen presented a plaque containing the flags of the Colombo Plan's 24 member countries to the Government of British Columbia, which hosted the Conference. Deputy Provincial Secretary L. J. Wallace accepted the memento on behalf of Premier Bennett. Also at the presentation were J. A. S. Walker, Assistant Secretary-General (Procedures) on the left, and Deputy Secretary-General (Operations) N. Burden, second on the right.



Author of the World Bank's Report on International Development "Partners in Development", Lester B. Pearson posed with External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, Conference Secretary-General John G. Hadwen and Conference delegates in front of the B.C. Legislative Buildings in Victoria.



British Columbia Premier W. A. C. Bennett and Deputy Provincial Secretary L. J. Wallace (far left) were greeted by Conference Secretary-General J. G. Hadwen and Mr. N. Burden, the Deputy Secretary-General (Operations) at the B.C. Legislative Buildings. The Premier delivered the opening address of the Officials' Meeting.



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp was named chairman of the ministerial meetings which took place in the final week of the Colombo Plan Conference. Seated with him at the opening session of the Ministerial Week is Secretary-General J. G. Hadwen.

An Idea Rejuvenated

COLOMBO—from Page 1

The success of the decision to cut out formalities and get down to effective discussions is something that should be studied by the United Nations, the Minister added.

The Secretary General of the Conference, John G. Hadwen, explained that "The whole idea of aid to South and Southeast Asia was in question at the beginning of this Conference. There was no doubt the idea of the Colombo Plan, the spirit of it, the interest in it, was running downhill. You see, the Colombo Plan is not really a plan at all. It's an idea and people were losing interest in that idea."

"Right from the very beginning of the Conference we had to sell the idea that aid was good, that it worked, that the Pearson Report is positive proof of the justification of aid, that there is now a new view, a new phase in international development and co-operation."

"This was the thread running through the whole thing."

One of the results of this was the decision that the Colombo Plan could help in this new phase of development and that it should be extended for another five year term, from 1971 to 1976.

The Conference started with a week-long meeting of officials who prepared the material submitted by the member nations for the experts' meetings which were the experts who were meeting the second week. One of the changes in the machinery of the Conference is the decision to do away with this first week of meetings and have the material prepared another way before the Conference begins.

The information was passed to the experts' meetings which was opened by Premier W. A. C. Bennett of British Columbia.

During his welcoming address, Mr. Bennett stressed the growing relations between Canada and the countries of the Pacific. Ad hoc arrangements are being replaced

by a definite policy of reinforcing communications with these countries, he said. "The objective, of course, is a sustained and consistently growing connection of benefit to all our peoples."

Maurice F. Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Agency, who was elected Chairman of the officials' meetings, focused the attention of delegates on the Pearson Report. The Report has "drawn our attention to a whole series of possibilities for improving the atmosphere and conduct of economic aid."

This focus on the Pearson Report was to remain throughout the meeting. When Mr. Sharp was elected Chairman of the ministerial meeting, which climaxed the Conference, he was able to report that the Pearson Report had made a major impact on the discussions. "It has offered a challenge to the developed and the developing alike, a challenge that must be taken up by the governments of all the nations if the development community is to have the tools for the job it has."

This development community, he said, is more than just the growing partnership of Colombo Plan countries. "We are seeing the building of a true community," he said. "It is an indication of maturity, of the realization that international development is just as important to the developed nations as it is to the developing nations."

He also added that he regards the Colombo Plan as a "continuing cornerstone of the Canadian development assistance program. We hope to expand both in quantity and quality our contribution towards this co-operative and creative work."

In his speech to the ministerial meeting, Mr. Pearson said that a new concept of national self-interest is starting to develop in the world today. "Basically, it asserts that the paramount long-term interest of all



The Bhutanesse delegation, led by their Minister for Development, the Hon. Dawa Tsering, lent a bright note to conference proceedings with its colourful national dress. Seated beside Mr. Tsering is the head of the Australian delegation, Sir Laurence McIntyre.

nations, rich or poor, is in the creation of a world in which all the world's resources, human and physical, are put to the greatest possible use for the greatest possible number. This is the vision which should inspire us to look beyond the anxieties of today to the opportunities of tomorrow."

He said that in the past 20 years it has been learned that this vision can only be realized if the wealthy industrialized nations join in a sustained effort to help the developing countries help themselves. The developed countries have a choice in whether or not to become involved. "But do they realize how a choice for disengagement would affect their own societies? If the rich and strong of this world were to succeed in ignoring the weak and poor, they would do well to examine what they themselves had become."

Mr. Pearson predicted that, with proper help, the developing countries may participate in the international economy as self-reliant partners before the end of the century. The fate of the underdeveloped countries is not necessarily a vicious circle. It is a "lickable proposition," he said.

After Mr. Pearson's address, the ministers and other heads of delegations held closed discussions on the problems of development identified in the previous weeks of meetings.

Afterwards, Mr. Sharp explained that much of the discussion centred around the "Green Revolution". It was made clear that assistance would be required in spite of the breakthrough in agricultural and food production if the tempo of development in agriculture is to be maintained. It was emphasized

that attention should be directed to social and other problems involved in the revolution such as changing trade patterns.

The ministerial meeting also considered the problem of the "Brain Drain"—the migration of professionally and technically qualified personnel from the developing countries. The discussions revealed that under-utilization of trained personnel by developing countries and lack of modern research facilities were two of the major causes of the migration.

Mr. Sharp said that delegates were particularly interested in a new Canadian move to try and offset this problem. Canada is implementing a program of bringing persons who have trained in Canada back to this country at various times through their career to refresh their knowledge.

Delegates also agreed to a feasibility study on a regional centre for technician teacher training. If undertaken, it would be the first of its kind built under the Colombo Plan.

Several of the delegates from the developing countries spoke to the press about the need for such a centre. They pinpointed the lack of technicians as one of the major bottlenecks to development in their part of the world.

Besides the Colombo Plan Conference, there was also a meeting at the same time of information officers from Colombo Plan countries which discussed the role of the Colombo Plan Bureau in Ceylon in providing information on Colombo Plan activities.

The Colombo Plan Conference was also the scene of a considerable number of bilateral negotiations between the developed and developing nations. Mr. Hadwen said the New Zealand delegation held most of its aid discussions with the developing nations for the coming year during the course of the Conference.

Canada also had meetings with delegations from the developing nations.



The Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, former Prime Minister of Canada, and chairman of the World Bank's Commission on International Development which presented its report at a recent meeting of the World Bank in Washington.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The Report's main recommendations include:

- recognizing that development, to be successful, must be a partnership based on joint effort toward clearly defined economic goals and that increases in aid should be on the basis of increasingly explicit criteria based primarily on economic performance. Performance of donors and recipients could be more effectively reviewed, in a multilateral or regional context, if consortia, consultative groups and regional organizations containing both parties were strengthened or created where they do not now exist. The World Bank and regional banks should take the lead in this;
- stressing the interrelationship of aid, trade and investment policies and suggesting measures to harmonize these policies and to assure regular review;
- linking increases in aid more closely to development performance and utilizing it in support of objectives which would allow recipients eventually to achieve independence of concessional finance while continuing to grow at least at 6 percent per year;
- changing trade policies of advanced countries that hinder the growth of export earnings from developing countries, developing specific plans to assure that greater shares of advanced country markets for appropriate products will be served by developing countries, and granting generalized nonreciprocal tariff preferences to manufactured goods imported from developing countries;
- securing more outward looking and competitive trade policies on the part of the developing nations, and an expansion in trade amongst themselves;
- increasing the volume of official development assistance, in the form of grants or loans on soft terms to 0.7 percent of donor GNP by 1975 if possible and in no case later than 1980, in order to increase the overall flow of resources between rich and poor, including private investment, to 1 percent of donor GNP by 1975;
- providing more multilateral aid — from 10 percent of total official development assistance to a minimum of 20 percent by 1975 — and strengthening the multilateral aid system by supporting regional development banks with funds as they demonstrate the capacity to put them to good use;
- establishing the International Development Association (IDA) in a larger and more central role in the international aid system by expanding its resources from the present \$400 million to 71.5 billion by 1975, by assigning it basic responsibility for evolving criteria for allocation of aid among countries, and by giving it an explicit mandate to allocate its own resources to offset some of the

- more pronounced inequities in bilateral aid;
- improving the climate for foreign private investment in developing countries by promoting greater stability in the treatment of such investments, and strengthening multilateral aid and bilateral programs to offset the special risks;
- alleviating the current debt problem in countries with sound development programs by more liberal use of long-term debt rescheduling and refinancing and by treating debt relief as a legitimate form of aid. To reduce future debt problems the Commission, with one dissent, recommends that all official development assistance loans have an interest rate no higher than 2 percent, and maturity and grace periods ranging from 25 to 40 years and 7 to 10 years respectively, depending on the level of development and the credit position of the recipient;
- rendering the large increase in World Bank lending more usable in countries with growing debt burdens by establishing a fund within the Bank which could subsidize interest rates of some loans; it is recommended that this fund be financed through transfer to the Bank of an amount equal to half the payments of interest due from developing countries to developed countries as a result of official bilateral loans;
- pressing for adequate analysis of the problems of rapid population growth and their bearing on development progress, endorsing the proposal to appoint a Commissioner for Population in the United Nations, and launching an international program, through the World Bank in consultation with the World Health Organization, for the mobilization of research resources in fertility control;
- making available greater resources for educational research and experimentation so new methods and education systems conceived by and for developing countries can be evolved;
- initiating the progressive untangling of aid, especially now that the creation of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund offers a new mode of relief for the balance of payments problems of donor countries;
- requesting the President of the World Bank to call a conference of heads of international and national agencies and of representatives of donor and recipient countries, in 1970, to discuss the creation of coordinating machinery capable of relating aid and development to other areas of foreign economic policy, moving toward standardized assessments of development performance, producing clear and regular estimates of aid requirements, and providing balanced and impartial reviews of donor aid policies and programs.

Pearson Outlines Improvements For Development Aid

68 Recommendations Made To World Bank In Massive Report

The Commission on International Development, headed by the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, has recommended important changes in future programs of international aid.

Its 400-page report, published in New York recently, emphasizes the need for increased development assistance funds and better and more effective trade policies which will benefit the developing countries. Entitled "Partners in Development" it stresses, above all, a closer working partnership between donor and recipient countries and a clear recognition of the important relationship between aid, trade and investment.

The drawing together of these various elements in international aid, states the report, would inevitably lead to more multilateral programs administered by agencies like the United Nations. The World Bank and regional banks, the commission believes, should take the lead in improving the structure of aid consortia and consultative groups, whose members would be from both donor and recipient countries.

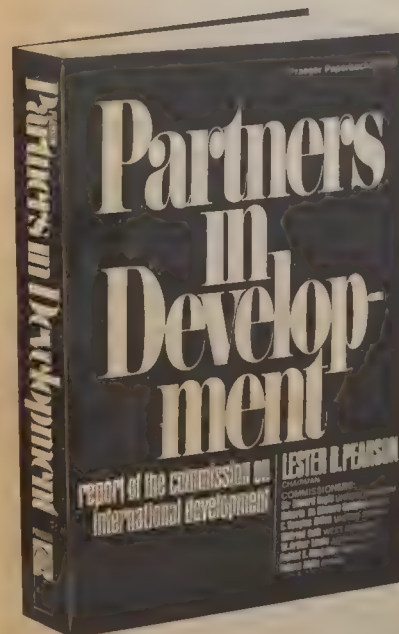
New trade policies should be worked out by the industrialized countries, granting generalized non-reciprocal tariff preferences to manufactured goods imported from the less developed countries. More progressive and competitive trade policies must be devised by the developing countries themselves, says the report. They will need to expand trade among themselves by preferential tariff arrangements and new facilities for refinancing their exports.

If its resources grow from \$40 million to a recommended \$1.5 billion by 1975, the International Development Association will play a larger and more central role in the international aid system. The Commission urges the President of the World Bank Group to investigate organizational changes needed in the International Development Association as its size and functions increase.

A better climate for foreign private investment in developing countries is another important goal. The



Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, who set up the Commission on International Development.



report calls for greater stability in the treatment of investments and stronger multilateral and bilateral programs to offset the special risks involved.

The report endorses the appointment by the United Nations of a Commissioner for Population to handle the problems of rapid population growth in relation to development progress. An international program is also recommended through the World Bank and World Health Organization for research in fertility control.

Greater resources must be made available for educational research in the developing countries, the Commission notes, so that new and applicable education systems can be evolved.

The progressive untangling of aid is stressed in the report, especially since the creation of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund now offers a new mode of relief for the balance-of-payments problems of donor countries.

In its report the Commission requests the President of the World Bank to call a conference of heads of international and national agencies and representatives of donor and recipient countries in 1970. The conference would discuss the creation of coordinating machinery to relate aid and development with other areas of foreign economic policy, and to produce clear and regular estimates of aid requirements.

Debt relief is a legitimate form of aid, says the Commission, and the current debt problem can be eased in countries with sound development programs by a more liberal use of long-term debt rescheduling and refinancing. To reduce future debt problems created by increased borrowing for development, the report recommends that all official development assistance loans should have an interest rate no higher than 2 per cent with maturity and grace periods ranging from 25 to 40 years and 7 to 10 years, depending on the level of development and the credit position of the recipient.



The Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson and the Commissioners who helped him prepare the report. From left to right, are: His Excellency Roberto de Oliveira Campos; the Hon. Douglas Dillen; Dr. Saburo Okita, President of the Japan Economic Research Centre; Sir W. Arthur Lewis, Professor, Princeton University; The Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson; The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Boyle, M.P., London; Dr. Robert E. Marjolin and Dr. Wilfrid Guth.

FOREIGN COMMENT

"The report should be most welcome to the developing countries... The most interesting part... is its formula for debt relief. All these suggestions are indicative of... sincerity and sympathy."

Madras Hindu, Oct. 6

"Mr. Pearson's views on international affairs have always leaned toward the idealistic rather than the realistic... his quota system... assumes all countries have an equal interest and obligation... there is little to be gained by pouring more money into aid. And if (existing) problems are overcome, developing countries will find it easier to get private capital and therefore will depend less on government aid."

Chicago Tribune

"...an impressive document."

Baltimore Sun, Oct. 3

"There is nothing 'impractical' about this document. It underlines anew the choice men face between one world and self-destruction."

New York Post, Oct. 3

"An objective assessment... notes that India has been the recipient of one of the lowest per capita inflows... unique... forthright... an eye-opener to many developed countries."

Bombay Bank of India Weekly Economic Survey, Oct. 9

"We do not need to be lectured by anyone on foreign aid."

Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 3

"the most important of the Pearson commission's many recommendations may well be its urgent plea that the rich countries of the world must start encouraging, instead of blocking, employment-creating exports of manufactured goods from the developing nations."

The Economist, Oct. 10

"blockbuster... Should be required reading for all members of Congress, particularly the sizable segment which automatically slashes a foreign aid budget in hit-or-miss fashion whenever the chance arises."

Boston Herald Traveller, Oct. 9

"The Pearson Report reads like... a long report; no one is apt to confuse it with PEARSON'S Complaint... it is positive and upbeat... its tone is such as to encourage, not offend... an establishment document, not a maverick critique. For a report like this, excellence is nothing, implementation is everything... a charter to reduce world poverty... It is meant to spur aid, but its result, if put into effect fairly, will be to end the need for aid... The Pearson Commission has done its work. Now it's the world's turn."

Steven Rosenfeld of the Washington Post, on CBC-TV Viewpoint, Oct. 7

CANADIAN COMMENT

"...the Pearson Report makes perfectly clear the fact that good intentions are not enough... will likely frighten many of those who have supported the idea of foreign aid without ever thinking it might cost them something."

Edmonton Journal, Oct. 2

"a challenge to form a genuine partnership... a credit to this team of distinguished experts... a systematic approach that has so far been lacking... worthwhile proposals crystallize a body of knowledge that has been available for some time."

Vancouver Sun, Oct. 2

"...nothing new... There is increasing awareness that it is only by putting our own houses in order that we can maintain our bases of world stability, and effectively help the poorer nations."

Fredericton Gleaner, Oct. 3

"Some people who believe in gimmickry have complained that the Pearson report reveals no fresh solutions! The solution is intelligent and generous giving and Pearson is right to rub it in."

Ottawa Journal, Oct. 7

"...must reading... of extreme importance."

Oshawa Times, Oct. 6

"doesn't mince words about what's needed if famine and violence are to be averted."

Sarnia Observer, Oct. 2

"...pinpoints the critical situation... Hopefully, its words will be listened to."

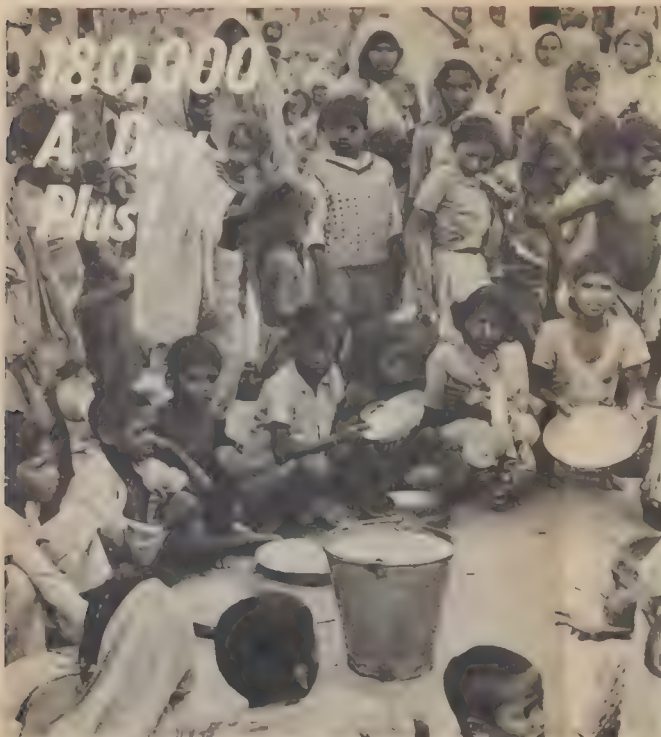
Kingston Canadian Register, Oct. 10

"...a demanding and to some extent an aggressively critical report... the unvarnished truth and an essential, if difficult target."

Kitchener-Waterloo Record, Oct. 4

"The report shows that Canada must increase its aid by 19 per cent a year to meet the Pearson commission's objective by 1975. That is slightly less than the annual rate of growth in our foreign aid bill over the last four years. It is a modest target which must be met if our international pretensions are to mean anything at all."

Montreal Star, Oct. 3



Mam hunger threatens many parts of the world, and the most endangered are the millions of children who need food to grow up without physical and mental handicaps. These children of Bihar in India gather for their one meal for the day at a free-food center operated by an Indian social service organization and Catholic Relief Services. — Photo from IPS



Housing shortages always accompany high population rates. And, of course, slums are inevitable. In many countries, serious efforts are being made to build housing projects to banish slums. A housing program, noticeable in the upper part of the photo, edges close to a squatter area in Hong Kong. — Photo from IPS

POPULATION EXPLOSION

World population is increasing at the rate of more than 180,000 people a day according to the United Nations demographic yearbook.

This means the population bomb still ticks ominously and if this present increase continues, the global population will be doubled by the turn of the century.

The Pearson report on international development points out that there can be no serious social and economic planning unless the ominous implications of uncontrolled population growth are understood and acted upon.

It recommends more research and education in birth control as well as the appointment of a

Commissioner for Population to the United Nations.

D. Barry Fleming, Oxfam's director of youth and education asks "can we slow down our precipitous rush towards a rendezvous with the Horsemen of the Apocalypse?" (referring to the Greek myth where the black horseman represents famine and the red horseman war).

There are signs that, perhaps, we may act in time — to judge by the growing concern about this issue in developed and developing countries alike, and new programs that are emerging.

Family planning was recognized as a basic human right last year at the United Nations International Conference on Human

Rights, held in Iran. Over 80 countries now have family planning associations and similar bodies. Major programs are underway in many countries, including Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, Trinidad, Morocco, Tunisia, Kenya, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, India, Singapore, Malaysia, and Hong Kong.

Crowded Hong Kong, for example, cut the birth rate from 33.7 per thousand in 1962 to 21.1 in 1968. For India, the goal is a rate of 25 per thousand by 1975. Free advice and contraceptives are distributed by 20,000 clinics throughout India, and the minister of health announced last year that the birth rate had dropped from 40 to 38 per thousand — which means one million fewer babies this year. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya is the first developing country to pioneer government-backed family planning.

A key multilateral agency in this field is the International Planned Parenthood Federation. It supports many non-government organizations around the world, particularly in areas such as Latin America where religious constraints prevent government from supporting programs for birth control.

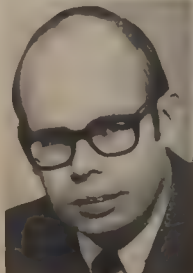
Some Canadians are already active in family planning overseas. Two Vancouver men are serving through the U.S. financed Population Council — John Friesen in Iran, and Lewis Anderson in Turkey. The Unitarian Service Committee of Canada supports programs in Hong Kong and elsewhere. Oxfam of Canada directs 15 per cent of its funds to family planning projects, and the Canadian University Service Overseas sponsors a number of

nurses who tour hospitals and clinics with teams.

In a speech to the International Monetary Fund in September, the Hon. E. J. Benson indicated that family planning services will soon become available as part of Canada's over-all international de-

velopment program. Recent changes in the Criminal Code have made it possible for the government to take this action, and a growing sense of urgency makes it likely that Canada's official role in this field will develop quickly.

Population Adviser Appointed By CIDA



DR. GEORGE BROWN

The Canadian International Development Agency has appointed a special adviser on public health and population.

Dr. George Brown, 34, received his medical degree from the University of Toronto and public health training at Harvard. In recent years he has been a staff member of the

Population Council, New York, advising the governments of Tunisia and Morocco on family planning.

In his new assignment with CIDA, Dr. Brown will consult with other aid donors, evaluate possible bilateral programs in various countries, and advise CIDA on future public health projects. As a newcomer in this field Canada must examine the work of other donor countries, he says, and define its own role.

Dr. Brown believes Canada can make a "unique contribution" through international research, a much neglected field, and through both multilateral and bilateral aid — particularly bilateral programs that offer to developing countries the services of Canadian sociologists, demographers, communications experts, and health personnel. Technical resources will be limited at the beginning, he notes, but the bilateral programs will grow as Canadian expertise develops.



International Development

is produced by the Information Division of the Canadian International Development Agency under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER, 1969



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO EXPAND

The Inter-American Bank has announced the approval of three loans equivalent to \$37.6 million to help expand agricultural production in Argentina through intensified technical improvements.

The borrower, the Banco de la Nación Argentina (BNA), a public development bank, will use the loans to carry out a program designed to raise the productivity and output of the agricultural and livestock sectors of north-eastern Argentina. The loans will finance a program, being carried out at a total cost of \$81.5 million, to provide supervised credit to small- and medium-scale farmers, to expand farm research and extension services and to provide credits to help mechanize farm operations. The loans will finance 46 per cent of the total cost of the program and local sources will provide the remaining 54 per cent.

WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS FOR GHANA

A credit equivalent to US\$3.5 million to the Republic of Ghana, announced recently by the International Development Association (IDA), will help to finance the foreign exchange cost of extending the water distribution system in the capital city of Accra and the neighboring port of Tema, and the installation of a sewerage system in Accra.

The project will insure a dependable water supply by use of surplus water which is available north of Accra at the Kpong waterworks. The sewerage installations will meet acute problems of collection and disposal of sewerage, and will also lay the foundation for a modern, expandable sewerage system in Accra.

The IDA credit will be for a term of 50 years, including a 10-year period of grace, at no interest but with a service charge of three quarters of 1% to cover administrative costs. Total cost of the project is estimated to be \$5.9 million.

SWAZILAND JOINS IMF

Swaziland has become a member of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA).

Swaziland's quota in the Fund is \$6,000,000; its subscription to the capital stock of the International Bank is 64 shares with a total par value of \$6,400,000; its subscription to the capital stock of IFC is \$35,000; and its subscription to IDA is \$320,000.

POPULATION DIRECTOR FOR WORLD BANK

Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, recently announced the appointment of Dr. Kandiah Kanagaratnam as Director of the Population Projects Department. The newly established Department will seek to identify and will appraise projects in the field of population which would be suitable for financing by the World Bank Group.

Dr. Kanagaratnam, a national of Singapore, received bachelor degrees in Medicine and Surgery, and a Diploma in Public Health (DPH) from the University of Malaya; he undertook postgraduate studies at the University of London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He has served in the Ministry of Health, Singapore, in a number of capacities since 1953, holding the position of Deputy Director of Medical Services since 1964. He has been closely associated with developments in the field of population control, participating in numerous international conferences, and has served as Chairman of the Family Planning and Population Board of Singapore since 1966. Dr. Kanagaratnam served as a consultant for the World Health Organization in the Philippines in 1968 and for the World Bank in Jamaica and Mauritius.



Western Canada lends a hand to Tunisian agriculture as 14,500 metric tons of ammonium nitrate moves from the Calgary plant of Western Co-operative Fertilizers Ltd. under a \$2.6 million CIDA agricultural loan. The contract provided the firm's first major export deal and came when Canadian orders were scarce. Gordon Bergen, CIDA Commodities Officer, and Dick Polischuk, Assistant General Manager of WCFL, watch as the fertilizer is loaded at Vancouver.

"Keep-Fit" Bug Hits

The people of Bouake, a French-speaking town on Africa's Ivory Coast, are acquiring the "keep-fit" bug from a group of Canadian teachers posted there by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Naturally there's no "jogging in the jungle" where temperatures can soar over the 100° mark, but there is a well-organized athletic program which culminated last April in a big Sports Day.

Civilians and servicemen alike took part in the racing, jumping and throwing contests carried out under the rules of the International Federation of Amateur Athletics. The Canadian teachers, whose subjects range from natural sciences to industrial arts, organized the event with the help of the Bouake Athletic League and the local government's department of youth and sports.

A highlight of the day was the presentation of the "Canada Cup" to Kodja Djouka, a secondary school pupil, by Bouake's deputy mayor, Kijibo Soukalo. A trophy, three shields and 30 medals were also given out to successful contestants. The cup and shields, engraved with the words "Gift of the Canadians in Bouake", were brought from Canada by one of the teachers, Noel Joval.

Marcel Vachon, a Montrealer who is teaching physical education at Bouake's Municipal Lyceum, expressed the hope that the Canada Cup would be presented each year and become the Ivory Coast's equivalent to Canada's national Grey Cup and Stanley Cup awards. A color film of the Bouake sports day was made by another Canadian teacher, Conrad Monissette.

Food Output Not Enough

The director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has warned against over-optimism about the present world food situation.

A. H. Boerma, FAO director-general, said that in 1968 world food production just held its own against the rise in population. With overall production increases of between two and three per cent, he said 1968 could be regarded as a normal year.

"The question is whether 'normal' is enough," he said. "If we look at the estimates that the food production requirements of the developing countries are going to increase by between three and four per cent per annum over the next couple of decades, I think that the answer must definitely be that it is not."

Boerma spoke at the opening session of FAO's 34-nation council meeting, held recently at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

Boerma recalled that on several occasions he had said improvements in the world food situation gave ground for cautious optimism.

"There are solidly authentic grounds for confidence that food production can be sharply increased," he said. "Technological progress as evidenced in the high-yielding varieties, and the greater emphasis that governments have been recently placing on agricultural development, are just two of them."

"But it is equally clear that a continuous increase in production on the required scale is going to need massive investment and an enormous amount of concerted effort over a long period of time."

million, among 33 countries; The Americas — \$206.2 million, among 37 countries; Middle East — \$55.1 million, among nine countries; Europe — \$48.6 million, among 14 countries; Inter-regional — \$30 million.

Most of the remaining \$536 million was committed for on-going projects, for other projects approved but not yet operational, or for overhead costs.

137 Countries Helped By UNDP Funds

During the past decade, from 1959 through 1968, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) committed a total of \$1,407 million to encourage economic and social growth in 137 developing countries and territories, UNDP administrator, Paul Hoffman, reported recently.

The capital investment stemming from these UNDP activities over the same 10-year period has reached some \$2,800 million, his report shows.

The first part of the report UNDP programming and operations in 1968. The second part gives a general review of UNDP activities over the 10-year period.

The UNDP funds spent throughout the decade for large-scale pre-investment projects and smaller technical assistance activities were divided among the various regions as follows: Africa — \$288 million, among 44 countries and territories; Asia — \$242.7



These mysterious-looking bundles are an important part of Canada's international development effort — schools for the Caribbean. Made in Toronto by Stren Steel and shipped from Montreal, 20 of them will be constructed on the Leeward and Windward Islands by Ron Engineering and Construction of Ottawa. CIDA designed them to suit local conditions and to help strengthen educational systems working on limited budgets.



The foreign ministers of Canada and Gabon, Mitschell Sharp and Jean Remy Ayoune, discussed diplomatic affairs and Canadian aid to Francophone Africa during Mr. Ayouno's October visit to Ottawa.



President Nyerere of Tanzania shares a joke with Governor-General Michener and Prime Minister Trudeau. A state dinner was held at Government House in honour of the visiting Commonwealth leader.



Maung Lwin, Foreign Minister of Burma, met with Mr. Sharp in Ottawa while making an informal tour of Canada before the Colombo Plan Conference.

Prominent Visitors Arrive

Canada welcomed a number of prominent visitors from overseas during just a few weeks this autumn. Some dropped in at Ottawa while en route to the new U.N. General Assembly session; some were delegates to the Colombo Plan Conference in Victoria. Others came for a variety of public and personal reasons.

The autumn visitors included such familiar figures as Prince Philip, Foreign Minister Gromyko of the U.S.S.R., and Prime Minister Holyoake of New Zealand. Significantly, however, most of

these distinguished people were leaders and representatives of the less-developed countries, the Third World. Most Canadians did not recognize their names or faces in the newspapers, but the kind of world we will share during the rest of this century depends largely on how successful they are in overcoming the difficult problems of the less-developed regions where most of the world's people live.

On September 18, President Hamani Diori of Niger signed aid agreements with Prime Minister

Trudeau in Ottawa and the two leaders reaffirmed their support for the proposed agency for co-operation between French-speaking countries, approved last February at the Niamey conference. The influential African statesman then left on a week-long tour of Canada, highlighted by a formal reception in Winnipeg and the granting of an honorary degree by the University of Montreal.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived September 29 for a four-day state visit, spent

mainly in conference with the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and officials of CIDA and CUSO. President Nyerere, whose Arusha Declaration is closely studied in Canadian universities, then visited Toronto before proceeding to Sweden.

Mr. Sharp welcomed two African foreign ministers the following week—Darmo Badaron of Dahomey and Jean Remy Ayoune of Gabon. Discussions covered the possible establishment of a university in Dahomey, the resumption of diplomatic relations with Gabon, and Canadian aid to Francophone Africa.

On October 15 and 16 Foreign

Minister Maung Lwin of Burma talked with Mr. Sharp, Mr. Pepin and Maurice Strong, president of CIDA. Topics included trade, the Colombo Plan, and technical aid for Burmese forestry.

Meanwhile, a native-born Canadian was serving as "Ambassador of the Third World" by speaking out on television and at public meetings in Ontario and Quebec. Paul-Emile Cardinal Leger, on a fund-raising holiday from duties in a leper colony in Cameroun, suggested that the industrialized nations should put as much effort into helping the deprived nations as into the conquest of space. The next 10 years, he warned, would likely decide man's fate on earth.

people IN THE NEWS

Robert Burns of Sault Ste Marie left for Uganda last month with his wife and four children to undertake a teaching assignment at the prospective school in Entebbe.

Dr. Wilbert Haufe, an entomologist with the Canadian Government Research Station in Lethbridge, Alberta, travelled to Niger in north-central Africa last month to conduct a six-week study of a renewed outbreak of sleeping sickness along the shores of the Niger River. This disease, and another which causes blindness, is the result of increased activity of certain parasites in the region.

Preceding Dr. Haufe to Niger was Dr. R. O. Paradis, head of the Entomology Section of the Canadian Department of Agriculture Research Station in St. Jean, Quebec.

Thai authorities have requested a four-month extension of Isabella Chang Fong's CIDA posting to permit her to carry on her work as an instructor in neuro-radiography at the Prasat Neurological Hospital in Bangkok. Miss Chang Fong was originally scheduled to complete her one-year assignment this month.

A September item in this column stated that Dr. D. A. Gibson of Toronto had been posted to teach Orthopaedics at Makerere College in Kampala, Ghana. Sorry—we meant, of course, Uganda.



Dr. Howard Mitchell stops to shake hands with a patient while doing his rounds in Nairobi Hospital. He and Dr. Jim MacDougall, standing in the background, are with the CIDA-sponsored medical team from Montreal's McGill University.

Kenya Medical School Progressing Rapidly

The development of the Canadian-sponsored medical school in Nairobi, Kenya, has been very rapid since it began in July 1968 says project director Dr. Douglas Cameron.

"Seldom, if ever," says Dr. Cameron, who is also chairman of McGill University's Department of Medicine, "has this rate of development been matched by new medical schools anywhere."

Like all developing countries Kenya suffers from an acute shortage of doctors. At present there are only approximately 600 doctors in Kenya serving a population of 6.5 million. (In comparison there are 8,000 in Quebec for a population of 5.9 million.)

In July 1968, to combat this shortage, the Canadian International Development Agency negotiated a two-year contract with McGill University to train Kenya medical students and establish departments of paediatrics and internal medicine at Nairobi.

Six doctors from McGill have been doing this for the past year



Canada's medical team in Kenya is photographed in Nairobi Hospital where the Canadian International Development Agency is establishing departments of paediatric and internal medicine.



Dr. Jim MacDougall, a member of the Canadian medical team in Kenya, watches one of his medical students examine an African baby in the paediatric ward of Nairobi Hospital.

as well as caring for patients and taking part in various clinics and hospital committee meetings. At present the Canadian doctors are teaching some 60 students divided into two classes. This number is expected to increase to 75 by 1970 and to 90 by 1971. After this date a freshman class of 105 will be maintained.

Postgraduate training in medicine and paediatrics is also part of the CIDA-sponsored program. Although there is a manpower shortage for this work at present there should be none by 1972 after the present students graduate.

Canada is also supplying advanced training for African doctors in this country. One postdoctoral fellow in cardiology is already training at the Montreal General Hospital.



International Development

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Canadian International Development Agency — Government of Canada

JANUARY, 1970

Aviation Growing In Guyana

A \$3,100,000 Canadian assistance project to develop civil aviation in Guyana has been announced by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Development of Guyana's interior constitutes an important factor for continuing economic growth, and access to it will depend for several years on air communications. The primary objective of the Canadian program is to increase the capacity of Guyana Airways Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Government of Guyana, to transport equipment and materials throughout the interior, to create an all-weather flying capability throughout the country, and to provide a much needed extension of the Corporation's air freight service.

A grant of \$1,000,000 will establish an instrument flight capability by installation of non-directional beacons located at 15 sites. At Timehri Airport, Guyana's international airport, new installations will include a meteorological forecasting centre, a VHF system, and runway maintenance equipment. A modified instrument landing capability will also be developed at Timehri Airport. Technical assistance to train air traffic controllers and a civil aviation inspector and to provide experts to establish the meteorological services and an aeronautical information unit will also be extended.

A development loan of \$1,700,000 will permit Guyana Airways

See AVIATION, page 2

CIDA Briefing Centre

Are you one of the many people who would like to help strengthen our international development efforts — but who see no way at the moment to lend a hand?

There is, right now, a way you may be able to participate.

The Canadian International Development Agency is establishing a centre to improve the briefing of Canadians going abroad for service under our development assistance programs.

Using lectures, discussions, films, slides, tapes and a collection of suitable documentation, this Briefing Centre will attempt to provide teachers and experts with a practical service of immediate value in their overseas assignments.

The Briefing Centre will conduct an annual education conference, and it plans to hold two-week sessions in Ottawa once a month for other personnel leaving Canada intermittently throughout the year. Whenever possible, a special program will be arranged for the wives of personnel.

Obviously, a good collection of suitable documentation is essential if this advance coaching is to be successful. The Centre will need assistance from every part of the world. In particular the Centre wants articles, short papers, monographs, editorials, government policy statements, and publications from governments and departments of those countries serviced by CIDA programs. These will be used to create series of readings on the culture, sociology, ethnology, arts, government, industry, development and other aspects of individual countries and geographic regions where CIDA programs operate.

The Briefing Centre will be most grateful for any contributions of this nature from readers. Material may be addressed to:

Briefing Centre,
Canadian International Development Agency,
Ottawa, Canada.



Students from Timehri International Airport in Guyana, South America, in Canada under a CIDA-sponsored training program, learn air traffic control at Uplands International Airport in Ottawa. Orton Craigwell, standing at right, is in tower control position; Bill Allim, center, handles the target instrument which projects the plane's image on the screen; while Aubrey Joseph takes over ground control communications. See page 3 for picture story.

Improved Water Supply Coming For Grenada

Canada is contributing materials valued at \$775,000 for the construction of a treatment plant and an expanded water system on the eastern Caribbean island of Grenada.

Total cost of the project is expected to be \$1,100,000. The Canadian portion is being financed by a grant from the Canadian International Development Agency, while the government of Grenada is providing the remainder and will be responsible for design, construction and supervision.

The capital of Grenada, St. George's, and the land area south of the city will benefit from the project. An existing dam on the Beausejour River will be renovated to increase the capacity of the water source, a new treatment plant will purify the water, and a distribution system will be installed to carry it to three reservoirs, including a new one to be built as part of the project.

This enlarged system is necessary for the expanding population of St. George's, and will also provide a more adequate and economical supply for the South St. George region, which is developing as the major tourist and residential area of the island.

The project, to be completed within two years, will be the first implemented under a Water Supply Development Plan prepared by the government of Grenada with assistance from the Pan-American Health Organization. The long-term objective of the Plan is to provide drinking water for approximately 95 per cent of Grenada's estimated 1990 population.

Canada's co-operation in the project is part of CIDA's program of assistance for water development in the eastern Caribbean.

"Exciting Proposal"

Research Centre Praised by MP's

The Canadian Government has promised to set aside a minimum of \$30,000,000 over the next five years to finance the proposed international development research centre.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, made the announcement when he introduced an act establishing the International Development Research Centre of Canada for second reading in the House of Commons.

He said that the government "intends to give priority to this aspect of our international development program."

"I foresee the allocation of as much as 5 per cent of our total development aid funds to the Centre," said the Minister. "The government is prepared to allocate a minimum of \$30,000,000 for the administration and programs of the Centre over the first five years."

On the basis of the 5 per cent figure, the Centre could get a maximum of approximately \$17,000,000 a year of the existing international development program allocation.

Outside the House, Maurice Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Agency, said it is expected this could climb to \$25,000,000 a year by 1975.

Mr. Sharp described the Centre as one of the most promising and exciting proposals to come before the House of Commons in a long time.

He explained that the gap between the low-income and the wealthier nations of the world is to a large extent a science and

technology gap. Yet little is being spent on research to attempt to fill this gap.

"Despite the fact that this need is fundamental to the whole development process and that this field is a new and complex one, less than one-half of one per cent of the aid budgets of donor countries is currently devoted to development research." The average growth corporation in North America spends approximately 6 per cent of its annual income for these purposes, he added.

The Centre is designed to un-

See RESEARCH CENTRE, page 7

Farm Project In Morocco

The World Bank has made a loan equivalent to \$46 million to Morocco for the integrated development of irrigation and improved dry farming on 222,000 acres in the Rharb Plain. This will be the first stage of a plan to develop the Rharb with a total area of about 500,000 acres; it lies in the Sebou Basin, which contains some of Morocco's most important under-utilized land and water resources. The project will make possible in about 20 years a five-fold increase in the net value of agricultural production in the area and thus raise the farm income of about 90,000 inhabitants. It will also provide for all of Morocco an example of integrated land development in both irrigated and rain-fed areas, applying modern agricultural practices and new land tenure policies.



When severe rainstorms left 90,000 homeless in Tunisia recently, CIDA granted \$15,000 to the Red Cross for emergency aid. Air force personnel at Trenton, Ontario helped rush Canadian tents to the stricken area.



is produced by the Information Division of the Canadian International Development Agency under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, JANUARY, 1970

UK Government Reveals Aid Plans to 1974

Britain has decided to increase its flow of official aid. Mrs. Judith Hart, the new Minister for Overseas Development, revealed the government's plans for the next four years in a policy statement to the House of Commons on November 27, 1969.

Despite economic difficulties, Mrs. Hart noted, Britain has remained a major donor country. A high level of aid has been maintained and terms have been improved, particularly by the provision of interest-free loans.

Now, in response to the Second United Nations Development Decade (which begins in January 1971) and in the light of the Pearson Report, the government intends to raise substantially the level of gross disbursements for economic aid. This figure, excluding defence assistance to Singapore and Malaysia, increased by £8 million to an estimated £227 million in 1970-71. It is expected to rise by 8 per cent in 1971-72 to £245 million and again in 1972-73 to £265 million, then by over 15 per cent to £310 million in 1973-74, the last year of the present Public Expenditure Survey.

Private financial flows from Britain can be influenced but not determined by government policy, the minister commented, so to commitment can be made for this sector of the total, other than a pledge to keep the progress of both private and official flows under review.

Mrs. Hart forecast that Britain would reach the new target set by the Second UNCTAD Conference "not much after the date of 1975 recommended by the Pearson Commission", if a high estimate of private flows is realized. In any case, the government intends, unless the balance of payments should preclude it, to reach the target "not a moment later than the end of the Second Development Decade."

Hunger and disease recognize no national frontiers", said Mrs. Hart. "In a strengthened and renewed international drive to end world poverty, I believe that our new aid programme can make a vital and effective contribution."



Sainte-Justine Children's Hospital is conducting CIDA's program of assistance to the Pediatric Institute of Tunisia. Mrs. Roger Lacoste, Chairman of the hospital's Board of Governors, and Mr. L. D. Hudon, CIDA Vice-President (Planning) signed the agreement. Dr. Albert Royer, at right, recruited the medical team and pioneered the teaching of pediatrics at the University of Tunis.

Montreal Hospital Helps Tunisia Develop Pediatric Service

Sainte-Justine Children's Hospital of Montreal has agreed to take over administrative and technical responsibilities for the Canadian International Development Agency's medical assistance program at the Pediatric Institute of Tunisia.

The program not only includes supply of medical materials, but also involves the biggest medical team ever sent overseas by CIDA.

The agreement was signed recently at CIDA headquarters in Ottawa. Sainte-Justine Hospital was represented by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mrs. Roger Lacoste, and CIDA by L. D. Hudon, Vice-President (Planning).

Sainte-Justine will take over

development and administration of pediatric services at the Tunisian institute for a period extending to September 30, 1971, when the Tunisians will take charge of the institution. The budget for this final phase of the project is approximately \$1,300,000.

The agreement also provides that Sainte-Justine will appoint a Project Director to be located in Canada and that 20 scholarships will be granted for the training of Tunisians at the Montreal hospital.

CIDA became involved in the project as a result of a request in 1965 from Tunisian authorities asking for technical assistance in the field of pediatrics. More than

50 per cent of the population of Tunisia is young enough to benefit from such assistance.

In January 1966, Dr. Albert Royer, head of the pediatric department of Sainte-Justine and dean of the pediatric department of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montreal, was sent to Tunisia to study the proposal. His report, which stressed the possibility of Canadian assistance in this field, was studied by both CIDA and International Division of the Canadian Department of Health and Welfare. The Tunisian Government put at the disposal of the project its newly constructed hospital of Bab-Saadoun, in Tunis. During the spring of 1966, CIDA, in co-operation with Dr. Royer and Sainte-Justine Hospital started recruiting a medical team. It now includes 55 doctors, nursing instructors, nurses, child welfare specialists and laboratory technicians. It was directed by Dr. Royer and included many of the members from Sainte-Justine. Dr. Royer also served at the same time as professor of pediatrics at the University of Tunis, making him the first professor to teach this specialized medical field at this institution. Dr. Gloria Jellu has now taken over as Director of the Project in Tunis.

The Institute not only treats children but also serves as a pediatric training centre for the medical and para-medical personnel who will assume full responsibility at the end of Canada's five-year program.

Aviation from page 1

Corporation to acquire two De Havilland Caribou aircraft. Grant funds amounting to \$400,000 will finance construction of a combined office and hangar building and provision of miscellaneous equipment required to improve the organization and management of GAC. Technical support to assist in this improvement will also be provided.

Previous assistance for civil aviation in Guyana has included provision of two Twin Otters for Guyana Airways Corporation.



The Akonolinga Bridge in Cameroon is Canada's first infrastructure project in French-speaking Africa. Workers were photographed last April while building one of the concrete abutments.

AKONOLINGA: First Infrastructure Project

Work is now well underway on a bridge on the River Nyong 55 miles east of Yaoundé, the capital of Cameroon.

The Akonolinga Bridge, the first infrastructure project under Canada's program of economic co-operation in French-speaking Africa, is an arch-type steel span about 280 feet long. It will link a rich agricultural region of this West African country with interior and coastal markets.

A Canadian subsidy of \$460,000 is providing steel components, cement, and the services of Canadian personnel. Two large concrete abutments were completed

in October, 1969 by the Société des Grands Travaux de l'Est, the company which has just built a mini-skyscraper in Yaoundé for Shell Oil. Recently, the contract for bridge construction was awarded by the Canadian International Development Agency to Canon Limited of Montreal, and Canadian technicians will arrive at Akonolinga in February or March to supervise assembly of the span. Local people will benefit from payments by both companies for wages and supplies.

The project's last phase will be the opening of access roads by the Cameroun government.



Three students from Timohri International Airport in Guyana learn the complicated techniques of air traffic control at Uplands International Airport in Ottawa. Watching from the training room are, left to right, Bill Allim, Orton Craigwell, and Aubrey Joseph.

Technical Assistance

Learning a difficult skill, trainees gain a new career ... and help their country develop

Three trainees from the South American country of Guyana have been learning the theory of air traffic control at Uplands International Airport in Ottawa. Their training is part of a \$3,100,000 project undertaken by the Canadian International Development Agency to develop Guyana's air transport and communications systems.

The trainees, Bill Allim, Orton Craigwell and Aubrey Joseph, are now putting their theoretical knowledge into practice at the airport in Fort William, Ontario. This airport, located at the head of the Canadian Great Lakes, was chosen because of its similarity to Guyana's Timohri International Airport where the trainees will be working on completion of their course.

One of the main purposes of the Canadian-financed program is to increase the freight capacity of the government-owned Guyana Airways Corporation and to extend its services further into the interior of the country. The economic growth of Guyana depends on the development of its natural resources which are mostly located in the interior.

Aubrey Joseph checks flight data on a tape recorder at Ottawa's Uplands Airport.



Above: Instructor Larry Price, centre, helps two of the CIDA-sponsored trainees with pilot instruction on a simulator.

Trainees follow closely the intricate procedures of landing pattern control, preparing themselves for future responsibilities.





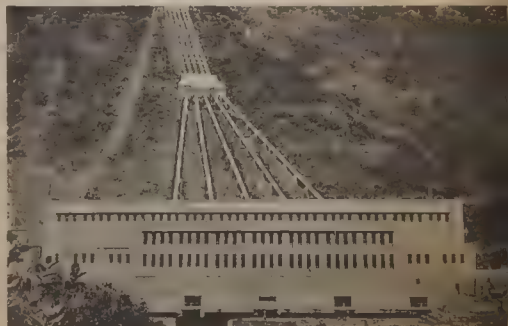
Electricity now brings water to the village well. In the background, a new school building rises.



The sons of Nataraja Gounder feed sugar cane into a small crusher. Electricity has helped thousands to progress from subsistence farming to profitable agriculture.



Behind the dam, water of the Kundah River is conserved for use during the long, hot summer.



Above: Three thousand feet of penstock lead to Canada Power House Number Two.

At left: Many of those who helped build Kundah are shown in this view of the catwalks during construction.



Power and business work together: Coimbatore electrical engineers make regular industrial inspection trips to ensure the effective use of Kundah power.



Eighty pumps a day go out from this Coimbatore factory, barely keeping pace with the farmers' demands for modern irrigation.



Many things have been changed for the better by this dam on the Kundah River in Madras State, India



Nataraj Gounder adjusts flow of the electrically powered water supply for his 5-acre farm. The wooden pulley (at left) and a bullock were used until recently to lift water from a well.

Kundah

a major chapter in Canadian-Indian co-operation

COIMBATORE, Madras — Natar Duraiswamy is a Madras industrialist who farms for pleasure and profit. Like most of his countrymen, he gains great satisfaction from seeing things grow in his own soil but it was only recently that he was able to indulge his love of the land. Although he is a rich man, the economics of farming in a dry land where the monsoon has been known to fail for several successive years made even gentleman-farming an unattractive prospect.

Today, he owns a 40-acre farm on which the sugar cane grows tall and healthy, pouring out a good margin of sweet profit.

Electricity has made the difference.

Sugar cane requires a thorough watering once a week and could never have been considered as a crop in the brown and arid days before the power lines came to this area. Now, pumps driven by electricity keep his 40 acres green and fertile.

From Coimbatore the highway points like an arrow to the hazy foothills of the Nilgiris. On each side are thriving farms and new factories. One of them, built less than a year ago, is Texmo Industries, in which Mr. Duraiswamy has an interest. Here, 250 employees turn out 80 pumps a day on machinery powered by electricity from the Nilgiris.

One of these pumps has been installed on the 5-acre farm of Nataraja Gounder in the village of Perur. This small family farm is also growing sugar cane, and the profit brings needed improvement to the farm with enough left over to provide the farmer's wife with an unusual luxury—a weekly shopping visit to the city. Electricity has made the difference.

Aside from the agricultural population of this part of Madras state, it has been estimated that between two and three hundred thousand people are dependent on the industries which have sprung up as a direct result of Nilgiri power. Canadians, who contributed \$44 million to the development of the huge Kundah power-producing complex, can be well satisfied with the results.

By grid connection, more than 35 million Madrasians are seeing their lives changed for the better by the 425 megawatts delivered by five power houses built with Canadian-Indian co-operation. Rural electrification—which was a first in India when introduced by Madras in 1935—is proceeding at a pace which amounts to agricultural revolution. New industries, attracted to the area by reasonably-rated power, are creating demands for middle-level manpower skills, leading to comparably radical changes in education.

The revolution began among the groves of silver oak and tea bushes in the blue hills of Madras 50 years ago, when power engineers first appreciated the potential of the cascading waters of the Kundah river, falling almost 6,500 feet to the gentler Bhavani. But it was not until June, 1956 that the Emerald and Canada dams were commenced. With the commissioning of the last power house in 1966, a major chapter in Canadian-Indian co-operation had been written.

**Water and power
bring a new kind
of life for millions**

CANADIAN CATTLE JOIN JET SET

Air Canada's big DC-8's are carrying some big passengers these days. Each one weighs a hefty 500 or 600 pounds and the total payload for each flight is around 75,000 pounds.

These new additions to the jet set are cattle. In the past few weeks over 400 head of Canadian Holstein-Friesians have left the great lakes of Ontario and Quebec, and "jetted" south to the Caribbean islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

Between November 1969 and July 1970, 1600 of these Holsteins are scheduled to fly south as part of the \$450,000 third Dairy Development loan signed last August by the island's government and the Canadian International Development Agency.

In 1965 Canada made a "soft loan" of \$1,500,000 to the Caribbean government for the purchase of 3,000 heifers over the following three years.

These cattle are being used as foundation stock for the West Indies Dairy Development Scheme which was established almost a decade ago with support from the World Bank.

Unlike their predecessors the latest shipment of cattle, sent under the third loan agreement, will all be transported by air. So far the results have been excellent and all the cattle have arrived at their destination in good condition.

The experiment of sending livestock by air originated a few years ago when Canadian cattle were sent to Cuba and Korea by private charter plane. Using the "containment" method the cattle are shipped in specially designed crates lined with polyethylene for easy cleaning. With seven to nine per crate it is "standing room" only for 106 of these bovine passengers per flight but they have arrived with no signs of environmental stress and with no apparent injury to feet and legs.

When Canadian cattle were shipped by truck down to Miami, Fla., and then flown south, some of them died on the way.

By sending them direct from a Canadian airport CIDA planners estimate an overall saving of \$22,000 to the project. The cost of air freight is approximately \$14,000 per trip. The purchase cost of the 26 specially made crates is \$9,000 but they are used again for all the 16 flights at least.

Air Canada has a specific schedule for these cargo flights so the cattle leave Montreal or Toronto at 11:30 p.m. and arrive at Port of Spain, Trinidad, at 5:30 a.m. the next morning. This means the new arrivals are not

exposed to the unaccustomed heat of a tropical day as soon as they land.

Most of the Canadian cattle are sold at subsidized prices to farmers with small holdings of 15 or 20 acres allotted under the government's Agricultural Development Plan.

The agricultural plan, which includes an extensive dairy development scheme, was announced as part of the Trinidad and To-

bago Second Five Year Plan.

Since then 20,000 to 30,000 acres of unused crown lands on the islands of Trinidad and Tobago have been brought under cultivation and leased in small holdings to local farmers. Part of this land is a former United States air base, and is suited mainly to livestock farming.

The possibilities of developing an economically viable dairy industry on the islands were studied

with the help of Canadian agricultural experts. It was found that the local market warranted a fair sized dairy industry and the necessary pasteurization facilities were set up and suitable grasses were developed.

Local farmers were also given small holdings to develop into dairy farms. The holdings were cleared, ploughed and planted and a house, barns and a milking parlor constructed. Each farm was

initially stocked with five head of cattle and complete stocking continued over a period of four years.

The success of the new dairy industry depended primarily on the importation of cattle capable of producing 800 gallons of milk per lactation year.

Canada, being one of the best cattle producing countries in the world, was asked by the government of Trinidad and Tobago to provide these. A small number of grade heifers arrived in 1965 and as the Canadian cattle gradually replaced the local zebu cattle the quality of the herds improved.

As Trinidad and Tobago are tick infested areas all imported cattle must be kept in quarantine for six months before being sold. (The mortality rate in quarantine has been reduced in the last year to five or six per cent.)

Canadian animal husbandry expert A. M. Barr, who is conducting a training course for farmers in Trinidad, pointed out in a recent report that "tick control is a must with imported cattle". Every in-calf heifer which dies represents a loss of well over \$1,000 (local currency). He recommends each new dairy farmer be issued with a stirrup pump as part of his equipment when he receives his first cattle.

Mr. Barr, who is from Kemptville Agricultural School in Ontario, is under contract with CIDA to conduct training courses for new farmers in the West Indies.

Candidates for these courses are selected by a local ministerial committee with final approval from the agricultural minister. Attendance at the first seven-week course was 93.5 per cent with an average of 75 per cent on the written test.

Twenty-five farmers who attended this course in 1968 are now milking six to 12 cows each and selling 150 to 350 pounds of milk a day.

The next course of training is scheduled to start soon at another crown land development project called Carlsen Field which consists mostly of 20-acre farms. Development plans also include another 24 dairy farms at the Waller Field project.

"There are now many successful dairy farmers throughout the Crown Lands Development Project", Mr. Barr reports. "Fifty per cent of them are producing over 400 gallons of milk a month and several over 1,000 gallons selling at \$1.00 a gallon."

"This", the report points out, "demonstrates what can be done in milk production with proper management, fertilization of pastures plus adequate care of imported cattle."



There is no way to know if this passenger enjoyed the flight—but it arrived in good health, like the hundred others from farms around St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. Dr. J. G. Davidson of the Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Agriculture checks the shipment.



Cattle provided by Canada to Trinidad dairy farmers are examined by A. H. Barr, CIDA's animal husbandry adviser on the island.

Experiment May Make Feed Out of Sugar Cane Waste

Can modern Canadian technology strengthen one of the Caribbean's basic industries? An experiment in Barbados to investigate sugar cane as animal feed may answer this question.

The Canadian International Development Agency announced today a grant of \$650,000 to conduct a three-year study into using parts of sugar cane extracted through a new processing method as livestock food. The project follows encouraging results in a pilot project last year

on the island of St. Kitts. Study expenditures would include consulting and laboratory services, equipment and materials, locally engaged labour, travel and staff resident in Barbados.

The Commonwealth Caribbean countries, except Guyana, must import large quantities of beef, pork and dairy products. Domestic production is limited by lack of a low-cost, nutritional source of animal food. Within the existing pattern of Caribbean agriculture the only suitable crop readily

available is sugar cane. Traditional processing methods, however, turn sugar into bagasse, a mixture of inner fibrous material and hard outer rind which is objectionable to animals.

A Canadian company has developed an alternative way to process sugar cane. The process, developed with financial support from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, removes the soft inner core, called comfith, which is to be used for the animal feed studies, from the outer rind.

To evaluate this sugar cane by-product, sheep and beef cattle will feed on stored and fresh comfith supplemented by minerals, vitamins, and protein. Animal nutritionists will supervise the tests,

the results of which will be reviewed by a committee including representatives of the Canadian company, Macdonald College of McGill University, the Government of Barbados, the Canada Department of Agriculture, and

the Canadian International Development Agency.

If the nutritional and economic results are successful after a three-year period, the experiment will offer great potential benefits to all sugar producing countries.

Water Sought

Social worker Mrs. Nora Fox recently presented \$25,000 to the Community Trust Fund of Tanzania for use in rural water development programs. The money was donated by the United Church of Canada to help meet the need for an adequate water supply in many rural villages of the East African countries. In

some areas, women must carry water from as far as five miles, and as a result they have less time for their families and homes. Mrs. Fox, a former member of the Board of Evangelism and Social Services of the United Church, is a native of Brantford, Ontario and has been serving as an adviser in social work in Tanzania under CIDA auspices since 1967.

Student Chefs Win Prizes in Barbados Cooking Contest

Whether it's a complicated *gâteau en flamme* or just plain meat and two vegetables a group of young Barbadian chefs-in-training have demonstrated they can "dish it out" with expert finesse.

Eight of the students attending the Canadian government assisted Barbados Hotel Training School in Bridgetown walked off with some top prizes at the island's first big hotel and culinary show recently.

Called Bajan Table '69 the show was held at the local Hilton Hotel with the idea of stimulating interest in Barbadian foods and to give local cooks, waiters and barmen a chance to test their skills.

Over 100 contestants, including professionals, took part in the show sponsored by the Barbados Hotel Association. Hundreds of visitors turned up during the two-day event to taste succulent entrees and rich desserts or to watch the fascinating art of turning a chunk of salt or fat into a beautiful sculpture.

David Barker, director of the Hotel Training School, described the work done by the students at the exhibition as a "wonderful achievement".

Trained by Canadian chef W. F. Brand, under contract with the advisers' division of the Canadian International Development Agency, the students won four first prizes out of 10. Mr. Brand, of Dutch descent, has worked as a professional chef in hotels across Europe and the Middle East.

Mr. Brand's students also won first prizes for the sculpture in salt and fat, one of the most difficult of the competitions, and a second prize for decorative display of cocktail snacks and savouries.

The hotel school, established in 1965, gives basic training to

cooks, waiters, bellboys, room maids and receptionists. The purpose of this \$500,000 project is to improve the efficiency of the hotel industry which plays a major role in the tourist development of the island and ultimately in its economy.

The school has graduated well over 200 students and has provided refresher courses and part-time training to more than 300 people. There are now 150 students at the school.

Chief instructor at the school is former hotel manager Anthony Marston who has been under contract in Barbados with the Canadian International Development Agency for the past five years.

Britain has also participated in this hotel project and has sent teachers to help staff it. At present a Barbadian is being trained in the United Kingdom to take over as principal on his return.



As part of Canada's current \$5 million dollar program to help the University of the West Indies grow, a student residence is being built at the Cave Hill campus on Barbados. Other projects are helping the UWI spread through the smaller islands.



Improve Ceylon's Fisheries

The Asian Development Bank has approved a technical assistance program for the development of Ceylon's fishing industry.

The technical assistance, requested by the Government of Ceylon, will help the state-owned Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC) in streamlining its organization and in improving its operational efficiency.

The ADB will provide a seven-man technical assistance mission, comprising a management and institutional expert as leader, an economist, a fisheries technologist, a marketing expert, a mechanical engineer, a master fisherman and a fishing gear technologist.

Fish is a popular food item in Ceylon and an important source of protein in the people's diet. About 65,000 people are directly engaged in the fishing industry. Consequently, the Government of Ceylon has assigned a high priority to the development of the fishing industry.

Increasing Rice Production

A credit equivalent to \$2,500,000 from the International Development Association (IDA) for drainage and flood control works will help increase rice production on about 13,200 acres in Ceylon. The project will also increase the incomes of some 10,000 farmers, and improve Ceylon's balance of payments position through savings on rice imports.

Agriculture is the largest single sector in the economy of Ceylon. It accounts for over a third of the gross domestic product, 90% of foreign exchange earnings (mainly tea, rubber and coconuts), and employs more than half the population. In recent years about half of total imports have been accounted for by food, mainly rice, and government policy has been to reduce the need for food imports by increasing production at home. This policy has met with considerable success in the last two or three years. Between 1962 and 1968 the acreage planted to rice has increased 13% and yields have risen 22%. There has also been a marked increase in the production of subsidiary food crops.

Upgrade Highways

The World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), are lending the equivalent of \$14,600,000 to Morocco to help finance a highway improvement and maintenance program and the construction of a new 107-mile road between Agadir and Marrakech. The project will help Morocco's economic development and prevent deterioration of its primary and secondary road systems.

The Moroccan economy is largely dependent on the export of minerals and agricultural products, relying heavily on its transport system. Most mineral exports are carried to port by rail, but transport of agricultural exports is almost entirely by road.

Industrial Loan For Chile

The Inter-American Development Bank has approved two loans equivalent to \$12,400,000 to help expand industrial and mining development in Chile.

They were extended to the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO), the nation's development agency, and will be re-lent to establish or expand industries, primarily in the private sector.

The program is expected to help boost industrial production of a wide range of primary and intermediate goods by about \$40 million annually, to generate some \$5 million yearly in export earnings, and to provide employment for more than 3,000 persons throughout Chile.

Total cost of the program is estimated at \$36 million, of which the Bank loans will finance 34.4 per cent, CORFO 20 per cent, and the beneficiaries the remaining 45.6 per cent.

Among the industrial fields which will benefit from the program are: metal working; mechanical and electrical products; chemicals and rubber goods; mining and smelting; lumber; cellulose and paper; food preserves and concentrates; textiles and apparel; construction materials and ceramics.

RESEARCH CENTRE

from page 1

undertake research of the type needed by developing nations. The act now before Parliament authorizes it to "initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of the economically underdeveloped regions of the world and into means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions."

A combination of factors will make the Centre unlike any other international development organization.

It will be problem oriented, concerning itself primarily with research related to specific development problems.

It will be multi-disciplinary. The most apparently simple development problems can become highly complex viewed in their own cultural settings. Only a working combination of social and natural sciences and every relevant area of technology can even rough out approaches to solutions.

The centre will also be international, while remaining a Canadian institution.

Its Chairman, Vice-Chairman and at least nine others of its 21-member Board of Governors as well as four of its seven-man Executive Committee will be Canadian. But beyond that it will attract an international staff. Its research work will consist of a number of projects financed by the Centre but carried out in a variety of countries by the most capable people and institutions available.

Such work could involve the development of new techniques for identifying and evaluating mineral resources; improved methods of preserving food and reducing waste; the development of improved plants of high protein value; the study of some specific aspects of the world population problem; and the development of efficient labor-intensive industrial techniques and machines.

The actual programs, however, will not be outlined until after the Centre is established. Identifying development problems that call for research will be one of its fundamental responsibilities.

Spokesmen for each of the three opposition parties discussed the bill, affirming general support for the concept of a Canadian-financed research centre and offering various comments and ideas for the House to consider.

"The Official Opposition welcomes this bill," said Gordon Fairweather (Progressive Conservative, Fundy-Royal), who stressed the need for "the very closest liaison with all the various organizations in the field," including universities, to prevent duplication and ensure usefulness in the Centre's programs. Results might not be evident for five or ten years, said Mr. Fairweather, but a day would come when the Centre's purpose would be achieved — though "nobody present in the House will live to see that."

Research of a military nature should be completely avoided, he said, and the board of governors might include several representatives from the developing countries, one or two from Eastern Europe, and possibly a member of the Canadian parliament. The Centre, Mr. Fairweather concluded, is not "some type of new toy" or "a panacea in the development field" but a chance for Canada to "make a contribution

in a field of world concern which presses upon us urgently."

"The proposal in the bill is a useful and imaginative one," said David Lewis (New Democrat, York South), and the Centre should be "of immense value." The developing countries "ought to have a full say in the kind of research that takes place." Mr. Lewis argued, and leadership should come largely from those countries so that the Centre will not be merely "an academic exercise, but an exercise in practical, realistic, international co-operation."

"This bill is of the greatest interest... and shows great imagination," said André Fortin (Créditiste, Lotbinière). The Centre should "engage in serious, intensive research, using facilities available in each of the countries involved. The Centre should, in fact, serve as the conscience of our present policy and a source of information for the government."

After second reading the bill was referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence. It will be further discussed and amendments will likely be suggested before it is presented to the House again for final approval.



Architects and the Guyana manager discuss a design before it is presented to the government's Implementation Unit.



Perspective view of Teachers' Training College: classroom wing is "screened shelves" held up to the wind.

How Toronto Planners Design Schools in Guyana

By William Pogson

Guyana's educational requirements are urgent. And conditions call for an approach different from that taken in wealthier nations.

As with most developing nations, the country has very little capital for investment in education, even though it is an urgent priority. There is also a shortage of teachers. Even the geography dictated that the schools and the teachers' college would of necessity have to be different.

The experience which the Project Planning group had already obtained working overseas in Pakistan, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Somalia, Tanzania and the Caribbean, strangely enough on projects quite divorced from the pure educational field, stood it in good stead when its executives started to produce the work approach which was finally considered acceptable to both the Guyanese Government and the Bank.

The old idea, still quite prevalent with some western planning and architectural firms, of the odd visit to the site, and the majority of the work being produced

A growing number of Canadian companies are becoming involved in international development. One of these is Project Planning Associates Limited, a Toronto-based firm. The company, which started in 1956, has been involved in city planning in Lahore, Pakistan, in regional masterplans in Tanzania, national housing standards in Ethiopia, new waterfronts for Kuwait, and a tourist-oriented masterplan in Fiji in the Pacific. Its work in Canada on such projects as the development of the University of Guelph campus, and on one of the first Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology in Ontario, has resulted in the company receiving a contract for the planning and construction supervision of seven secondary schools and a teachers' college in Guyana. The accompanying article explains how the company is undertaking this World Bank financed project.

at home, was categorically disregarded by the Toronto firm. It recommended a small but extremely efficient resident team living at the site in Georgetown, backed wherever possible by counterpart nationals, so Guyana would benefit by having its own nationals experience new approaches to expertise in the plan-

ning and educational fields. In the medium- and long-term, an approach backed by both the Government and the Bank, Guyana would be able to undertake many future projects without foreign assistance.

With a nucleus of five resident Canadian architects and technicians, Hancock, Little, Cal-

vert Associates on behalf of Project Planning's international arm, are masterminding a project which is worth \$10 million U.S.

By the delegation of authority, the loosening of supervision and involvement of the home office, with a senior principal in residence in Guyana, several prime purposes were achieved. By the same token, Canadian-based expertise is almost immediately available should the team in Guyana require it at any time.

A day-to-day liaison with the clients has been established. Reporting to the Bank is reduced to regular two-page progress reports. Everything has a definite "local" flavour, and "foreign" involvement is reduced to the absolute minimum. Periodic visits by senior personnel from Toronto, usually to examine design criteria and work flow, are minimal. So far (December 1969) the project has been underway for about four months, and all these arrangements have worked well.

For the more technically interested, the original proposal contained a very simple approach.

A clearly identifiable Critical Path Methodology indicated what was to be achieved, how it would be arrived at, and when it would be consummated. Seemingly hard and fast, it contained some subtle checks and balances which could be made to work, according to the circumstances, either in favour of the client or the consultant.

Elapsed time was allowed so that if at any stage of the project there was protracted or unreasonable delay in decision making (on either side) due allowances were made. Conversely, if at any stage there appeared reasonable chances of short-cuts—which meant less time and money—this would act to the ultimate benefit of the client.

The end products, the highly important secondary schools and the college, in terms of Guyana's short-term requirements, will hopefully produce suitably housed, sited and outfitted units which will enable teachers at all levels of competence to utilize their services immediately for the good of Guyana and its pupils.

people IN THE NEWS

Retired executives working with CESO find themselves busier than ever. The day after Walter Smallwood retired as Regional Manager of Carrier Air Conditioning (Canada) Ltd., he boarded a plane for Jamaica where he will serve for the next few months as a volunteer consultant to an air conditioning firm. He will supervise the operation of the company's engineering department and will train local staff in air

conditioning principles and the fundamentals of refrigeration.

Dr. David Stewart is returning home to Canada after spending 17 years in Jamaica where he founded the School of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at the University of the West Indies. Dr. Stewart was also instrumental in obtaining a Rockefeller Foundation grant for the setting up of a midwifery service which is currently operated by the University Hospital and he established the University Midwifery Training School.

A recognized authority on medical education in the developing

countries, Dr. Stewart is co-author of the book "Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the Tropics and Developing Countries" which has received international acclaim.

Mrs. J. T. Patterson of London, Ontario recently returned home from a 10-day convention of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind in India. The convention, at which Mrs. Patterson presented one of two Canadian papers, was held to inform Indians about what is being done for the blind in other countries. Blindness is one of India's greatest problems. Poverty, malnutrition and lack of vitamin A during childhood accounts for the high incidence of blindness in the country, says Mrs. Patterson, national president of the Canada Council of the Blind, who is herself sightless. The CCB presented a \$10,000 mobile eye clinic to Madurai in Southern India as its Centennial Project and Mrs. Patterson says that in one month alone, 20 doctors at the clinic treated 6,532 patients and performed 1,092 cataract operations.

Victor Heath, a forestry expert from West Vancouver, left Canada with his wife in November to take up a one-year posting with CIDA in Africa. In Londini, 300 miles northwest of Nairobi, Kenya, he will act as adviser at a training centre for forestry personnel. He will also look at forestry programs in Tanzania and Uganda.

Forest Industry Grows

Multi-million dollar wood industries are envisaged in the South American nation of Guyana as a result of two agreements recently made with private Canadian and American firms.

The Canadian agreement made with Alan Kulan Ltd. of Canada will provide a \$6 million sawmill and plywood operation in the area between the Cusum and Mazurum rivers.

The agreement with the United States is for construction of a \$30 million pulp and paper mill, complex in the large area between the Demerara and Essequibo rivers stretching towards the ocean.

The United Nations Development Program is currently contributing \$1,308,300 to a project which will determine the extent and composition of accessible forests in Guyana and will formulate specific forest industry development plans. The government of Guyana is contributing \$685,000 to the project.



John Iborro of Kampala, Uganda, a CIDA trainee in Public Management, chats with a fellow-student at Ottawa's Carleton University.



International Development

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FEBRUARY, 1970

CANADA HELPS NIGERIA MOUNT RELIEF PROGRAM

During the past few weeks an international effort has been made to help Nigerians heal the wounds left by 30 months of civil war, and aid from Canada has been an important part of this major relief operation.

The dramatic victory of federal troops, the surrender broadcast by Philip Effiong on January 12, and the return of the former secessionist territory to Nigeria focussed world attention to this West African country throughout the month. Official and private agencies, in Nigeria and elsewhere, took various steps in response to the swift flow of events.

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Mitchell Sharp, informed the House of Commons on January 12 that immediate steps would be taken to make available relief funds previously announced by the government — \$500,000 to the Nigerian Red Cross, \$500,000 to the Nigerian Rehabilitation Commission, and \$250,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

A fact-finding team left on January 14 to assess needs and consult with authorities in Nigeria. Headed by Gen. Arthur E. Winch of the Canadian Red Cross, it included Col. Hall, a defence department transport expert, Noble Power of the Canadian International Development Agency, and Robert Elliott of External Affairs. Meanwhile, medical supplies stockpiled in Toronto were prepared for shipment and air transport was arranged.

Voluntary groups acted, too. Robert Thompson, M.P. (Con-

servative-Red Deer) left for Nigeria on behalf of World Vision of Canada, an interchurch organization.

Mr. Sharp announced on January 15 a \$200,000 grant for UNICEF work in Nigeria, and UNICEF began a drive through volunteers and the co-operation of 6,000 branches of Canadian chartered banks to raise an equivalent amount for mothers and children stranded in the former war zone — particularly to feed children suffering from

kwashiorkor, caused by protein deficiency, using a sugar-milk-casein formula devised by a UNICEF officer from Vancouver.

Oxfam of Canada made a donation for transport and opened a fund-raising campaign to support reconstruction in the former war area before April and the beginning of the rainy season.

On January 20 Mr. Sharp told the House of Commons that a \$250,000 shipment of drugs and (See Nigerian Relief, Page 2)

WFP Pledge Up 50%

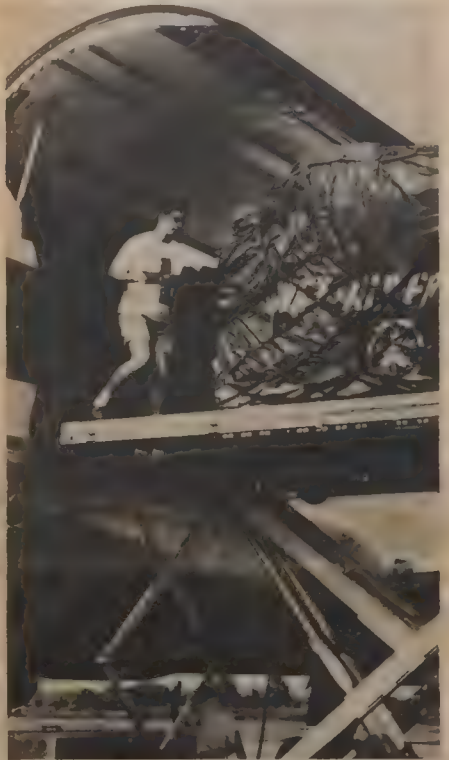
A 50 per cent increase in Canada's pledge to the World Food Program was announced at the United Nations recently by Agriculture Minister H. A. Olson.

A total of US \$30,000,000 will be provided for WFP operations for 1971 and 1972, he said.

The contribution will take the form of both cash and commodities as it has in previous years.

Canada traditionally has been the second largest contributor to the WFP. For the current two-year pledging period, 1969 and 1970, Canada made a pledge of US \$20,000,000 which was recently supplemented by a special contribution of an additional US \$12,500,000.

The WFP uses food supplies to assist in development work as well as to provide relief in emergency situations. For instance, food is used as part payment to men digging irrigation channels and building roads. It is also given to settlers on new lands while they wait to harvest their first crops.



Shipment of Canadian drugs is unloaded at Lagos by Red Cross workers. The drugs were part of the Canadian Government's assistance for refugees.

Caribbean Bank Starts Development Operations

A distinguished Jamaican expert on international development has been chosen to lead the Caribbean Development Bank in the pioneering phase of its efforts to strengthen the region's economy.

The Board of Governors, holding its inaugural meeting January 31 at the British Colonial Hotel in Nassau, Bahamas, selected the bank's first President — Sir Arthur Lewis, professor of political economy at Princeton University and a member of the Commission on International Development that prepared the Pearson Report, "Partners in Development". Born in St. Lucia, he has gained a worldwide reputation while serving with several development agencies and teaching at the London School of Economics, the University of Manchester, the University of the West Indies, and Princeton. As President, he will guide what is expected to be the Caribbean's most important financial institution.

Two Ministers of Finance — Mr. Francis of the Bahamas and Mr. Benson of Canada — will serve as Chairman and Vice-

Chairman, respectively, of the Board of Governors. A Vice-President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr. George Kidd, will also be a member.

Barbados was confirmed as site of the bank's headquarters, and the Board of Governors decided to meet again in Antigua next spring. The inaugural meeting on January 31 marked the beginning of operations. With an initial capitalization of US \$50 million, the bank can now begin to pump funds into projects needed to spur economic growth throughout the Caribbean, particularly on the smaller and less developed islands.

Yen for ADB

Japan has provided 7.2 billion Yen (US \$20,000,000) to the Asian Development Bank.

The contribution, allocated to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund, is the second to be made by Japan. Its first capital contribution of \$20,000,000 was allocated to the Agricultural Special Fund.

Zambia To Fill Training Needs

An educational project designed to meet Zambia's critical need for highly-trained manpower is being carried out with the assistance of a \$5,300,000 loan from the World Bank.

The funds are being used to expand the University of Zambia's schools of education and engineering and to provide student hostels.

The school was set up in 1965 as the principal means of overcoming a shortage of high-level manpower that now leaves Zambia heavily dependent on expatriates — a situation which is costly. There is also a comparatively high rate of turnover and a large number of posts remain unfilled.

The University now has an enrollment of about 1,000. It is expected to grow rapidly as the result of another World Bank loan which is expanding the secondary school system.



A Lesotho woman operates a water gate in an irrigation canal on a demonstration farm. For a Canadian editor's impressions of Les, see page 8.



International Development

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OTTAWA, FEBRUARY, 1970

Prek Thnot Grant Helps Mekong Basin Development

Canada is helping Cambodia construct a power and irrigation project on the Prek Thnot River, about 45 miles from Phnom Penh. A grant of \$2,160,000 will be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency to purchase Canadian materials and equipment.

In a recent ceremony at the Palais du Gouvernement in Phnom Penh, documents were signed and exchanged by R. V. Gorham, Chief of the Canadian ICC delegation in Cambodia, and Norodom Phurissara, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The minister made a brief statement stressing Cambodia's appreciation

for Canada's "aide désintéressée" and expressing the hope that the Prek Thnot project will become a model for future co-operation in Cambodia and South East Asia.

Canada is one of 12 countries assisting Cambodia in the \$27 million Prek Thnot project, which will include construction of a rock and earth filled dam some six miles wide, a smaller diversion dam, a power station with an annual output of up to 50 million kilowatts, a transmission line, and an irrigation system providing water for about 12,500 acres of land. Work is expected to be completed in 3 1/2 years.

The Prek Thnot project itself is part of the Mekong River Basin program, a major multi-lateral effort involving development assistance for Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, the four countries through which the Mekong and its tributaries flow. Canada previously financed a mapping and aerial survey of the basin, and is subscribing to a World Bank fund to develop a hydroelectric project on the Nam Ngum River in Laos, so the Prek Thnot grant is Canada's third contribution to the Mekong River program.

Urban Population Swells In Developing Countries

The developing world may soon surpass the wealthier nations in the only area in which the wealthy countries have a population advantage.

The urban dwellers in the wealthy nations are expected to lose their numerical superiority to the developing world.

This is one of the predictions made in a United Nations report presenting estimates in the world's urban and rural population from 1920 to the year 2000. The report was prepared by the Population Division of the UN Secretariat.

The developing world, which had relatively few big cities in the 1920s, is rapidly becoming

urbanized. The percentage of people living in urban areas of the developing world is expected to increase from the 8 per cent of 1920 to 41 per cent in 2000. In the year 2000 this should represent about 1,930 million people.

The cities in the wealthy nations are also growing rapidly. In 1920 a total of 39 per cent of the population lived in urban areas and in 2000 about 80 per cent will live there. However, in the year 2000 this will only represent about 901 million people.

Meanwhile the rural populations of the developing nations will continue their rapid expansion

while rural populations in the developed world drop.

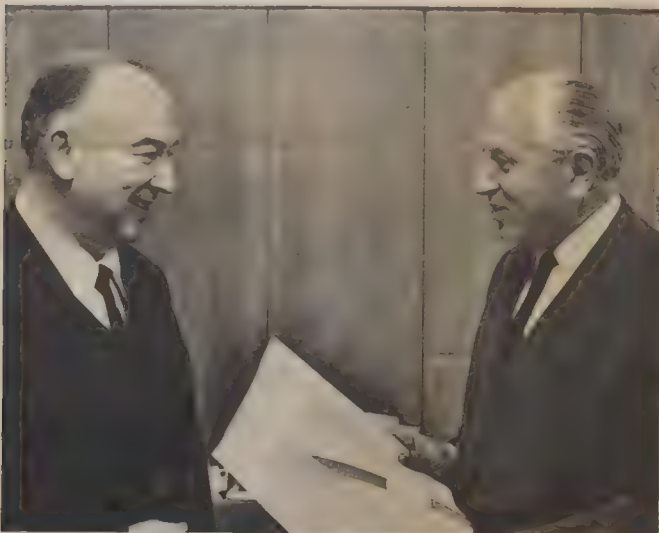
Rural populations of the developing countries are expected to hit 2,740 million by the year 2000, while rural populations in the wealthy nations drop from a high of 435 million in 1940 to 280 million in 2000.

By the year 2000 a total of 4,670 million people will be living in the developing world while 1,440 million live in the wealthy nations.

Irrigation In Philippines

Three irrigation projects on the southernmost island of the Philippines are being undertaken with the assistance of a \$2,500,000 concessional loan from the Asian Development Bank.

The projects are part of a long-range scheme of development for the entire Mindanao River Basin, which will help make the country self-sufficient in rice and corn.



Canada has now ratified the establishment of the Caribbean Development Bank (see story page 1). Here, Ambassador Yvon Boudier, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, deposits the instrument of ratification with Mr. C. A. Stavropoulos, UN Legal Counsel.

Nigerian Relief

from Page 1

other medical supplies would also be contributed. Its arrival by Air Canada on January 23 marked the first Dorval-Lagos nonstop flight, and the second relief shipment to enter Nigeria by air since the end of the conflict. Britain was the first country to land supplies, and a United States airplane arrived several hours after the Air Canada flight.

By February 1 Canada had also sent four emergency hospital units and a further 9 tons of medical supplies, in addition to the 12 tons sent on January 23, by chartered Air Canada DC-8 freighters. Each hospital unit, packed about 500 boxes, could be assembled to convert tents or an empty building into a 200-bed hospital with drugs and supplies.

X-ray and surgical equipment, and emergency lighting systems.

After visiting Nigeria from January 16 to 27, Gen. Winch reported on February 3 to a Commons subcommittee that the hospital units "will be of the very greatest value. They will make medical teams more effective." It was hoped that they would be staffed largely by Ibo doctors and nurses. Gen. Winch said that transport difficulties had been largely overcome, food stocks seemed adequate, and deaths among undernourished children had declined. British, Swiss and Austrian medical staffs were also at work, and the main need now was for money over an extended period.

New Zealand Gives Funds

New Zealand has provided a technical assistance contribution of NZ\$150,000 to the Asian Development Bank.

The contribution is to be allocated to the Bank's Technical Assistance Special Fund. It will be used on a grant or reimbursable basis to finance the procurement of services of New Zealand consultants and specialists for feasibility and pre-investment studies.

Several of the Bank's operations have already been financed from the Special Fund. Other donors to the fund include Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.



Mapping In Ivory Coast

The Government of the Ivory Coast and the United Nations Development Program are undertaking a four-year project which will improve the national cartographic service of this African nation.

The project is designed to supply the Ivory Coast with modern equipment for making maps and to train nationals in the use of the equipment. An efficient cartographic service, able to carry out all aspects of surveying and to produce maps at appropriate scales and contour intervals, is a great asset for national development planning.

Cost of the \$1,259,500 project is being almost equally shared by the Ivory Coast and UNDP.

Outline Objectives

The United Nations General Assembly has approved a resolution outlining the main objectives for the Second Development Decade.

The resolution is considered an important benchmark in the intensive study being undertaken by the international community to formulate a global strategy for development in the 1970s.

It indicates that the objectives should be "to promote sustained economic growth, especially in developing countries, to ensure a higher standard of living consistent with human dignity, to bring about sustained improvements in the well-being of the individual, and to facilitate the process of narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries."

The First Development Decade was launched by the General Assembly in December 1961. In its report, the Commission on International Development chaired by Lester B. Pearson said that this decade was more successful than generally realized. "The average rate of increase in the GNP of the developing countries has reached five per cent per annum in the 1960s. The high rate of population growth has held down the rate of increase in income per head to about 2.5 per cent per year, but even this represents, by any historical standard of comparison, a remarkable acceleration."

Spectacular Rice Yields

Spectacular results in experimental rice plantings have been achieved on a UNDP-assisted project in Nigeria.

A ten-acre plot at a Crop Multiplication Centre was sown with a variation of rice known as OS-6 and yielded 2,250 pounds of rice compared with the 500-700 pounds normally obtained from the same acreage by local farmers using traditional varieties.

The project is helping to increase both production and employment opportunities in a pilot area. Later, it is planned to extend the work over the entire Western State of Nigeria.

LA UNION GUATEMALA

Canadian Priest Sparks Incentive



A former works in the fields above La Union, which is nestled in the trees in the mountains of Guatemala.



As a result of the enthusiasm shown by the farmers, the Guatemalan Ministry of Agriculture has opened an agricultural advisory bureau. Here, farmers take part in one of the field "classes". As a result of these classes, the farmers are now using fertilizer.



Farmers gather in front of the Co-op in La Union. Some of them carry their produce three to six miles over mountainous terrain.

Jean-Marie Paiement, a crew-cut priest from Sturgeon Falls in northern Ontario, arrived in the isolated town of La Union high in the mountains of eastern Guatemala four years ago.

The effect was catalytic. Tough and hard-working with a down-to-earth approach, 44-year-old Padre Paiement began preaching the gospel of self-help and the economic virtues of co-operation to his 30,000 parishioners.

Isolated and almost all illiterate, these mountain people had little to exist on except the hope that "an angel would solve their problems".

Padre Paiement is far from being ethereal but he has brought hope to this coffee-growing community.

He has helped local people to organize coffee co-operatives, a reliable credit union with over \$4,000 in the bank, and a 4-H Club for the young farmers in the area. And he intends to do even more.

Backed by a \$35,000 grant from the Special Programs Division of the Canadian International Development Agency and a \$1,000 grant from the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, the determined missionary and his parishioners are planning to build six coffee-processing mills in the mountains and a farmers' centre in the town of La Union. It is estimated the entire project will cost about \$104,000.

La Union, 180 miles southeast of Guatemala City, is an ideal location for coffee, the main commercial crop produced in the area for a number of years now.

By growing coffee on the mountainsides and selling it to the big plantation owners the people have been able to eke out a meagre income. Before the co-operatives were introduced, a 100-pound bag of coffee was sold for as little as \$5 (U.S.) in La Union. Today the growers receive \$26 for 100 pounds and in two or three years' time they hope to get as much as \$40 for the same amount.

The coffee co-operatives were founded four years ago, with 46 farmers as members and a government export permit for 700 pounds of coffee. Now there is a membership of over 300 and an export quota of 2,300 pounds. Twenty-one villages have members in the co-op.

A Guatemalan, Manuel Madrid, was employed at a monthly salary of \$125 to start the coffee co-operatives and a credit union. Now manager of the co-operatives and earning a monthly salary of \$175, Mr. Madrid has learned to read and write and bargain hard for export permits.

At present the coffee growers carry the sacks of coffee beans down the mountains on their backs, or by mule if they are fortunate enough to own one. They then take the coffee to a mill at La Union where it is hulled, skinned and ground.

When the co-op's six new mills are built in the mountains the growers will process their crops close to home and bring



Women assist with the farm work. Here, they help carry coffee beans to La Union.

the lighter load down to the co-operative in La Union to sell.

The farmers' centre included in the new project will contain offices, a library and an overnight residence.

The credit union, which began with 95 members, now has over 400. During the past four years its capital has risen from \$800 to more than \$6,000. It serves as the community's first source of funds for crop improvement, and cannot be used to buy personal goods. Other crops such as maize, rice and oranges are gradually being introduced as part of La Union's agricultural economy.

It's ridiculous in a way", says Padre Paiement, "to ask these people to save money in a credit union when some still die of undernourishment but they are learning to be self-reliant".

Now they want to build a school. It is almost unbelievable but the town is raising some \$7,000 and the Guatemalan government is making it up to \$28,000. They plan to start work on it early this year.

The idea of self-improvement seems to be infectious and Padre Paiement's parishioners are now anxious to go ahead with family fruit orchards, the building of roads, the improvement of their farm tools, seeds and fertilizers, and the development of some kind of water and sewage system.

Local people are also developing a sense of community which they never had before. The children remember the Christmas party, the story sessions, the narimba contest and the dancing in La Union's plaza, all instigated by the shirt-sleeved padre. The grown-ups get together at farmers' meetings and social gatherings too, something which was unheard of before.

CIDA's grant of \$35,000, by being amortized and used as a revolving fund, will be put to work over a long period of time for the betterment of Padre Paiement's parishioners.

Father Paiement visits one of the families in the area.



Projects Progress



A block of residences for students at the University of the West Indies is under construction with Canadian assistance at the Cave Hill campus in Barbados.

UWI Centres **Extramural Study** **Facilities Started**

The University of the West Indies program of expanding its extramural activities by building university centres on a number of the Leeward and Windward Islands is now underway.

The Canadian government, through its capital assistance program in that area, is providing \$1,654,000 to the project and the university \$400,000.

The new centers are now under construction on the islands of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. A new faculty club is also being built on St. Augustine campus, Trinidad, and a residence for 120 students at Cave Hill campus, Barbados.

W. A. McDougall Ltd., of London, Ont., was awarded the contract to erect the buildings and the first phase of construction was designed by Edmonton Consulting Associates.

The project is part of the five-year, \$5,000,000 program of Canadian assistance to the University of the West Indies begun in 1966. Besides financing the construction of new buildings it provides scholarships and fellowships for training at UWI and in Canada as well as providing Canadian lecturers and professors for the university.

In 20 years UWI has expanded from one university center at Kingston, Jamaica, with a total enrolment of 33 students in 1948, to two additional centers in Trinidad and Barbados providing education to 3,614 students in 1968.



Ocean breezes and a beautiful view will be added attractions at the Basseterra Centre.



Workmen construct walls of the Centre at Kingston, St. Vincent with field stone.



Steel work is erected for the Centre at Basseterra, St. Kitts.



A base for the floor is packed and smoothed by workmen.



Workmen bolt steel beams together, getting ready for a crane operator to lift them into position.



Footings are readied for the steelwork.

New Amsterdam Technical Centre Now Taking Shape

Walls of concrete block are rising against a tropical backdrop of palm trees at a New Amsterdam building site as a significant Canadian-financed project takes shape. Construction work began recently on the New Amsterdam Technical Institute—one of two in Guyana that will turn potential school-leavers into skilled craftsmen.

Canada has allocated \$1,700,000 for an enlarged technical institute. Guyana is providing services, labour and materials, and the Manitoba Department of Education is responsible for curriculum, selection and layout of equipment, and the training of Guyanese instructors.

Designed by J. P. Thomson Associates of Windsor, the school is being built by Gifco Limited of Moncton, New Brunswick, with a target date of September, 1970. Work on piers and foundation walls was completed successfully before the end of December, when the rainy season set in. Steelwork is now being erected.

The Institute will enroll 400 students in commercial subjects (secretarial and accounting) and in technical courses such as motor repair, electrical installation, radio maintenance, drafting, welding, carpentry, plumbing and masonry. Nearby schools will use its shop facilities.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) is helping Guyana develop a secondary school system that will meet the country's growth needs by offering students aged 12 to 16 a choice of courses leading to either university or technical-vocational post-secondary education. By giving graduates of this system much-needed skills, the New Amsterdam Technical Institute will make a valuable contribution to Guyana's progress in the years ahead.

Belcan Bridge Belize Gets New Link Over Haulover Creek

By foot, bus and car, the residents of Belize city, capital of British Honduras, are taking advantage of the new bridge that spans the creek splitting the city.

The bridge, opened recently, was built with Canadian assistance.

Until now, only one bridge crossed the Haulover Creek, which divides the main commercial and residential areas of the city. This was a small swing bridge built in 1921-22.

The increase in traffic and in the size of the city has made it both inadequate and dangerous. It is almost too narrow for some truck traffic and was not built to take the weight of modern vehicles. If a fire had broken out in the south part of the city while the bridge was open, fire trucks would have had to travel 43 miles to get to the centre.

The new bridge, for which Canada allocated \$540,000, is approximately 256 feet long with a 28-foot carriage-way and two five-foot sidewalks. It consists of two fixed spans of 70 feet and a movable centre span of 116 feet.

British Honduras also assisted in the construction, providing local materials, equipment and labor. It also undertook construction of the road approaches.

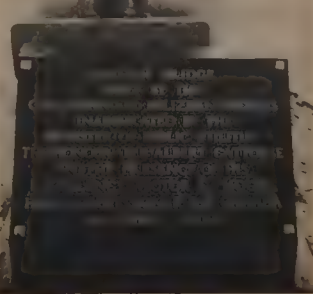
The bridge was opened recently by the Premier, The Hon. Mr. V. C. Price, Mr. Albert Cattoose, Minister of Public Works and Utilities and by Mr. W. M. Ronberg of CIDA, who delivered an address on behalf of Canadian High Commissioner V. C. Moore.



The new Belcan bridge spans the Haulover Creek which divides the city of Belize, capital of British Honduras.



Officials inaugurate the bridge.



Plaque indicates Canada's participation in the project.

Broadcasts Used To Train Teachers

Canadians Try New Technique To Help Kenya's Teachers

Early explorers come to life and fascinating mathematical problems are solved as school radio broadcasts are heard in classrooms across Canada each day.

This technique of radio programming has done much to spark interest in Canadian classrooms. And now a group of Canadians in Kenya have taken the concept one step further.

For the past three years a team of Canadian teachers there has been using the radio for broadcasts aimed at the teacher instead of the children. They have been conducting courses for primary headmasters and school teachers right across the country.

Thus use of radio for professional training is apparently unique. The Voice of Kenya, a government-operated station, provided the air-time for these programs over the English language network while Kenya's Ministry of Education supplied the production staff and equipment. So far there have been 65 successful programs.

The Canadians wrote most of the scripts for these broadcasts, gave control-room direction, and often acted as narrators, announcers and teachers. Thirty-one of the broadcasts were put on the air as a direct teaching method.

Two of the team's members, Charles Logie and L. M. Annis, also prepared broadcasts on the new metric system which is replacing the imperial system in Kenya this year. Many local people took part in these broadcasts. In one of the programs a shopkeeper and farmer discuss the advantages of the metric system. Three lessons on the system are then woven into the broadcast by an African teacher and her pupils.

In a report sent back by Mr. Annis to the Ottawa headquarters of the Canadian International Development Agency he says: "One of the most interesting and satisfying parts of my work here so far has been the time spent on the school broadcasts." The Canadian team, whose members are all experienced in the field of teacher education, were sent to Kenya by CIDA in response to a request by Kenya's Ministry of Education in 1966. Recruited for the job and placed under contract by CIDA were A. C. E. Ritter, Charles Logie, Edward Bahski and L. M. Annis.

Charles Mustard, a former superintendent of teachers' education in Ontario, headed the team for almost four years but has now been replaced by Mr. Ritter as program administrator.

The main purpose of the CIDA-sponsored program was to help up-date Kenya's educational system by conducting special courses for primary headmasters and school teachers across Kenya. There are about 35,000 teachers, a third of them unqualified, for Kenya's half million school-age children.

Arriving in the capital of Nairobi in 1966 the Canadian team set up its headquarters at Kenyatta College in the Kenya Institute of Education. They began their tour of duty by travelling extensively across the country and organizing classes in various places.

Within the first year, classes for unqualified primary school teachers were set up in 54 centres and courses for headmasters

were organized in 28 teachers' colleges.

In 1967, total enrollment in the teachers' classes had reached 3,300 and by 1968 there were well over 4,000 applicants. Over 1,200 headmasters took advantage of the in-service courses held at the teachers' colleges during vacation time.

By using the actuality method of teaching, or "learning by doing", the Canadian educators accomplished a great deal in spite of such mechanical problems as an acute shortage of pencils, paper, chalk, schoolbooks and classroom space.

Private organizations in Canada have helped to alleviate this problem in a small way. Streetsville Lions Club and the CGIT of Glenwood United Church in Windsor have sent boxes for Kenyan students and the Toronto Teachers' College recently collected \$100 for Mitnato school at Kikuyu.

By working collectively as a team and as individuals the Canadian teachers have planned, organized and developed a program which has helped establish the future of Kenya's educational system.

The headmasters' courses which include the latest techniques in administration and in teaching, are helping to develop the powers of leadership necessary in a person responsible for the operation of a school. The syllabus for these courses, designed by the Canadian team, includes school management, supervision and administration; child study; and methods of teaching English mathematics, social studies and science. This is supplemented by the daily radio broadcasts, and by seminar discussions.

The other series of courses for unqualified primary school teachers has helped, and is still helping, many a Kenyan obtain his or her teaching certificate. These courses consist of two one-week residential sessions, plus broadcasts, correspondence assignments, and a written final examination.

As individuals the Canadians have undertaken a number of tasks. Mr. Ritter, for example, wrote the algebra and geometry sections of the guidebook for teachers studying the grade nine correspondence course in mathematics. The arithmetic section was written by another team member, Charles Logie. The Institute of Adult Studies at University College in Nairobi had the book printed and it is now being used by more than 2,000 teachers. In compiling this book correspondence courses for Saskatchewan and Ontario were used as reference.

Another team member, Edward Bahski, as well as producing a new syllabus for the spring term, has undertaken to classify and organize a collection of 10,000 books at the Kenya Institute of Education. Each book is being classified under the Dewey decimal system.

This Canadian-backed program, designed to improve the effectiveness of the primary school system in Kenya, is an ambitious one. It has made great demands on all those involved, including provincial and county



Moving?

Be sure to send us your new address, and if possible cut out and include the old address on the envelope in which International Development arrives. This will insure a speedy change.

education officers, the staff of the teachers' colleges, and of course the headmasters and teachers who attend. But the resulting benefits far outweigh the hardships, and according to reports the program will become even bigger and better in 1970.



FROM B.C. TO NIGERIA

A bicycle tire and tube factory in the Nigerian town of Ijebu-Ode, 50 miles north of Lagos, has a new but highly qualified cost accountant and management consultant for the next few months — William D. Maywood, retired President and Manager of the Princeton (B.C.) Light and Power Co. Ltd.

When a recruiting officer for the Canadian Executive Service Overseas outlined the project, Mr. Maywood replied at once that he was "willing and available". On December 2, 1969 he left for his African assignment.

The factory is an important local industry because the bicycle is a major means of transport in the area. Chief Adeola Oduola of Ijebu-Ode has expressed his satisfaction with CESO's choice of a volunteer, and expects that youth activities at the town's 1300-student comprehensive school will benefit from the help of Mrs. Maywood, a former home economics teacher.

A group of Canadian business leaders established CESO in 1967 with government support through CIDA. Recruiting is carried out by CESO's Montreal office, Suite 420, 1010 St. Catherine Street, West.

RETURNS TO CARIBBEAN

James D. Green, former Operating Manager of Eaton's in Toronto, has returned to the West Indies for a second time to offer advice on a merchandising project under the auspices of Canadian Executive Service Overseas. He is spending several months in Roseau, the capital of Dominica, as a volunteer merchandising and sales consultant to a local firm of general importers and exporters.

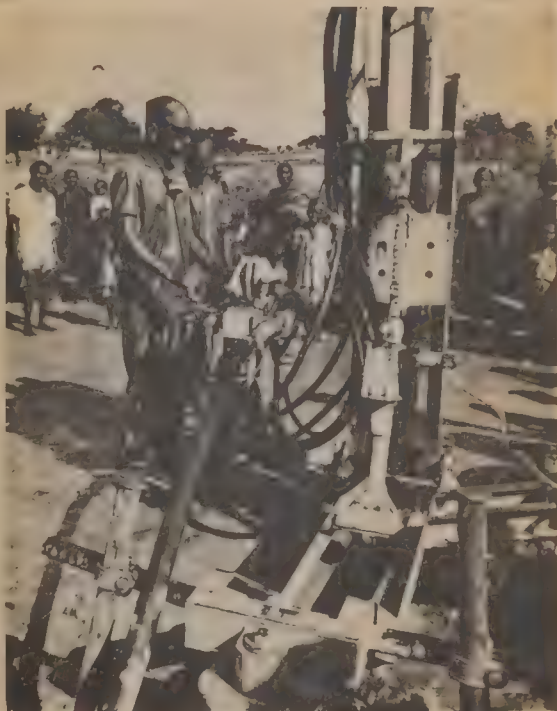
Last December, Mr. Green carried out a similar project in Castries, St. Lucia, where he acted as a business consultant to a retail and wholesale firm which requested help in up-dating its facilities.



Trainees Tour Fertilizer Plant



A group of students from India, studying at the University of Calgary, recently toured the Western Co-operative Fertilizers Ltd. plant in Calgary to see how the company makes fertilizer it exports to India. The company is supplying 50,000 tons of 15-15-15 fertilizer through a contract with the Canadian International Development Agency. In the top photo, the students, Anil K. Kar, Vib C. Tandon, Tarun J. Joshi and A. Dave are shown on the overhead gypsum conveyor with Russ Denalik, Superintendent of the Phosphate Division and Duncan A. Sim, WCFL General Manager. On the right, they are in front of a revolving pan filter used in making phosphoric acid.



Crowds gather around one of the drilling rigs supplied by UNICEF to watch its progress.



Before the drilling rigs came to one village, this water hole was used for drinking water as well as for bathing people, animals, and washing clothes.



A young boy pumps water from a completed drilled well. The pumps are sealed in cement and a run-off trough permits the villagers to water gardens and provide drinking for small animals.

In more than half a million Indian villages, life's simplest necessity—drinking water—is in need of improvement.

A recent UN survey shows at least half of the disease in rural India which debilitates and kills is caused by impure or inadequate drinking water supplies.

However, progress is being made to assure safe drinking water in one of India's most parched regions. The Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh, 700 miles by rail from New Delhi, is dry, flat, rocky country stretching far to the gently undulating blue hills.

One comes upon several scattered acres of tall, green sugarcane, grown in this semi-arid countryside by the few farmers who could afford irrigation.

Apart from the small amount of irrigated cultivation the land supports only sheep and goats, which invariably run together here, according to local custom. Houses in the area are not in the usual mud, but of dark rock, which abounds in the region.

Most villages have an ancient well, about twenty feet square at its mouth, with stonelined walls and steps descending to the water level. The water is green with slime and thick with dark weeds. Dry twigs rest on the surface, which is broken only by occasional large bubbles.

This is the traditional drinking water supply, but since it has become so impure the villagers walk sometimes a half a mile to a tubewell. A large percentage of the people suffer from dysentery, guinea worm and other water-borne diseases because of this water.

While most of these diseases do not kill outright, they make the farmers too weak to work in the fields and consequently local agricultural production suffers.

In 1967 the Canadian Air Force flew four drilling

New Wells Mean Health

Story and Photos by John Buss

rigs, for UNICEF, from Britain to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar State, at that time in the grip of north India's worst famine this century.

The rigs were only a qualified success in the Bihar emergency because of unsuitable soil conditions there. But in dry and rocky Anantapur district, boring conditions are ideal, the rocky substrata ensuring a clean

bore which requires no packing to prevent clogging in operation.

As of November 1969, in the Anantapur district over 350 bores have been sunk by three drilling teams. Only 41 of these have been unsuccessful, and 260 have become operational, fitted with simple, easily-maintained hand-pumps sealed in concrete over the tubewells to ensure a flow of pure uncontaminated water.

This is a good start in a program to improve basic health facilities in these villages and thereby raise the productivity of the workers in the fields.





Workers saw lumber by hand for local consumption.



Laotian villagers, aware of the need for education are on their way to hear a UNESCO education expert.



Demonstration fields are showing farmers how to improve their crops.

by J. M. Robinson

The first impression of a Canadian reaching Laos is — in a country with so many natural advantages, shouldn't there be more signs of material wealth? Impressive ruins show that this land supported one of the ancient world's most remarkable civilizations, yet for centuries now the shifting pattern of farming and methods of rice culture have continued almost unchanged.

As a forester and air-photo interpreter I was interested, of course, in forestry and land use. But, beyond the area of my profession, I was also anxious to know how the prevailing conditions in Laos developed.

A superficial observer might blame the Laotian people, and even make the mistake of regarding them as backward. This reaction, I believe, is not only unfair but misleading. The true reasons why Laos today is one of the less developed countries are geographical and historical.

Laos is landlocked and mountainous. The Annamite range separates it from Vietnam, and there are also mountains on the west of the Mekong river, mountains in the north separating Laos from China, and a number of mountain ranges within the country.

Phou Bia, north of Vientiane, rises to a height of 2,290 metres (9577 feet) while a mountain opposite Pakse in southern Laos rises abruptly to a height of 4,600 feet from the 300-foot contours near the Mekong river. These and many other mountains have made road building difficult and have tended to isolate communities. Crops had to be either carried out from the villages on the backs of the farmers or hauled in their large two-wheeled carts, using small cattle or water buffalo for motive power.

The Mekong river, which serves as a western boundary with Thailand, has wide alluvial flats. These, and the valleys of its major tributaries, provide most of the land suitable for cultivation of the glutinous or sticky rice which forms a major part of the Laotian diet.

Rising in Tibet, the Mekong is one of the world's longest rivers. In the dry season it is a disappointingly small stream, but in the wet season it becomes a huge river. Though the land-fall from Luang Prabang, the old capital, to the sea is small, there are many rapids and rocky areas. Unlike the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and the enormous rivers of Russia, the Mekong is not an important exit to world markets, but it carries heavy local traffic during the wet season.

As no important mineral finds have been located, there is no single productive industry that would pay for the construction of roads. Also, because of the shifting cultivation, there are no large centres of population to justify such expenditures.

Another Laotian problem grew out of the country's long and turbulent history. The population is far from homogeneous. Like that of Europe, it is very mixed. Although most of the present population came from what is now China, westerners are likely to forget that China's population is also far from homogeneous. The original inhabitants of Laos, now called the "Kha", are found only on the mid-slopes of the mountains.

The Lao, Mao, and other races came in successive waves from China, beginning before the birth of Christ and extending up to the 18th century. Since these waves were widely spaced and from different portions of southern and western China, they had little or no connection with one another. For example, the Lao are said to have come from the Altai Plateau north of the Himalayas.

There were few people in Laos when these waves of immigrants overran parts of it, so the invaders, or immigrants, were never assimilated, but retained their own language, dress and customs. This led to many wars, attributed to disputes over succession, but in reality the

A CANADIAN ADVISER IN LAOS

result of population unrest. These tensions, together with transportation difficulties, were compounded by the colonial policies of European nations during the 19th century.

The effects of geographical isolation and historical problems can be seen clearly today in such a vital area as education. Last year 125 foreign scholarships were available for Laotian students. Only 87 pupils tried the university entrance examinations and only 37 passed. These figures reflect the complex and difficult obstacles, rising out of the land and its history, that Laotians now are trying to overcome in the effort to develop their country's economy.

One major problem blocking economic growth, the lack of good roads, is well illustrated by my attempt to buy Mai Lao (*Parasitorea stellata*) lumber in Vientiane. In Pakse it is the major tree species and so common that, despite its fine qualities, it is used for rough construc-

tion. At Vientiane it cannot be purchased; yet Pakse and Vientiane are little further apart than Toronto and Montreal.

There are, of course, some transportation routes — truck roads through Thailand to the Mekong river, a railway from Bangkok to near Vientiane, and in the north, roads leading from Laos to the large Thai city of Chiang Mai, which has a population of over one million. But on the east is warring Vietnam, and on the south, Cambodia.

Although the Mekong carries extensive local barge traffic, its long stretches of rapids prevent it from becoming an outlet to world markets. Laos is surrounded by other countries, and her major export product — wood — is bulky.

Another major problem is land tenure. Except for fields close to the cities and towns, all agriculture is done by shifting cultivation. A farmer clears a piece of woods by felling and burning all trees and shrubs. If he then builds a bamboo hut on the clearing, the land is his for five years. He may retain the land longer by remaining on it, or at least cultivating it, and may even pass it to his sons. But due to the type of cultivation, soils are depleted within three to five years and the farmer moves to a new area. Thus the land tenure system works against permanency and against the construction of expensive roads and schools.

About 85 per cent of Laos is classed as forest, although much of it is non-commercial because of present and past shifting cultivation or because the soil is thin on steep mountain slopes. Most of the lowland flats bear some form of the semi-humid and tropical humid types of forest, which are valuable today and could become much more so under careful management. Hill-side forests, though not as large, are also available.

Among other projects, AID (the United States government's Agency for International Development) is trying to introduce modern saw-milling and log transportation. So far I have seen no elephants used in the woods, but rather trucks with winches.

In the small villages it is often easier to cut boards and planks by hand than to transport the heavy logs to a sawmill. The Laotian approach is interesting. Instead of using a sawpit as our ancestors did the Laotians used saw sideways. Though this doesn't permit the use of as much power, the handling of the heavy tropical logs is much easier. Such lumber could not compete in world markets, but its local value is very great.

Though AID, the U.S. agency, has a leading role in Laotian development plans, other countries are also helping. The Pa Mong Project, for example, is part of the international Mekong River development program. Canada financed an aerial survey and mapping of the Mekong and its tributaries, and along with other donors has helped the World Bank fund for hydro-electric development of the Nam Ngum River in Laos. Australia and Japan are also taking part.

The Pa Mong project envisages one of the largest power-irrigation projects in the world. It could bring industries and permit two crops of rice a year instead of the present one. It would be a tremendous project in any country, and its effect on Laos and Northern Thailand will be impressive.

But Laos needs capital now, and its timber resources can do much toward providing this. So, despite the many discouragements, largely caused by communication problems, it is impossible to feel that your efforts are wasted, and you are proud to be a member of the helping team. I personally have never regretted coming, and neither have any of the other advisers I have met, whether American, Canadian, Australian, or from other countries.



Areas covered by the forestry survey on which Mr. Robinson worked are outlined above.



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Jonathon Rowaiye examines a map of Carleton University, where he is studying Public Administration. For a photo feature on student trainees, see pages 4 and 5.

Report Suggests

NEW CONCEPTS IN AMERICAN AID

Radical changes in foreign assistance policies of the United States are called for in the Peterson Report, released recently in Washington.

The latest of a score of presidential committees to examine U.S. aid since 1950, the group headed by Rudolph Peterson, retiring head of the Bank of America, urges that past concepts of massive, comprehensive, bilateral aid should be abandoned and the Agency for International Development should be dissolved — not because they have failed, but because world conditions have changed. The Cold War has moderated, other industrial nations have become donors, public attitudes have shifted, and new policies are overdue.

Military and security aid must be kept separate, Mr. Peterson insists, and long-range development assistance should be offered through two new bilateral agencies — a bank and a development foundation which, under mixed public and private administration, would be less vulnerable to short-term political pressures. A growing part of U.S. assistance should be provided through multilateral, international agencies so it will be free of foreign policy entanglements.

No particular amount of aid is endorsed, the committee realizing that this will depend on future events in Vietnam, domestic conditions, and the degree of public support that can be mobilized

by churches and other private groups.

The fate of the report now lies with President Nixon and Congress.

Canadian Food Aid To Korea

The first major shipment of Canadian food aid to Korea is being made under an agreement signed recently by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, and the Korean Ambassador Pil Shik Chin.

A total of \$2,500,000 worth of wheat will be shipped from Vancouver this month.

Korea plans to use the wheat as payment in kind to workers involved in economic development programs, and for rehabilitation operations in areas damaged by floods last year. This has been provided for under a counter-part fund agreement.

Canada has provided wheat and wheat flour to Korea under the World Food Program since 1965. The largest previous shipment was in 1965-66 when \$113,993 of wheat flour was provided.



Sick children in the war-affected areas of Nigeria are now regaining their health. Intensive feeding at a sick-bay near Orla is overseen by Clement Okonko, a Nigerian Red Cross volunteer. (See also page 7.)

Relief For Nigerians

Canada has shipped 40 International Harvester trucks and 10 emergency feeding stations to Nigeria as part of its current relief program to that country.

The five-ton stake trucks, costing approximately \$500,000 including shipping, are being used by the Nigerian relief transportation pool to distribute food.

The Canadian International Development Agency purchased the emergency feeding stations, or kitchens, from the Department of National Health and Welfare at a cost of approximately \$15,000. The kitchens, specially designed for emergency purposes, are fully equipped with huge pressure cookers and disposable dishes. A variety of fuels can be used in the kitchens' stoves.

A total of 20,200 blankets were also in the shipment which left Halifax March 6.

Coalition For Development

A voluntary action group sponsored by the Canadian Council of Churches and the Canadian Catholic Conference has formed a "coalition for development" program to combat poverty at home and abroad.

Representatives from trades unions, welfare federations, churches, co-operatives, and the Canadian International Development Agency were among the 50 delegates and observers attending the founding meeting of

(COALITION — Page 6)

Dr. William David Hopper First President of IDRC

The first leader has been chosen for the International Development Research Centre — Canada's pioneering effort to focus scientific and technological knowledge on the problems of the developing countries.

The Prime Minister announced on April 6 that Dr. William David Hopper will be appointed President, subject to passage of Bill C-12, the authorizing legislation for the new research centre.

Dr. Hopper, 43, was born in Ottawa and graduated from McGill and Cornell. After studying village economies in India he taught Agricultural Economics at the Ontario Agricultural College, Ohio State University, and the University of Minnesota.

Since 1962 he has worked in New Delhi for the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, and as a consultant to the World Bank and the Government of India.

Across Canada, People are Marching for Millions



Miles for Millions calls forth individual effort.



Multiplying by thousands, individual effort means massive support for the fight against hunger, disease and illiteracy around the world. (For story — see page 8.)



CIDA labels are affixed to part of a shipment of COMINCO zinc which was sent recently from Pacific Coast Terminals at New Westminster, B.C., to India as part of Canada's program of international development. C. T. Anderson, chief clerk of COMINCO in Vancouver places the labels on the ingots as L. R. Lyndon, COMINCO traffic supervisor, and L. F. Gordon, superintendent of stevedoring for Pacific Coast Terminals watch.

Scientists Get Grants

The National Research Council of Canada is tackling the problem of the "brain drain" from developing countries. It is making it possible for scientists from abroad to participate in Canadian research while continuing to be based overseas.

The NRC program of Research Associateships for scientists from developing countries provides three-year awards that cover annual return fare from the home country, a modest allowance for up to three month residence in Canada each year, and limited additional grants for necessary books or minor equipment.

The object of the plan is to enable outstanding scientists — many of whom were graduate students or post-doctorate fellows in Canadian universities — to remain in the service of their own countries, where they may be urgently needed, without sacrificing the benefits of continued contact with Canadian scientists and research programs.

To ensure that the awards serve the intended purpose a number of conditions are attached. A candidate must be nominated and offered working accommodation by the director of a Canadian research laboratory or the head of a university department, and must have a position in a recognized institution in the home country (or show evidence that he will be able to obtain such a position). The scientist's research interest must be in a field of science or engineering normally supported by the NRC, and his home country must be eligible for assistance under the Commonwealth Caribbean, Commonwealth Africa, Francophone Africa, or Colombo Plan programs of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Experts Want Changes In Rice Milling Methods

Conventional rice milling methods need modernizing if Asia is to keep pace with her current "green revolution" says a team of experts with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

The team composed of agricultural experts from India, Japan and the United Kingdom recently made a survey of 10 Asian countries.

Their recommendations for increasing the yield of rice from raw paddy by improved processing were put before the Asian Industrial Development Council in Bangkok last January.

Ninety per cent of the world's rice is produced and consumed in Southeast Asian countries from Japan to Iran. The monetary value of paddy to be processed by the rice milling industry is around \$32 thousand million for a total quantity of 160 million metric tons.

As a first step towards modernization the team recommends a pre-investment study be made to prepare project reports in Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Thailand. This study should cover rice processing technology, plant engineering, nutrition and chemistry, milling, drying, parboiling, grain handling, silos, bulk and bag storage, processing and marketing economics, management and cost benefit analysis.

Rehabilitation Centre Agreement Extended

The Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal has agreed to continue its medical services to South Vietnam's Qui Nhon Rehabilitation Centre.

A three-year contract with the Canadian International Development Agency was signed in Montreal April 1 by J. J. Guerin, director of CIDA's Advisers division, and Dr. Gustave Gingras, technical director of the Rehabilitation Institute.

The modern \$1,105,600 re-

habilitation centre at Qui Nhon, one of Canada's biggest financial undertakings in South Vietnam, opened in June 1969 with facilities to handle 50 bed patients and 100 out-patients at any given time. It is staffed by an 11-member Canadian medical team supplied through an agreement with the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal. The institute is also responsible for the technical aspects of the Vietnam project.

D. D. Tansley, CIDA vice-president (operations) said the Vietnam project was evidence of the importance CIDA attaches to co-operation with private agencies.

"This is a complex project", he said, "and has required and will continue to require, extensive consultation between us".

Because of the success of the project, Mr. Tansley pointed out, CIDA has been encouraged to plan similar projects involving support from private agencies.

Children In Hogar Get "Unofficial" Aid

Face cloths, shirts, underwear, socks and trousers.

These are not the normal in greeds of overseas assistance channeled through the Canadian International Development Agency, but they made up most of an unofficial project carried out successfully during February at CIDA's Ottawa headquarters.

In Santiago, Chile's capital, there is a large institution for children, most of them orphans. Each of the fifteen buildings is named for a country with diplomatic representation in the city, and foreign nationals help in various ways to improve life for children in the "Hogar" bearing their country's name.

Conditions in Hogar Canada were very bad in the past — no refrigerator, no hot water, no curtains, ten-year-old paint, dim lighting. The small community of

Canadians in Santiago are now trying to change many things for the 40 resident boys. Film showings, outings, handicrafts, shoes, paint and fluorescent lighting have been provided through private efforts, with help from Bata Shoes (Chile) and Massey Ferguson Ltd. Funds are being collected, under Embassy supervision, to meet the remaining needs.

When a letter arrived in CIDA's Advisers Division describing the dreadful shortage of clothing, which left many children with only ragged shirts and pants to wear, an informal task force was quickly improvised to collect contributions from members of the Ottawa staff. Within two weeks 21 boxes, containing over a thousand items of used clothing, had been shipped by Canadian Pacific Airlines via Vancouver on a standby basis.

Hope Education Year Will Bring New Ideas

The year 1970, International Education Year, is a bridge between the First United Nations Development Decade and the Second, which begins in 1971. Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, recently offered some thoughts on the twin themes of education and development.

Education, he noted, improves and diversifies occupational skills, raises the level of initiative and inventiveness among the people and serves as an instrument of selection, through which a society discovers its leaders and brings out their full potential. But education is no cure-all for social ills. In developed and developing countries alike, education itself is in trouble — young activists reject established systems, students turn away from science and technology, leaders worry about the Brain Drain, skill shortages exist side by side with intellectual underemployment.

International Education Year offers an occasion for fresh thinking. New research is needed, particularly on qualitative aspects of education — its influence on attitudes, on family and civic life, on ethical and aesthetic development of the person. Of overriding importance is the radical concept of life-long education — not merely for an intellectual minority or elite segment of society, but for all people.

As emphasis shifts from the ac-



quisition of knowledge to the mastery of language, learning, communication and information skills that increase the individual's capacity for life-long education, traditional systems become more and more inadequate. New and relevant ideas are urgently needed in, and from, all nations.

"The thinking in this field is only in its nascent stages", says Dr. Adiseshiah. "It is our objective and cherished hope to launch an intellectual effort in this field which will continue long after International Education Year as an event has disappeared into the archives, and which will ultimately bring about a profound and significant transformation of education in all countries".



Be sure to send us your new address, and if possible cut out and include the old address on the envelope in which International Development arrives. This will insure a speedy change.

International Development

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OTTAWA, APRIL, 1970

On the dangerous beaches
of Togo and Dahomey

Fishermen Challenge Coastal Surf



Mechanics repair outboard motor.

Until a few years ago West African fishermen living in the hinterlands of Dahomey and Togo kept away from the dangerous golden beaches of the Atlantic Ocean.

Surf runs like a great wall along Dahomey's 75-mile coastline and the local fishermen, many of them part-time farmers, found it easier and safer to fish the big calm lagoons which lie between Togo and Nigeria.

But "time and tide wait for no man". A new port was built at Cotonou, Dahomey's commercial capital, and the new port projecting into the sea caused the tidal scour to alter course which in turn had a drastic effect on the lagoons. It meant 50,000 to 70,000 acres of water capable of producing 20,000 tons of fish began to deteriorate.

(The natural state of these lagoons was normally controlled by the action of the sea tides and by storms. Every two or three years the sea forced a gap through the coastline and poured into the lagoons. Then the coastal sands, borne on the current, again closed the gap. This maintained an ecological equilibrium in which fish and the necessary vegetation flourished. When the tides were changed by the building of the new port the sand flow also shifted and the gap into the lagoons, once it was opened, could not be closed.)

The time had come to turn to the sea for a livelihood. But with only canoes or "dugouts", hand-hewn from the solid trunks of the local samba tree, the fishermen were hesitant to take to the rough Atlantic waters.

Some type of mechanization was needed and an appeal was made to the Freedom From Hunger Campaign, an international organization which works in co-operation with the World Food and Agriculture Organization.

FHC agreed to undertake the job of putting outboard motors in the "dugouts" and in Togo, since 1965, 120 of 250 dugouts have been mechanized this way.

After the first step was taken towards modernizing the fishing industry in these countries, FAO took over the supervision of the entire project, which now includes the fishing industries of Egypt, Ceylon and Zanzibar.

The Canadian Hunger Foundation, as a member of the international FAO body, so far has contributed \$58,200 to the project. The Canadian government, through the Special Programs Division of the Canadian International Development Agency, has granted a further \$36,640, bringing Canada's total contribution to \$98,840.

Iceland, Sweden and Denmark are participating with Canada in this project which expands from one country to another.

As the project develops, harbour refrigeration facilities and refrigerated trucks for inland distribution of fish will be provided.

So far the project has had great success in Dahomey and Togo. In 1963 10 outboard motors arrived at Cotonou and were used for training purposes under the supervision of two local FAO advisers. This training period happened to coincide with another project in

which Senegalese fishermen were showing Dahomean fishermen how to use hooks and lines in shallow water over rocky shelves. The boats were fitted with the new motors for the demonstration so 188 trainees from Dahomey and 20 from Togo were able to learn both the new fishing technique and how to handle the newly-mechanized boats.

Since then the Belgian subsidiary of the Outboard Marine Corporation has donated 50 motors valued at



This 34-foot fishing vessel has been specially designed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to enable fishermen to stay at sea for extended periods.

\$19,740. The American-owned corporation, with headquarters in Nassau, has also provided training in the servicing and operating of the motors.

In 1964 the project passed into its second phase in Dahomey. Engines were sent to certain villages along the coast. These villages were designated as pilot centres where fishermen's co-operatives were formed and fuel depots set up. The fishermen were responsible for the cost of new spare parts but the local government's de-

partment of fisheries looked after the management and training of the fishermen.

In 1965 with the arrival of more engines the fishermen's catches became five times larger. They could now make between 100 and 200 fishing trips a year instead of the previous 50, and with the profits from their improved catches were able to pay for 30 engines.

Today, the Dahomean fishermen have established a revolving fund of \$16,000 for the purchase of additional motors and spare parts. Mechanical repairs are done at the local workshop which is run by Togolese engineers trained in the United States.

Beach boats and launching lines are other innovations in the Dahomey fishing industry. Here the coastal surf, "as impenetrable as a tank battalion", is the boat builder's biggest challenge. A young Norwegian, Oylind Gulbrandsen, employed by FAO, took up the challenge and built a special type of beach boat with a launching line.

The beach boat is 23 feet long and 7 feet in the beam. It is built of plywood and only half the weight of a typical fishing dugout. Captained and crewed by Dahomeans the boat is launched through the high surf along a nylon guideline. Hitched to a post high on the beach, the guideline is stretched over and through the first two lines of wave tops to a buoy where it dips to an anchor in the seabed. On reaching the buoy the beach boat's outboard engine is fired and the fishermen put out to sea for the next 12 hours.

Many Dahomean carpenters have now changed their trade and become shipwrights after three months' training in Senegal sponsored by FAO. As a group they call themselves Co-operative Carpenters Marins and so far have built six beach boats. They are now tackling their biggest job (with the help of half a dozen hired assistants), a 34-foot half-decked fishing vessel.

Designed by the same young Norwegian, the new vessel is fitted with a 30 h.p. Perkins of Peterborough engine from Great Britain which will enable it to stay out for a couple of nights fishing on the continental shelf. Perkins, who made a gift of the \$1,800 engine, sent it free by air from England.

When more of these larger vessels are built, they will not be owned by individuals or co-operatives but will be run by the government fishery service and manned by crews of professional fishermen.

Many countries have helped in the mechanization of West Africa's fishing industry. A big part has been played not only by Canada but by French bilateral aid, Norwegian and Swiss co-operatives, and by the American AID. FAO provided the Belgian expert, Alphonse Collart, on whose reports the project is based, and Jean Dogny, a Frenchman now advising the Fishery Service.

The overall policy of this project is to help the fishing industries of the various countries to become self-supporting. This goal seems to be well on the way to being achieved in the countries of Dahomey and Togo.



A new type of launching gear has been designed to allow boats to get through the surf.



Nuotong Chamnanwej of Bangkok, Thailand, who is studying agriculture at the University of Alberta browses in the university's book store



Overseas students in Canada under CIDA's technical assistance teaching program enjoy a friendly game of ping-pong during a study break at the University of British Columbia. Miss Hooi Fong Yook of Penang, Malaysia, watches as George Sentongo of Uganda returns an opponent's shot. In the background are Kok Sang Weng of Singapore, left, and Terence Fernandes of Uganda.



Jaime Gellor of Mindanao, the Philippines, right, who is studying for a degree in education, talks to a fellow student at the University of British Columbia



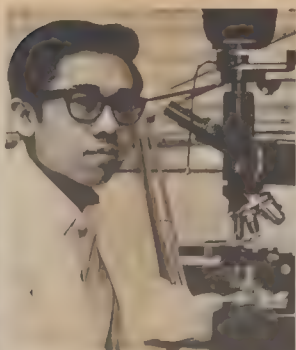
Donald Hinkson from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, a student of fine arts at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, demonstrates his creative talent.



Jonathan Rowaiye of Lagos, Nigeria, who is taking public administration under the CIDA training program walks beside journalism student Patricia Pakvis on the campus at Carleton University, Ottawa.



Derak Danney, a student from Georgetown, Guyana, is learning how to become a professional map maker at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.



Long Kyio Sol from Kentung, Burma, in the laboratory at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, where he is studying agriculture under a CIDA sponsored program.



Practical laboratory work is part of the course for engineering student Naseeruddin Sheikh of West Pakistan who is studying at the University of British Columbia.



Students from the Caribbean take a stroll on the campus of Carleton University, Ottawa. Left to right are: Judith Laigertwood and Joseph Liverpool from Kingston, Jamaica; Vernice Haynes from Calligague and Owen Cuffy from Kingston. They are all enrolled in Carleton's public administration course.

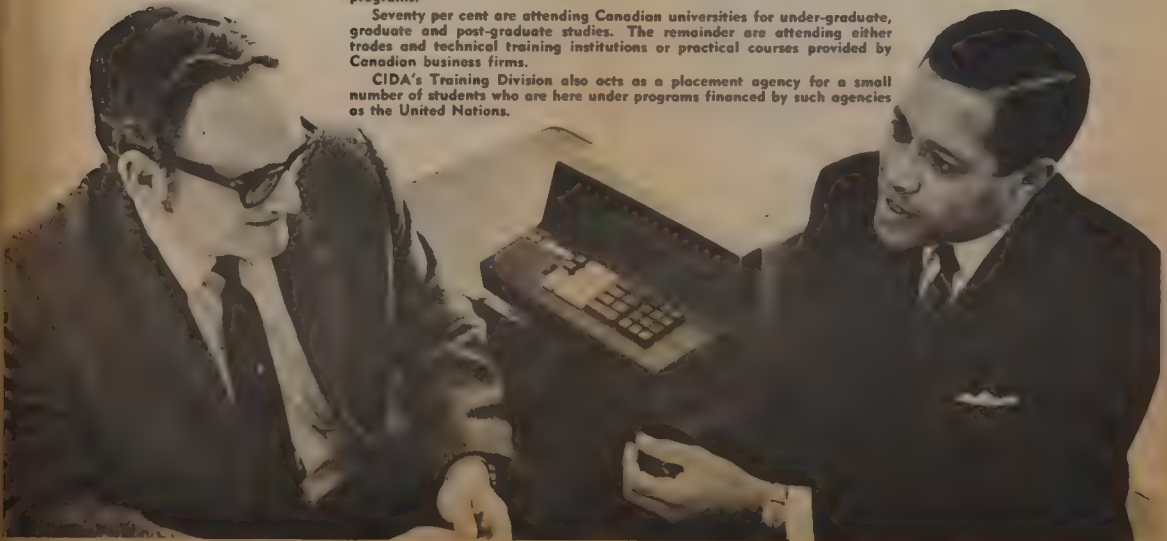
training for development

Shown below is Robert Quinryne, right, of St. Michael, Barbados, talking to one of his professors, Dr. E. Daner, at MacDonald College of McGill University, Montreal, where he is studying animal science.

The Canadian International Development Agency now has 1,635 trainees from some 68 countries studying in Canada under its technical assistance programs.

Seventy per cent are attending Canadian universities for under-graduate, graduate and post-graduate studies. The remainder are attending either trades and technical training institutions or practical courses provided by Canadian business firms.

CIDA's Training Division also acts as a placement agency for a small number of students who are here under programs financed by such agencies as the United Nations.



AID AWARENESS SPARKED BY REGINA WORLD WEEK

BY SUSAN HEIWIG

World Week came to Regina March 15 to 21 with a splash of red and orange posters appearing in store windows across the city.

It was organized by the Regina Committee on International Development and offered as its main program a set of four forum-style discussions on the general theme: "Developing a Greater Awareness That All May Live Better."

There were also displays in shopping centres, reading lists and film lists made available through the Public Library, publicity via local radio stations and the city newspaper, announcements in churches, and a speaker's bureau which offered its services to men's clubs and other organizations.

In mid-week, Lester Pearson paid a visit to the city to speak to the Canadian Club. His talk concentrated on the Prairie wheat crisis, but he was able to place this in the context of international development.

He spoke of the "green revolution" which is producing high yields of wheat in Pakistan and of rice in India. "As chairman of an international commission on development, I see the green revolution as good news. But as a Canadian, the news is not so good."

World Week came to a close Saturday night with a Foods of the World dinner sponsored by the International Students Association at the university campus. This dinner is an annual event and it attracted about 500 per-

The Public Library reported 14 films borrowed from the program list during World Week. Partners in Development and Clyde Sanger's Hall a Loaf were also said to have been in great demand that week.

The speakers' bureau organized about 28 programs between Feb. 28 and April 15. Groups asking speakers included many of the service clubs, church groups, and a few fraternities.

What did the audience hear at a World Week forum?

The first night's program pitted a biologist against a professor of education on the topic: Population Time Bomb.

The star performer was Dr. R. Y. Zacharuk, professor of biology at Regina Campus, who gave equal time to the question of pollution in his talk.

Developed nations are stripping lands of their naturally-renewable resources at a faster rate than they can be replaced, he warned.

He said the problems of the developing nations were created by the white man. "The rich nations must stop exploiting other nations. We must put an end to the stripping of their environments."

The second program, held on the university campus, attracted the largest crowd and awakened a lively series of questions after the formal talks were completed. Special guest for the evening was Frank Bogdasavich, executive secretary of the Canadian University Service Overseas.

In a hard-hitting speech, Mr. Bogdasavich concentrated on the part played by foreign investment

in the development field and suggested the multi-national corporation is probably the most powerful instrument currently involved in development.

If one considers private foreign investment as a part of aid, he said, then according to internationally accepted standards Canada ranks as the world's leading recipient of foreign aid.

Solutions to the economic difficulties of the third world are not to be found through traditionally accepted concepts of aid, he said. Direct attention must be paid to the private sector, to the participation of large multi-national corporations.

"Are the goals of large corporations consistent with local development?" he asked.

Corporations have enormous power, he said, but we do not have information as to how they affect development in the third world. "We do not know their profits."

Mr. Bogdasavich concluded his speech with a number of proposals answering the question: What should Canada do?

First, he recommended CIDA be raised to the status of a full-fledged ministry. This would give the agency stature, he said, and would bring the realization that foreign aid requires rigorous political decisions.

Second, he said a substantial portion of aid should be an unrequited transfer of resources. The assistance should move directly from government to government or to a regional development bank.

Mr. Bogdasavich said CIDA should make certain the projects



Displays were set up in several locations to help attract people to the meetings. This one was in a Regina shopping centre.

it supports are clearly developmental and he suggested last year's increase in the total budget for development should be praised.

He said Canada should assist and encourage all nations trying to restrict foreign investment.

Finally, he called on the audience to make certain Canadian political parties place the question of foreign aid on their platforms.

The two speakers who followed Mr. Bogdasavich were equally critical in examining the relationship between the economies of recipient and donor nations.

Jack Shapiro, a Regina who did a master's thesis on Canada's foreign aid program, criticized the federal government for giving only a small percentage of its aid on a multilateral basis.

He also questioned the value of loans and programs requiring that goods and equipment be bought in Canada. One of the biggest difficulties facing developing nations is the repayment of debt, he said.

The other speakers were Prof. Arthur Hillabold, a Regina Campus economist with a special interest in the economics of development, and George Brown, of the Institute of Applied Arts and Science in Saskatoon. Mr. Brown was the first principal of the Accra Technical Training School in Ghana.

The third forum, on the politics of aid, drew only a handful of people.

Jack Shapiro, one of the speakers of the previous evening, shared the floor with Dr. J. K. Roberts, chairman of the department of political science at Regina Campus.

Prof. Roberts quoted statistics to show that parts of the world most in need of assistance received the least from the United States between 1945 and 1962.

He said the main objectives of U.S. foreign aid have been political, although there has been much publicity given to humanitarian goals.

Prof. Roberts said one of the problems of the white man is coming to terms with the fact that he is going to be a minority in the future world and that he has an unfair grasp of the world's wealth.

Forum co-chairmen were Jacques Archambault, Quebec city unionist and Dr. Charles Forsyth, Toronto church leader. Father W. F. Ryan of the Canadian Catholic Conference asked the meeting for a public forum to highlight the Pearson report on development.

In reply Angus Archer, executive director of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation, said he felt promotion of the Pearson report was vital but action must go along with education. He also spoke on political

North America is going to have to rectify the imbalance, he said, adding a suggestion that the saving grace may come from that aspect of foreign aid which derives from instincts of good will.

"The instincts of good will in our foreign aid programs may stand us in good stead in the future," he said.

Attendance improved for the final forum which featured three guest speakers: Herbert Edwards, of the Manitoba Association for World Development; Romeo Maione, of the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace; and Joseph Hulse, special adviser in food technology to CIDA.

The topic for the final discussion was an evaluation of the Pearson report recommendation that wealthy nations set aside one per cent of their GNP for development by 1975.

Herbert Edwards told the audience there was no doubt in his mind but that the money is available in Canada.

The main reason holding back the flow of development funds, he said, is that politicians are not satisfied this is the will of the Canadian people.

"They are waiting for your answer," he told the audience. "If you want this, you are going to have to be vocal, almost radical."

Romeo Maione called for an honest look at how our aid program now operates.

At present, we are giving away very little, he said, because much returns in the form of jobs for Canadians and because much is in the form of loans.

"It's time we took an honest look at how the money goes. There's not really \$300,000,000 leaving the country."

Public backing will be required to increase the amount of public aid leaving the country, he suggested.

Joseph Hulse said the Canadian taxpayer can certainly afford the money. The limiting factor in meeting the goal of the Pearson report, he suggested, is a shortage of trained personnel.

Mr. Hulse urged more Canadians to consider making their careers in the international development field.

action and trade versus aid.

A 13-man executive committee was named at the close of the meeting. The committee includes Canadian Welfare Council representative Reuben Bazet, Father Ryan, Mrs. Alice Matland of the Neighborhood Improvement Committee and Canadian Labour Congress official William Dodge.

Madame Vanier, wife of the late Governor-General Vanier, attended the session but declined nomination to the executive committee.



Forums were held during which various aspects of international development were discussed. Members of the final forum, from left to right, were: Herbert Edwards, executive director of the Manitoba Association for World Development; Joseph Hulse, CIDA; Romeo Maione, executive director, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace; William Lewtso, chairman, the Regina Committee on International Development.

people IN THE NEWS

Dr. H. Kagoda, Deputy Commissioner, Veterinary Services of Uganda's Ministry of Animal Husbandry visited Canada recently to assist in the appraisal of tenders and the selection of cattle being provided for his country under CIDA's assistance program.

Dr. Lorie Cappe of Toronto recently joined the Psychiatric Unit of the Port-of-Spain General Hospital as part of CIDA's mental health project in Trinidad and Tobago. Toronto's Clarke Institute of Psychiatry has been working with Trinidadian psychiatrists to make them familiar with a variety of medical techniques

employed in Canadian psychiatric services.

George Cunningham of the Overseas Development Institute of London, England, recently completed a three-week study of the Canadian development assistance program. Mr. Cunningham interviewed a number of senior CIDA officers for the preparation of his report for the ODI.

Charles E. Smith of the Town of Mount Royal has accepted an assignment in Porto Alegre, Brazil with the Canadian Executive Service Overseas. Mr. Smith, who until his retirement was the Director of Promotion and Public Relations for Atlantic Management, Holiday Inns, Canada, is serving as a consultant to a Brazilian firm which is conducting studies in tourist promotion for the country.

Coalition . . . (from page 1)

the Canadian Coalition for Development.

The coalition, described as an experiment in Canadian pluralism not intended to raise funds, will be a working partnership to help Canada's native peoples and promote world development. Tax reforms for low income Canadians and work with local citizens' groups are also on the agenda.

Policy and action by the group will be taken by consensus of opinion. One organization will probably provide the initiative and key resources for each project undertaken. The other organizations will be free to join in or opt out of any specific program but will not be able to interfere with the independence of the coalition.



ESTABLISH TEXTILE MILL

The International Finance Corporation, of the World Bank Group, is joining with Malaysian and Indian investors to establish an integrated textile mill in West Malaysia.

The new business is expected to be among the largest textile producers in the country, with an annual capacity of some 7,300,000 square yards of suiting, shirting and dress material, of natural and synthetic fiber blends.

It will be located in the Mak Mandin Industrial Estate near Butterworth, on the mainland part of Penang Province and it will employ some 900 workers.

A \$5,900,000 company, India-Malaysia Textiles Berhad, has been incorporated in Malaysia to build and operate the plant under the management of the project's sponsor, Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, a textile manufacturer in the Birla Group of companies, in India.

A large part of the new company's equity capital will be provided by a share offering to the Malaysian public.

EXPAND PORT FACILITIES

The Asian Development Bank is providing \$5,000,000 to finance the foreign exchange cost of the expansion of the Kuching port in the state of Sarawak, East Malaysia.

The loan is the 17th made by the bank, bringing the total of funds provided to \$100,900,000.

Kuching port plays a vital role in the economic development of Sarawak by serving the City of Kuching, the political and economic centre of the State, and its hinterland which together account for nearly half the population of Sarawak.

The rapid increase of traffic through Kuching, arising mainly from economic development and population growth, has resulted in a critical congestion of the existing port facilities.

The Kuching port project, which is accorded high priority by the Federal and State Governments, comprises the construction of an 800-foot wharf with an apron of 60 feet and other necessary installations, together with procurement of tug boats and cargo handling equipment.

DEVELOP RIVER CHANNEL

A 32-mile-long river channel, which will allow a major increase in traffic of ocean-going vessels and river ships between Buenos Aires and key ports on the Parana river in Argentina is being built with the help of an Inter-American Development Bank loan of \$25,500,000.

The channel will enable ships of deep draft to enter the Parana River and will shorten an existing access route. The project also provides for improvements in the ports of Rosario and San Pedro and the installation of route markers along the Parana River as far as Rosario.

In addition to benefitting these ports, the project will also help increase port traffic at such other major shipping points as Campana, Zarate, San Nicolas, Villa Constitucion, Parana and Santa Fe.

The Parana River is the most important waterway not only in Argentina but also in the 1.2 million-square-mile River Plate Basin. Some 80 per cent of Argentina's river traffic moves along the Parana. That river also is the key outlet for Paraguay's foreign trade and is the only direct link to the Atlantic Ocean which Bolivia has.

PULP AND PAPER MILL BUILT

The International Finance Corporation, of the World Bank Group, is helping to finance the addition of a \$68,600,000 pulp and paper mill to a Philippine lumber manufacturing company.

IFC's investment in Paper Industries Corporation of the Philippines (PICOP) includes a \$1,280,000 equivalent equity commitment and a standby commitment covering \$2,180,000 of a \$6,030,000 equivalent public offering of PICOP stock.

The sponsors of the project are the Soriano Group of companies, of the Philippines, and International Paper Company, a United States pulp and paper producer.

International Paper is subscribing to \$1,540,000 equivalent of PICOP shares, and San Miguel Corporation, a Soriano Group company, is making a share subscription of \$1,280,000.

PICOP and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bislig Bay Lumber Company, Incorporated, are currently engaged in logging, and the manufacture of plywood, veneer and sawn lumber. The addition of a pulp and paper mill to these operations will give Southeast Asia its first integrated forest products complex. PICOP operations are in Surigao del Sur, in the southern island of Mindanao.



Anthony Bernard receives airline ticket from John Timmerman, Canadian High Commissioner.

Blind Student Becoming Doctor

Our world contains some extraordinary people. One of them, Anthony J. Bernard, recently received a gift from the people and government of Canada: an airline ticket to Puerto Rico and traveller's cheques. He is pictured at Canada House in Ceylon, accompanied by his father who supports a family of five, including a daughter who is blind, on a small pension.

Blind since birth, Mr. Bernard earned his bachelor's degree from

the University of Ceylon in 1966 and has now been awarded a six-year scholarship by the World Research Center for the Blind in Caguaz, Puerto Rico, a non-profit institution known internationally for its pioneering work.

The scholarship covers all school expenses, but not the cost of travel. When the Canadian High Commission learned of Mr. Bernard's predicament, and encountered at first hand "his obvious intelligence, potential and

enthusiasm", special assistance was requested from and granted by the Canadian International Development Agency so he could go to Puerto Rico to take advantage of a unique opportunity.

Six years from now the young man from Ceylon may well have written a page in medical and educational history, for the course of studies he has begun at Caguaz is designed to help him become the first blind person in the world to graduate as a medical doctor.



Nigerian Red Cross Activities

White trucks of the Nigerian Red Cross are familiar sights in villages throughout war-affected areas where hundreds of children gather for daily food and milk distributions as shown above. Medical supplies are also provided to teams in the field. At left, supplies move out of a Lagos warehouse.





Miles for Millions Nationwide Walks Help World Development



—Murray Mosher • Photo Features

SPRING—and the sound of shuffling feet is heard throughout the land.

Hundreds of thousands of people are walking to raise money for people they will never know, voting with their feet for international development.

They are taking part in the Miles for Millions campaign which was first held in 1967 when an Ottawa teenager had a bright idea—why not celebrate Canada's hundredth anniversary by organizing a march in support of overseas assistance. The idea caught on like fire in dry grass, because it touched the national conscience and offered every Canadian a simple, direct way to express personal concern for fellow humans who don't get a fair deal from life.

By the end of Canada's centennial year 100,000 people had marched in 22 communities and had provided a \$1,200,000 "birthday gift" from this country to the developing world.

Then came the surprise. Instead of fading away, the idea spread further and faster. In 1968 there were 218,000 marchers in 52 different locations, and they raised about \$3,000,000. This stunning success was topped again in 1969, when 400,000 Canadians in 114 places marched far enough to give almost \$5,000,000 to organizations and projects meeting urgent needs around the world. And people began to march in other countries, too—in Holland, Belgium, Australia, the United States.

Most Canadians have a clear idea of how the marches work—up to now, one in five has been either a sponsor or an entrant—but if you are a newcomer, or have forgotten, this is the procedure. Sponsors pledge to donate a certain amount for each mile their walker completes, then the money is collected and turned over to the local Miles for Millions committee. Funds are distributed in various directions—to groups working in Canada, to the 15 organizations co-operating in the National Miles for Millions Walk Committee, or to specific overseas projects on a community-to-community basis.



In the villages of India and many other countries, well-drilling aided by Miles for Millions is bringing clean, safe water.

"This all sounds fine," you may be thinking, "but what did our nine million dollars actually do?" The truth is—a lot.

Plans are being made for a few people from Asia and Africa to report directly to Canadians what Miles for Millions has meant in their lives. Perhaps a short summary of past accomplishments can help us understand.

Some of the dollars went to those 15 experienced organizations, to support worthwhile projects in more than 50 countries, from Afghanistan to Zambia, wherever the need was greatest. The groups receiving Miles for Millions funds are the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, Canadian Crossroads International, Canadian Hunger Foundation, Canadian Save the Children Fund, Canadian UNICEF Committee, Canadian University Service Overseas, CARE of Canada, Foster Parents Plan, Overseas Book Center, OXFAM of Canada, UNESCO Gift Coupon Program, World Literacy of Canada, World University Service of Canada, Y.M.C.A. National Council of Canada, and Y.W.C.A. of Canada. Your dollars helped with literally hundreds of projects—too many to list here—in such essential fields as disaster relief work, agricultural development, education, medical care and family planning. For example—your dollars helped CARE to finance housing for homeless fishermen in Hong Kong, and the Canadian Hunger Foundation to teach mothers in East African villages how to feed their families better.

Other funds went from the donor community to a specific overseas project—money from the Ottawa walk helped the Kwe San Co-operative in Korea to buy cattle and seeds; \$40,000 from Kitchener-Waterloo is sponsoring 41 children in ten countries for five years. Contributions from Vancouver and Calgary are helping the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. to set up vocational and leadership training programs in New Guinea and Fiji.

Obviously, the work is worthwhile. But another question must be answered.

Was 1969 the high point, the crest of the wave? Will we become too bored or too lazy to keep the marches going—and growing? It's up to us.

Traditionally, the Ottawa march is the first. It is also the longest, and its 40-mile course appropriately

winds back and forth between Ontario and Quebec, our two most populous provinces. On April 18 Canada will be watching to see how many citizens in the capital city are willing to risk sore feet and aching legs in order to feed the hungry, teach the illiterate, and heal the sick.

But even if a record number of Canadians—adults, children, teenagers, grandparents, policemen, clergymen, nuns, mayors, cabinet ministers, Dalmatians, marathon runners, horses and miscellaneous starters—are willing to walk, march, limp or hobble over a record mileage of Canadian pavement, is this enough?

1970 is International Education Year. The Second United Nations Development Decade is about to begin. This is a good time to start learning something about an important subject—a matter of life and death, in the long run—international development. It is not as yet a separate subject in our schools, so your education in international development will have to be self-education. Why not become the neighbourhood expert on international development?

Ask your librarian or paperback seller about Partners in Development (The Pearson Report), Clyde Sanger's Half a Loaf, Keith Spicer's A Samaritan State, and Gunnar Myrdal's Asian Drama. Take a look at the annual reports of CIDA and CUSO, and write for further information if you want to know more. Send a note to CIDA's Information Division at 75 Albert Street in Ottawa if you wish to receive a full copy of this newspaper.

Our planet is small, crowded and destructible. The quality of our life in the years ahead will depend largely on how well or badly we solve the desperate problem of poverty faced every day by most of the world's people. Your interest, support and concern do count and are needed in the long, difficult struggle to make this a just and decent world, fit for people to live in.



This school garden in the Ivory Coast is sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.



1970 is International Education Year—but there are more illiterate people in the world today than ever in the past. Education offers these children their best hope for a better life.



International Development

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Increases Of Power In Brazil

Canada is providing a \$7,500,000 soft loan through the Inter-American Development Bank for the construction of a multi-million dollar power plant in northeastern Brazil.

The steam-electric power plant, which has two 25 megawatt generators, is to cost \$12,500,000. The plant will be built in the port city of Belem, 90 miles inland from the mouth of the Amazon River.

Canadian engineering consultants, Acres International Ltd., of Niagara Falls, Ont., were awarded the contract for project design and supervision. Services Electrotécnicos Ltda., of Rio de Janeiro, will work with the Canadian firm on the project. Completion of the plant is scheduled for the spring of 1973.

The development loan will be used for the purchase of Canadian equipment and services, including two turbine generators, boilers, condensers, pumps, and instrumentation and control systems.

The Acres contract totals U.S. \$670,000, of which Canada is providing U.S. \$435,000.

Loan For Pakistan

Canada, under its Colombo Plan aid program to Pakistan, has granted \$460,000 to the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority.

The agreement signed recently at Rawalpindi will help pay for the training of operational and maintenance personnel for the next two years. Distribution and transmission systems, including substations, will receive part of the allocation.



Maurice F. Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Agency (left) talks with Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank at a meeting of International Development experts at Montebello, Que., recently. For story see page 3.



John G. Hedwen, Canadian High Commissioner in Malaysia, and the Chief Secretary of the Malaysian Government, Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Semsuddin sign the agreement on the Sabah forestry project.

AID ESTIMATES UP \$24,035,000 FOR NEXT YEAR

An increase of \$24,035,000 in international development assistance is expected in 1970-71 over the previous fiscal year.

Estimates recently tabled in the House of Commons indicate that Canada's aid program will reach a total of \$365,049,000 in 1970-71, compared to total appropriations for 1969-70 of \$341,014,000. This latter figure has been increased through supplementary estimates from an initial level of \$338,123,000.

Grant aid is expected to increase by \$11,251,000 over the revised 1969-70 figure of \$173,204,000 and loans and advances will increase by \$12,784,000 over the revised 1969-70 figure of \$167,810,000.

The estimates for grant aid include provision for bilateral and multilateral grant aid programs, food aid and support for non-governmental organizations and international emergency relief.

Bilateral grant aid has been increased to a total of \$65,118,000 from \$56,872,000 in 1969-70. Food aid (in kind) has been increased to \$85,000,000 from \$82,395,000 and the non-governmental organizations vote is increased by \$2,000,000 to \$8,500,000. The estimate for inter-

national emergency relief is \$350,000 compared to \$1,900,000 in the revised 1969-70 appropriations which includes a special \$1,600,000 vote for assistance to Nigeria.

An estimate of \$1,444,000 has been tabled for the proposed International Development Research Centre. Legislation for the Centre has now passed the House of Commons and is before the Senate.

Multilateral grants for 1970-71 are estimated at \$24,043,000 compared to the revised 1969-70 appropriation of \$25,537,000. The latter includes an additional \$200,000 for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and a \$1,350,000 cash contribution to the World Food Program.

Loan assistance has two components: development loans and advances to multilateral organizations. A total of \$150,000,000 is provided for development loans in 1970-71 compared to the 1969-70 vote of \$137,000,000. Multilateral advances are estimated at \$30,594,000 in 1970-71 compared to \$30,810,000 in 1969-70. The latter figures include a recent contribution of \$1,081,000 to the equity of the Caribbean Development Bank.

Study Sabah Forests

Canada will provide Malaysia with assistance in examining the forest resources of Sabah, its easternmost state.

The Canadian International Development Agency has announced a loan of \$620,000 on concessional terms and a \$200,000 grant to finance a ground inventory of Sabah's forests and an economic study of various

methods of utilizing them. A previous grant of \$200,000 provided for an aerial survey of the state by Canadians.

Malaysia is trying to diversify its exports beyond the traditional rubber and tin. Tropical hardwoods from Sabah are already in demand, but until an accurate forest inventory is taken and

See SABAH, page 2

Ottawa, Quebec Enter New Field Of Co-operation

The federal government and the government of Quebec have agreed to work together on an economic and social development project Canada has undertaken at the request of the Moroccan government.

The announcement was made recently by the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Hon. Marcel Masse, Quebec Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs.

They said this new example of co-operation, involving an international development project, is a welcome event in the context of federal-provincial relations.

The two governments are co-operating on a rural development project in northern Morocco in the province of Tétouan; the project is part of a broad plan for rural economic development in the eastern Rif (Développement économique et rural de Rif oriental — DERRRO) in which several countries are now participating. The Government of Canada will meet the costs of Canadian participation in this project, including the salaries of experts whom the Government of Quebec will assign to the undertaking. The arrangements agreed to between Ottawa and Quebec will allow

technical and professional skills of Quebec government experts to be utilized.

When, in February, 1968, the Government of Canada agreed to co-operate with the Government of Morocco in the realization of the DERRRO-Tétouan project, a group of Canadian experts recruited by the federal and Quebec governments went to Morocco to carry out a preliminary study of the project. Execution of the project will now be carried out on the basis of close co-operation between the two governments.

The Government of Canada has entrusted the Canadian

International Development Agency (CIDA) with responsibility for implementation of the Canadian share in the DERRRO-Tétouan project and for negotiation of the details of this implementation with the Moroccan authorities, through the Canadian Embassy accredited to the Kingdom of Morocco.

The Quebec Department of Intergovernmental Affairs will co-operate with CIDA in establishing, in Quebec City, a support group headed by a Co-ordinator. This group, made up of experts in various scientific and technological fields, will participate in draw-

ing up the agreement between Canada and Morocco, which will consist of a detailed plan of the works to be undertaken, an operational schedule and an estimate of the project costs. The support group, in concert with CIDA, will see to the recruitment of a Director and of a working group who will be responsible for effecting project implementation in Morocco, in collaboration with the Moroccan authorities and will supply the technical and professional support needed to determine the

See OTTAWA-QUEBEC,

page 8

Algeria Wants Investments

The Government of Algeria is developing a program in the field of mechanical manufacturing and is seeking participation on a commercial basis by Canadian private industry. The Algerians plan to undertake a wide range of projects, including the manufacture of machine tools, vehicles, tractors, gas and diesel engines, bicycles, pumps and gears. Canadian firms interested in participating in this program, through advising, signing "turn-key" contracts or going into partnership with local interests, are invited to write to the Business and Industry Division of CIDA, 75 Albert St., Ottawa, for more information.

Encouraging Year For Colombo Plan

The Colombo Plan — what has it done, what does it cost, and where is it going?

Answers are given in the Seventeenth Annual Report, which was released in mid-February and deals mainly with results for 1968, a particularly encouraging year. In its report, published by the Queen's Printer at Ottawa, the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan reviews two decades of development effort, records the annual meeting of its 23 member countries last October in Victoria, and calls for new approaches that will make assistance more effective.

The 516-page book, studded with tables and statistics, gives special attention to the Green Revolution — the sudden breakthrough into new agricultural technology that has dramatically boosted Asian food production after many years of disappointing results. This progress can continue, the report warns, only if member countries co-operate in policies and priorities that will emphasize the things agriculture needs: water, seeds, fertilizers, rural credit, extension services, and transportation and storage facilities.

Besides its analysis of development problems in general, the report offers a wealth of specific detail about the economies of the 17 countries receiving Colombo Plan help, and about the contributions made by the 15 members giving assistance to others (several recipient countries are also donors, providing their neighbours with specialized technical assistance). Tables reveal everything from the value of Afghanistan's tea imports to the number of Malaysian students being trained at institutions in Pakistan.

In 1968-69 Canada ranked third among donors, after the United States and Japan, and total Canadian aid through the Colombo Plan since its beginning passed the billion-dollar mark. While providing four main types of help to the developing countries — capital projects, industrial commodities, food and technical assistance — Canada has concentrated on activities where its particular experience and capability is highly relevant. Hydroelectric and nuclear power plants, transmission lines, transportation facilities, and equipment and expertise in such fields as agriculture, fisheries and forestry have been major themes in the Canadian contribution to the Colombo Plan.

Canada Contributes To UNICEF Fund

Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency, has made a special contribution of \$200,000 to UNICEF for relief work in Nigeria.

External Affairs Minister the Hon. Mitchell Sharp announced the Canadian government contribution recently following a request from UNICEF's executive director Henri Labouisse.

The Canadian Committee of

UNICEF is currently holding a cross-country campaign to raise funds for Nigeria.

The CIDA cheque will be used for the purchase of drugs and food which will be distributed to needy mothers and children. A special liquid food mixture for feeding those recuperating from near starvation has been developed by a Canadian working with UNICEF.

SABAH, from page 1

long-range policies are determined. Malaysian authorities cannot proceed with development of the state's main resource.

The Sabah plan will be an integral part of a major Food and Agriculture Organization project, under the United Nations Development Program, to help Malaysia formulate an overall policy for the forest resources of Sabah, Sarawak and West Malaysia. Canadian support and participation will provide an inventory based on aerial and ground reconnaissance and a study of alternative forest policies, suitable

management techniques, and estimated manpower requirements. The project is expected to have a very substantial impact on Malaysian development.

Students Start Assistance Plan

Students at Bayview Junior High School in Willowdale, Ontario are raising money to meet the educational needs of several schools in the Caribbean island of St. Lucia.

The students who have set a



Timothy Banda of Mawe, Tanzania works in a laboratory at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, where he is studying agriculture. Mr. Banda is one of more than 1,800 students receiving training in Canada through the Canadian International Development Agency.

goal of \$2,000, call their project "Operation HEART", standing for Humanity, Education and Resourcefulness Triumphs.

"We are sure we will greatly

exceed this goal," says student Bob Nicholson.

The money is being raised through the sale of chocolate bars and licorice as well as by the organization of a hayride, a see-saw marathon and many other projects undertaken by the students individually.

Student Wins Prize

Monica Vilna Louisy, a CIDA trainee from Jamaica, was awarded a \$25 prize for submitting the most appropriate name for the yearbook at the University of Prince Edward Island. She suggested "NEXUS", a word derived from the Latin which means "that which binds". This is the second prize for Miss Louisy, who is completing work for a Bachelor of Science degree at the University. She was awarded a similar amount of money for leading her biology class in the final examinations of her freshman year.

Miss Louisy has managed to take part in a number of extra-curricular activities while maintaining her high academic standards. She was invited last year to give a series of six lectures to the Grade 10 class of Charlottetown Rural High School; she sold Christmas cards for the Charlottetown Blind Club; she was one of a committee of four which set up a new university organization, called Friendly Relations with Overseas Students and she donated blood for the University Blood Drive. She also participated in the International Food Night sponsored at U.P.E.I. by the World University Service. She prepared the famous Jamaican dish of Ackee and Saffron, affording her fellow students their first experience with this exotic dish.



Ammonium sulphate fertilizer is loaded on board a bulk rail car at Trail, B.C., as the first step in its shipment to India. The fertilizer, supplied by COMINCO, is part of the Canadian International Development Agency's program designed to assist Asian farmers.

Former Olympic Star, CIDA Adviser Dies

A CIDA adviser and former Olympic hockey champion, Louis Lecompte, 56, died suddenly February 21 in Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr. Lecompte, formerly of Ottawa, came into prominence as a member of the Ottawa RCAF Flyers which won the Olympic hockey championship in 1948 at St. Moritz, Switzerland. He played defence on the team.

Mr. Lecompte was a flight lieutenant when he retired from the RCAF, and had been under contract with CIDA as an aerial photography expert. He made a major contribution to mapping on which the Kenyan government's land resettlement program largely depended.

Appreciation for his work has been expressed by very senior Kenyan authorities.



International Development

is produced by the Information Division of the Canadian International Development Agency under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, MARCH, 1970



OFFICIALS ATTENDING THE MONTEBELLO MEETING WERE — BACK ROW, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: H. E. Takeshi Yasukawa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan; H. E. B. J. Udink, Minister for Development Cooperation, Netherlands; Dr. John A. Hannah, Administrator, United States Agency for International Development; Manuel Perez-Guerrero, Secretary General, UNCTAD; H. E. Egidio Ortosa, Ambassador of Italy, Washington; Erhard Eppler, Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation, Germany; Sir Arthur Lewis, President, Caribbean Development Bank; C. V. Narasimhan, Deputy Administrator, UNDP; Edwin M. Martin, Chairman, Development Assistance Committee, OECD; Saburo Okita, Japanese Research Council; Takeshi Watanabe, President, Asian Development Bank; The Honourable Raymond Scheyvan, Minister, Department of Cooperation for Development, Belgium; Jean-Pierre Goyet, Parliamentary Secretary to Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada; Edward Hamilton, Adviser, Canada. SECOND ROW: Paul Hoffman, Administrator, UNDP; Ernst Michanek,

Director General, Swedish International Development Agency; Sir Geoffrey Wilson, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development, U.K.; Felipe Herrera, President, Inter-American Development Bank; Robert S. McNamara, President, World Bank; P. P. Schweitzer, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund; Jonkhoe E. van Lennep, Secretary-General, OECD; Dr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs, U.N.; Maurice F. Strong, President, Canadian International Development Agency; Sheikh M. Aziz Alamoody, Vice-President, African Development Bank; Hon. Nathaniel Samuel, Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, U.S. Department of State. FRONT ROW: Sir Robert Jackson, UN; Dr. Jan Tinbergen, Chairman, Committee for Development Planning, UN; The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada; The Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson; The Rt. Hon. Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, U.K.; Dr. Raul Prebisch, Director General, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

REVIEW ORGANIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT

MONTEBELLO, QUEBEC

An informal, confidential meeting of international aid experts from many parts of the world was held recently at Montebello, Quebec.

Participants met to discuss the organization of international assistance, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp said. Mr Sharp acted as host and chairman of the meeting, which was called by the Canadian government, and he was assisted by Maurice F. Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Mr. Sharp explained at a press conference after the meeting that the sessions served as a follow-up to a meeting on international assistance which had just concluded at Columbia University.

"This (Montebello) meeting was specifically directed to the question of organization and for this purpose we had the chief executive officers of all the organizations which in one way or another administer international aid, and in addition we had the three world leaders who have been examining the more effective use of international aid and examining the problems of the future."

These were Lester B. Pearson, former Prime Minister of Canada who recently served as head of a World Bank Commission on the future of international development assistance; Dr. Jan Tinbergen, who is preparing a report on the Second Development Decade which begins this coming year, and Sir Robert Jackson, who has just completed a study on the capacity of the United Nations Development System.

"Our discussions were on the practical questions of how aid can be made more effective and how it can be better co-ordinated," he said. Great emphasis was placed on the importance of co-ordinating these (assistance) efforts at the level of the recipient country and upon the principle of partnership in development between the donor countries and the recipient countries.

"I believe as a result of this meeting that the foundation is being laid, although of course there will be much more to be done, for the Second Development Decade."

Although the amount of aid now being distributed is still predominantly bilateral, the international organizations play a most important part in the co-ordinating effort, Mr. Sharp added. "I think this tendency is going to be reinforced in the future."

Among the invited guests at Montebello were Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank; Dr. Philippe de Seynes, United Nations under secretary general for economic and social affairs; Manuel Perez-Guerrero, secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Emile van Lennep, secretary general of OECD; and Paul Hoffman, administrator of the United Nations Development Program. Others included ministers and senior representatives of donor governments, presidents of regional development banks, and heads of many international development organizations.



The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson and Prime Minister Trudeau in discussion during the official reception.



Paul Hoffman, administrator of the UNDP and Erhard Eppler, Federal Minister of Economic Co-operation, Germany.



M. Aziz Alamoody, Vice-President of the African Development Bank (right) talks to Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank.



Children welcome the bookmobile as it tours rural schools. Education has high priority in Kenya's development plans.



Links are needed between farms and markets. In an agricultural area near Mt. Kenya, children watch the coming of the road.



In the surgical wards of Nairobi's Kenyatta National Hospital, Canadian doctors are training senior medical students from the University Medical School.



New kinds of rust-resistant wheat are needed to meet Kenyan conditions. Dr. Edward Hurd, a Canadian plant scientist, and Eustace Ndegwa, senior plant technician, examine a sample of the Njoro Wheat Breeding Station.

KENYA PROGRESSES

First "Uhuru", Now "Harambee"

As Kenyans Work Toward A Modern Economy

Ask most Canadians about Kenya and you will likely be told it is one of the "new countries" somewhere in Africa. Lions or elephants might be mentioned; perhaps the person would speak of President Kenyatta. Some Canadians could tell you that Kenya is an independent republic in East Africa, or would recall the troubled 1950s when Nairobi was often the centre of world attention. Few, however, realize that Kenya's sea-trade with India began 2,500 years ago, or that it is a country larger in area than France.

A young British Under-Secretary of State who visited Kenya in 1907 described it as "a world in miniature, a place where the social, racial and economic stresses which rack modern society can be seen at work." Churchill's words are still relevant and helpful to anyone trying to understand Kenya's past, present and future.

Since the second century, when Ptolemy wrote about Mombasa, parts of Kenya have come under Indian, Arab, Portuguese and finally British control. The people—more than 10 million and rapidly increasing, at a rate of over 3 per cent per year—thus include Arab, Indian and European minority groups as well as about 50 indigenous tribes, ranging from the two million Kikuyu to the two hundred El Molo who fish for a living from rafts on Lake Rudolf, where Nile perch grow up to 375 pounds.

Below Somalia, Ethiopia and the Sudan, Kenya stretches from the Indian Ocean to Lake Victoria. To the west lies Uganda, to the south Tanzania. Within these borders are tropical jungle, temperate plains, deserts and snow-topped mountains. The land varies from barren to lush and sustains an amazing range of plants and wildlife—offered, intact and accessible, in Kenya's remarkable parks.

The people of Kenya are concentrated in the relatively small areas of fertile land, where they grow an enormous variety of cash and subsistence crops. As a relic of colonial rule, some of the finest areas are underpopulated in comparison with others, but past imbalances have been largely overcome. Since independence day (December 12, 1963) Kenya has purchased many of these lands from their expatriate owners for settlement by surplus population from poorer areas.

This resettlement drive, a central goal of Kenya's Development Plan, has worked in combination with a program of land consolidation and title registration for farmers whose holdings had been small and scattered. A million acres of choice "White Highlands" has been shared among 32,000 African families without any major decline in production, while farm revenues have grown quickly in the reorganized "small farm lands", more than tripling between 1960 and 1968.

Per capita income in 1967 was \$115. Its rate of growth depends largely on the weather, good conditions bringing bumper crops. Commerce and manufacturing are substantial and increasingly important, but agriculture dominates the economy. Cash crops include coffee, tea, pyrethrum (chrysanthemums used in making an insecticide), sisal, wheat, maize, sugar cane and cotton. Variety insures against crop failure, but world prices have fallen for most of these commodities.

Although East African union has been an unattained goal throughout this century, Kenyan commerce and industry benefit from the East African Community agreement of 1967 which continued the shared transportation and communication systems and created a form of common market with Tanzania and Uganda. Tourism, the fastest-growing sector, and transportation are vital elements in the national economy. The Kenya-Uganda railway has run since 1901 (and was a major reason for British settlement early in the century) but road, rail and air transport all must grow to meet future needs.

Growth and development in Kenya are limited not so much by lack of money—help is available from many sources including Sweden, West Germany, the United States and the World Bank—but by a shortage of trained manpower able to use these financial resources. The central planning ministry is being strengthened to carry out the agricultural diversification, rural development and employment creation envisaged for 1970 to 1974 in Kenya's second Development Plan. If

a satisfactory growth rate can be achieved in the coming years, Kenya is likely to overcome the problems that lie ahead—urban unemployment and rural underemployment, continuing land-hunger in a fast-rising population, potentially unmanageable surpluses of traditional crops, and various political, social and economic tensions.

Canadian assistance, though not massive, has been helpful in several important fields—agriculture, education, forestry, topographical surveying, medicine, and government planning. Allocations for Kenya, under Canada's program of assistance to Commonwealth African nations, began soon after independence and increased gradually to a level of \$3,200,000 in 1969-70. Rather than capital projects or material supplies, Canada and Kenya have emphasized technical assistance—the training of Kenyan students at Canadian universities, and the service in Kenya of Canadian teachers, doctors, and technical advisers.

Canada provided 58 training awards in 1969-70 including 36 in agriculture and engineering, six in medicine, and six in co-operatives and administration. The program will be maintained, with a stress on training counterparts to take up the duties of Canadian advisers, doctors and educators now in Kenya.

Education is vital to Kenya's progress. The Canadian University Service Overseas has 38 people, mainly teachers, in Kenya, and 40 Canadians are serving Kenyan education under programs of the Canadian International Development Agency—14 teacher trainers, nine doctors, eight secondary school teachers, one adviser on technical and vocational training with the Ministry of Education, and eight advisers to the Kenya Institution of Education. These include a team under A. C. E. Ritter (formerly under Charles Mustard), who for three years have conducted radio courses over the Voice of Kenya station to give professional training to thousands of primary teachers across the country. Their work was described in detail last month in this publication, and the November 1969 issue outlined another Canadian contribution to Kenyan education—the service of doctors from McGill University's Department of Medicine who began in July 1968 to train Kenyan medical students and establish departments of paediatrics and internal medicine under an agreement with Kenyatta Hospital and University College.



To help step up Kenya's economic performance a number of Canadian advisers are at work, conducting resource surveys of the country's forestry and agricultural potential and assisting the government in improving its planning methods.

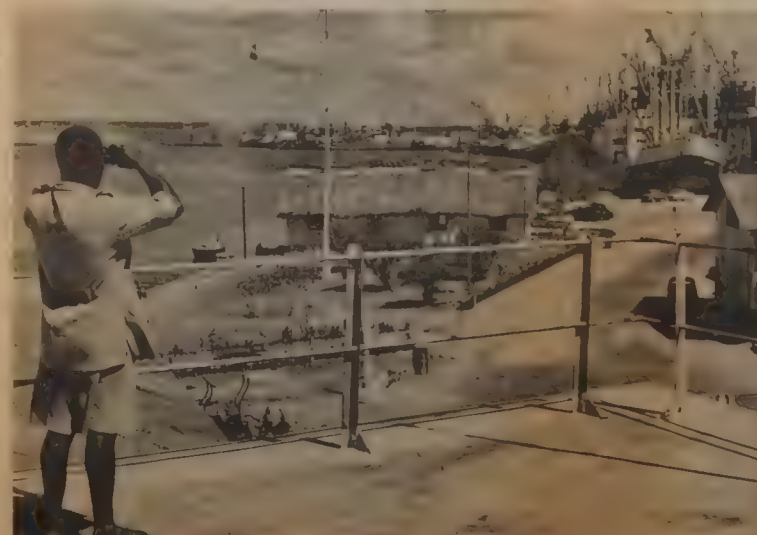
A large area south of Nairobi is now being mapped by air under a \$500,000 CIDA loan agreement. An \$885,000 grant has financed an inventory of the commercial potential of Kenya's forests (in the highlands, trees reach maturity twice as fast as in the world's major softwood-growing areas). Firefighting equipment and vehicles have been provided for the forestry department; Kenyan foresters are being trained; and Canadians are advising on such matters as forest utilization, roads, sawmill methods, factory-built wooden housing and forest ranger training. For example, Victor Heath, a forestry expert from Vancouver, left in November for

Londian, about 100 miles northwest of Nairobi, to revise the forestry training curriculum there. These programs do not exist in isolation: they complement other efforts such as forest planting and road building financed by loans from the World Bank.

To advance Kenyan agriculture, Canadians have studied wheat and mutton production in the Upper Mau region. At the Njoro Wheat Breeding Station agricultural scientists from the University of Manitoba are working to develop rust-resistant strains and to encourage farmers to use them on Kenya's 400,000 acres of wheat fields, where there is no cold weather to control plant disease. Post-graduate students from Kenya are being trained at the University of Manitoba so the important work at Njoro can continue when the Canadians leave.

Several Canadian advisers have served the Kenyan government as administrators and planners in such fields as housing, town planning, water supply, and the livestock and dairy industry. Now, at the request of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Canada is undertaking a five-year planning project that could have a decisive impact on future development. To overcome the shortage of Kenyan planning experts, a team of economists from York University, headed by Dr. Tillo Kuhn, are establishing a Project Planning and Evaluation Unit attached to the ministry. They will plan and evaluate development projects while Kenyan students receive post-graduate economics training in Canada so the unit can continue in the future as part of a strengthened system of central planning, helping Kenya to establish its own priorities and put to the best possible use its own resources and the assistance offered by other nations.

What lies in the future? In today's Kenya, *uhuru* (freedom) and *harambee* (self-help, pulling together and sharing) are key words. The country's future is being worked out each day by the hands of her people, and Kenyans are becoming gradually more familiar with Canadian resources and capabilities that are relevant to their life and problems. Canada can be increasingly helpful in the years ahead as Kenya advances into development.



Mombasa, an ancient city with a turbulent past, today is East Africa's busiest port, serving an area the size of Western Europe.



Exotic animals live in natural settings at one of Kenya's world-famous parks, five miles from Nairobi.



Workers unload the cattle, who were somewhat reluctant to leave the security of the transport truck, at Toronto International Airport in preparation for their flight overseas.



Curiosity gets the best of two of the cows as they try to peek out the top of the shipping crate to see what will happen next.

UNPRECEDENTED FLIGHT BY HOLSTEINS

Can a registered Holstein Friesian from Ontario find contentment beneath a banana tree in tropical Uganda? The question arises because 600 head of Canadian cattle are flying — well, being flown — to the mountainous, equatorial Commonwealth country that lies west and north of Lake Victoria in East Africa.

The project has its lighter aspects (not the cattle the average weight of these passengers is over a quarter-ton). But the program, financed by a \$1 million development loan to Uganda, has a very serious purpose.

Uganda is a beautiful country — Churchill called it "the jewel of Africa". Like every country, though, it has problems. In the opening words of the young republic's Second Five-Year Plan, "the greatest problem facing Uganda is poverty". Cotton and coffee traditionally have provided most of the income of the eight million citizens, but world prices have been depressed in recent years and population is rising.

Sustained growth of the economy and a rapid rise in cash income per person (£30 in 1966) depend on industrialization which, in President Obote's words, "has to be based on the efforts, and the success, of the projects in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry". Ugandan cattle are large and disease-resistant. Now the breed is being further improved by the addition of Canadian milk cows able to produce 800 gallons per lactation year.

The cattle will be sent in an unprecedented flight of over 7,500 miles by Air Canada's specially-converted DC-8 freighter jets. The first of the 12 flights left Toronto in February with a stopover at London, England, for refuelling and a change of crew. The 52 head of cattle remained on board in their plywood pens throughout the journey.

These special pens, economically made by a Canadian manufacturer, are designed to hold four cattle apiece.

The Canadian cattle will remain on government farms in Uganda for some time, before being distributed in small numbers to approved individual farmers.

The Canadian loan has two components: \$860,000 for the purchase and shipment of cattle and \$140,000 for milk cooling units. Tenders were called by the Ca-

nadian International Development Agency for the provision of the Holstein Friesians from 17 Canadian suppliers registered with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The successful bidder was Rockwood International Livestock, Ltd., Georgetown, Ontario.

Dr. H. Kagoda, Deputy Commissioner for Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Animal Husbandry of Uganda, spent a month in Canada inspecting cattle

and visiting Canadian farms, then returned to Uganda to receive the first shipment.

Registered Canadian cattle are now in considerable demand internationally and, in fact, have already been provided as part of the Canadian assistance program for the Caribbean.

Similar air-lifts, described in the January issue of this newspaper, will take 1600 head to Trinidad and Tobago by July as foundation stock.



The long flight over at last, the cows are unloaded at Entebbe airport and will soon be helping to improve milk production in Uganda.

people IN THE NEWS

John D. Frey, Dean of Haileybury School of Mines' campus of the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology, spent several weeks in January and February in Ghana on a CIDA assignment. He was there to undertake a study of training provided by the School of Mines in Tarkwa, examining the school's achievements to date, its requirements for future expansion and its role in the growth of the mining sector of the economy.

A number of students from Ghana are training at the Haileybury School of Mines at present. Enlargement of the Tarkwa school could help to overcome the world-wide shortage of qualified mining personnel by providing training opportunities for students from Ghana and from other countries in the region.

CIDA has recently obtained the services of T. C. Willis, Co-ordinator of International Agricultural Development with the Canada Department of Agriculture. Mr. Willis will serve as special adviser in the field of agriculture for the Agency until a replacement can be appointed

for Dr. C. R. Bentley who left CIDA last July. Mr. Willis has been very active in this capacity since Dr. Bentley's departure.

The Canadian Executive Service Overseas reports that a number of Canadian doctors have given outstanding service in the West Indies during the past year. They include Dr. A. H. Phelps of Chilliwack, Dr. William S. Cave of Kelowna, Dr. Geoffrey Mubab of Smooth Rock Falls, Ontario and Dr. George A. Pearce of Belleville, Ontario.

Sponsored jointly by the Canadian Medical Association and CESO, many busy physicians and specialists have taken time out

from their own practices in Canada to relieve badly overworked Caribbean colleagues, to direct improvements in medical services and to fill gaps in those services to the developing islands.

Rytta Finklestein, the first woman posted by CIDA as a field representative, has taken up her position as Second Secretary (Development) with the Canadian diplomatic mission in Thailand. Miss Finklestein, a native of Winnipeg, Manitoba, will handle the Canadian aid program on-the-spot.

There are a number of Canadian development projects in Thailand including the Compre-

hensive Schools and the Thonburi Pak Tho Highway Study.

Ferro-Cement Boat Built

A ferro-cement fishing vessel built in Thailand under the direction of a New Zealand Naval Architect, J. Fyson, may become part of a fisheries project to be financed by the Asian Development Bank. Thai fishermen in particular have shown great interest in changing to this type of vessel following successful demonstration trials held earlier this year.

UNDP Undertakes 109 New Projects

An unusually large number of pre-investment projects in the developing countries of the world was adopted at the latest budgetary session of the United Nations Development Program.

The UNDP's governing council approved \$95,500,000 for the support of 109 new major projects in 93 developing countries at its recent ninth session held at UN headquarters, New York.

This is the highest number of large scale projects ever to be added to the UNDP program at any one session. Total number of projects since the inauguration of the program in 1959 is now 1,182. The estimated cost of these projects on completion is \$1,133,300,000 to the UNDP and the equivalent of \$1,650,600,000 to the recipient countries.

The overall cost of the newly-proposed projects and the supplementary financing of 16 others will be about \$250,000,000 for the UNDP. Recipient governments are expected to contribute the equivalent of \$155,000,000. The African nations will benefit from 37 of the new projects, Asia and the Far East will have 30, the Americas 22 and the Middle East and Europe nine and seven respectively.

The first of the new projects

categorized as "global" will deal with better food production. Research and training in the development of high lysine maize will be conducted by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (which is not a United Nations Agency) located in Mexico.

Other projects will be implemented in the field by the United Nations and 11 other agencies in the UN system. The Asian Development Bank will also carry out a transport survey in south-east Asia.

Many of the new projects will deal with mineral and geological exploration, the better use of land and water resources and the improvement of transport and communications.

UNDP administrator Paul G. Hoffman, in making his recommendations to the council, pointed out the UNDP has assumed a forward-looking role by making use of computer technology, and giving increased assistance in this field. For example, the UNDP is aiding Senegal's National Centre for Co-ordination and Planning of Scientific and Technological Research.

Burma is also setting up a computation centre at the Institute of Economics in Rangoon which will train computer personnel and will be the focal point for computerized information in transport, trade, central banking, census, power and agriculture.

The new program will also help the developing countries avoid such ills as environmental pollution which accompanied the industrialization process in the more advanced countries. Projects in Czechoslovakia and Romania for example will develop good pollution control methods and will solve environmental problems in a way that can be applied in other less developed countries.

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Tenants of the first refugee housing project undertaken by Canada in Saigon watch from the balcony for the arrival of officials for the ceremony opening the second housing project. The banner says "War victims of the Minh Mang area remember the kind assistance of the Canadian government".

War Refugee Housing Completed In Saigon

The second phase of the Canadian-financed Minh Mang housing project for South Vietnam's war refugees in Saigon was opened recently by Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem.

The opening ceremony was attended by Canadian Commissioner A. F. Hart and Lt. Col.

David Veitch, supervisor of the project. Col. Veitch, a Canadian Army engineer, was contracted for the job by the Canadian International Development Agency. Two other CIDA employees, Miss F. Peschl and Georges Proulx, were among the official party.

Last March the Canadian government made an agreement to help build the 152-unit housing complex at a cost of \$355,000 with the South Vietnam government pledging approximately \$91,000 in local currency.

The first phase of the Minh Mang project, a 72-unit apartment building, also Canadian financed, was completed in December 1968 at a cost of \$215,000. Canada undertook the two housing projects in answer to a plea by the Saigon government in January 1968 when 85,000 refugees were without homes.



During the ceremony, there was a speech by Duong Kich Nguong, Minister of Public Works. Seated in foreground, left to right, are: Dr. Nguyen Lou Vien, Deputy Prime Minister; Tran Thien Khiem, Prime Minister, and A. F. Hart, Canadian Commissioner.



A. F. Hart, Canadian Commissioner, addresses the group.



Spectators watch the official opening ceremony. The Prime Minister toured the housing project at the conclusion of the ceremony.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF

U.K. FUNDS FOR LATIN AMERICA

The United Kingdom has agreed to channel the equivalent of approximately \$10,200,000 toward Latin American development through the Inter-American Development Bank.

The funds will be incorporated into the bank's ordinary resources, and will have an average maturity of nearly six years and a cost of slightly less than six and one-half per cent per year.

BETTER TRAINING FOR STUDENTS

The quality and content of secondary and technical education and primary teacher training in Sierra Leone are to be improved under a program assisted with a \$3,000,000 credit from the International Development Association.

Diversification of the secondary school curriculum will provide better training for employment. Improved technical training will partially fill the country's needs for skilled persons in trade, industry and agriculture.

Until now, emphasis has been on academic education and there is considerable unemployment among these graduates while vacancies for those with practical skills go unfilled.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDIED

The UN General Assembly has invited the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the feasibility of establishing an international university, stressing that it should include a clear definition of the proposed institution's goals and objectives, as well as recommendations on how it might be organized and financed.

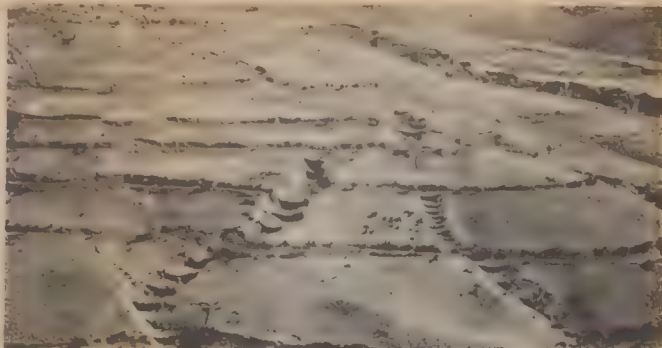
Many Nations Assist On DERRO Project In Moroccan Rif

DERRO started with an extensive study by Morocco and the FAO between 1960 and 1964. Since then, other international organizations such as the United Nations Special Fund, the World Food Program and the World Bank have shown interest, and three countries, France, Belgium and West Germany, are already active in implementing the plan.

Canada's contribution will be in the Province of Tetouan on the Mediterranean coast. The Canadian team is expected to include an agronomist acting as director, a forestry engineer, an agro-economist, a rural development engineer specializing in drainage and irrigation, an ani-

mal husbandry expert, an adviser in research and experimentation, and an agro-sociologist responsible for developing popular support for the work being done and the development objectives. Each Canadian expert will work in collaboration with a Moroccan counterpart.

Moroccan Minister of Agriculture Bargash has called it a "project of despair and hope". The conditions of the Berber population in the steep, eroded Rif must be improved. There is nowhere else these people can move in the country in any great number because it would cause overpopulation problems in other areas.



Artificial terracing will protect the soil from the erosion shown above and will hold water for crop use in the Rif district of Morocco.



Ottawa-Quebec

From page 1

most effective means of realizing and supervising implementation of the project.

Mr. Ernest Mercier, adviser to the Quebec Cabinet, has been selected, by mutual agreement, as the Project Co-ordinator. He is familiar with the DERRO project, having been a member of the 1968 Study Mission.

Similarly, the Canadian International Development Agency, with the agreement of the Government of Quebec, has named an Administrator responsible for the Canadian participation in the project; he is Mr. Adélard Gascon, special adviser in CIDA. The Administrator, to whom the Director and his working group will be directly responsible in the implementation of the project in Morocco, will have overall responsibility for the entire project. In this capacity, he will serve as

the link between various groups and teams engaged in carrying out the project, such as the Co-ordinator and his support group, the Director and his working group in Morocco, as well as the Moroccan authorities concerned and the services of the Canadian Embassy accredited to Morocco.

Henri Brunelle has been appointed as the Director. Mr. Brunelle, of Quebec City, is an adviser to senior administrators of the department of Agriculture and Colonization of Quebec.



On mild slopes, transplanted olive trees will hold soil and water and produce fruit. It will be possible to grow wheat between the rows.

Duration:

Approximately 25 years for the entire project

Total Cost:

More than \$300,000,000

Project Area:

Slightly more than 7,000 square miles or 4,500,000 acres, which is about half the size of Holland or Vermont.

Population:

Total of 1,300,000. This is about one-third of the rural population of Morocco. There are approximately 190 persons per square mile in the project area.

Livestock:

Approximately 620,000 goats, 480,000 sheep and 314,000 head of cattle.

Problems:

- Overpopulation
- Overgrazing of land by domestic animals

• Overcultivation which, with the grazing creates a major problem with erosion.

• Low Incomes. A family of five or six has an income of about \$155 per year. The family owns approximately six acres of land spread in many separate plots.

DERRO Solutions:

- stop the exodus of population
- stop erosion of the soil
- increase the farm income
- modernize agriculture through the adoption of new techniques, better marketing and credit.
- mass education
- development of tourist resources. Morocco is building some 7,000 rooms for tourists on the Mediterranean coast near Tetouan. Each room means employment for one person. Tourism also facilitates the sale of local products.

Port Expansion Completed at Acajutla



The first stage of expansion of the Port of Acajutla, El Salvador has been completed with Canadian assistance. The expansion, for which Canada provided \$3,240,000, involved construction of a 1,200 by 92 foot pier, installation of a 500 ton per hour bulk loading and unloading unit with conveyor equipment, construction of a 1,200 ton bulk storage



warehouse and dredging of 110,000 cubic metres in the port basin. This work has tripled the capacity of the port, a move made necessary by the dynamic expansion of the country's economy.



International Development

VOL. 3 — Number 5

Canadian International Development Agency — Government of Canada

MAY, 1970

Satellite Stations Financed

Two earth satellite ground receiving stations are being financed by Canada, one near Chittagong in East Pakistan and the other near Karachi in West Pakistan.

The two stations will transmit and receive communications through the new INTELSAT satellite which is in geosynchronous orbit over the Indian ocean. They will be able to receive multi-message communications from ten countries simultaneously and will also improve communications between the two parts of Pakistan. At present the telegraph and telephone services between East and West Pakistan are conducted by high frequency radio systems operating from Chittagong and Dacca in the east to Karachi and Rawalpindi in the west. With the ground stations-to-satellite system, a major bottleneck in communications will be overcome.

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing a 50-year \$12,000,000 interest-free loan that will cover the foreign exchange component of the project. RCA Limited, of Montreal, won the prime contract for construction and installation of the ground stations through international competition.

Completion of the western station at Karachi is scheduled for mid-1971 to be followed in three months by the Chittagong station in the east.



Canadians are marching again for funds to fight hunger, disease and illiteracy on many fronts around the world. Thousands of Miles for Millions 1970 participants gathered April 18 below the Peace Tower for an early start on Ottawa's gruelling 40-mile course.

tion in the east.

The new satellite communications system will make Pakistan the first country in the world to use satellite communications as a commercial link within the country itself.

The new satellite stations operating through the INTELSAT

(International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium) will bring Pakistan in direct communication with other stations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, the Far East and Australia. Communications with North and South America could also be relayed through other stations.

Tropical Agriculture Gets Support

A grant of \$3,683,000 is being provided by Canada over a five-year period to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria.

The announcement of the Canadian grant coincided with ceremonies being held in Ibadan on April 20 to open the Institute officially. Representing Canada at the opening was Dr. Stuart Peters, special adviser to the President of the Canadian International Development Agency. Dr. Peters was elected to the Institute's 15-man Board of Trustees at a board meeting April 18.

Established in 1967 by the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture provides international research and training to increase the output and improve the quality of tropical food crops. Its program is organized in five major sectors: soil and crop management, crop improvement, plant protection, agricultural engineering and agricultural economics. Although located in Nigeria, the work of the Institute will be applicable to all tropical agricultural areas.

The initial outlay of funds for construction of the physical plant and provision of equipment was financed by the Ford Foundation at a cost of US \$14,500,000. Ford has also agreed to provide, with the Rockefeller Foundation, operational funds in the form of annual grants of up to a maximum of US \$75,000. The Government of Nigeria provided 2,300 acres of land at a cost of US \$1,750,000 adjacent to the University of Ibadan for the Institute's central headquarters.

In providing assistance, Canada joins the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations in the direction of the Institute. Canada's experience in crop storage, handling and disinfection is particularly important to the IITA because in some tropical areas as much as 60 per cent of the new high-producing food crops are spoiled or infested.

Institutions such as the IITA and the International Rice Research Institute are of growing importance to international development efforts and are expected to continue to make significant contributions to agricultural production in developing countries.

FOR CANADA:

Botswana Project Largest In Africa

Canada is allocating \$18,000,000 to Botswana to help this southern African nation provide the electricity necessary for the development of its mining industry.

In making the announcement, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp said this is the largest development assistance project ever undertaken by Canada in Africa.

The development loan will be used for steam turbines, boilers and transmission lines which will provide power necessary for the development of nickel and copper deposits at Pitso in the Shashi River area.

Canada's contribution will form a vital part of a project developed in co-operation with the World Bank and other bilateral donors. The project also involves construction of road and rail communications, a mining town, medical facilities and a water supply system. Initial investments in the infrastructure and in the mine are expected to total \$94,000,000.

Mr. Sharp said that the development loan will allow Canada to make a significant contribution to the economic growth of Botswana. Forecasts clearly indicate that income from the Shashi River complex will radically improve government revenues as well as providing much needed employment.

See also page 7

Fight Niger Meningitis

A \$35,000 grant has been supplied by Canada to the African state of Niger to help combat the present meningitis epidemic in that country.

The major portion of the Canadian contribution will be used to defray the cost of transportation of meningitis patients to treatment centres and to provide necessary medical equipment. A quantity of multivitamins worth \$5,000 will also be purchased.

Since March 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis has reached epidemic proportions in western Niger. Between March 5 and 15 the number of patients increased from 1,200 to 4,000. In the towns the death rate has been 10 per 100 and in the interior 40 per 100.

In a public announcement on the front page of the newspaper Temps du Niger, the Niger government states "It is gratifying to have this new proof of human solidarity which also confirms the ties of friendship which have been established between Niger and Canada. We are all grateful to the Canadian government and to all Canadians for the magnitude and the promptness of this gift."

Develop Rich Congo Forest

A five-year forest resources development project in Congo-Kinshasa is being undertaken with the help of the Canadian Government.

Up to \$5,000,000 in loans and grants will be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency, making this the largest Canadian assistance project in this West African nation.

The project represents a comprehensive approach to the development and utilization of the Congo's forests, which cover about 57 per cent of the country.

See CONGO FORESTS, page 6

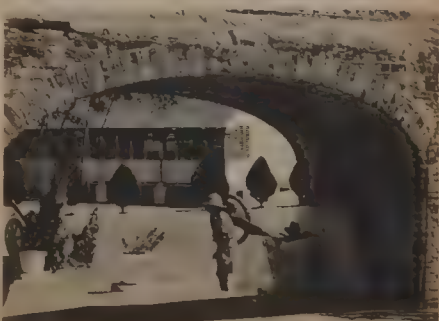
Commodities For India

Canada is supplying India with commodities valued at up to \$17,000,000 under a loan agreement signed recently in New Delhi.

Newspaper, pulp, asbestos, nickel, aluminum, zinc, ferro-alloys, rubber and lead will be provided, continuing a Canadian program of assistance for the developing industrial sector of India's economy.

Raw materials and other high priority Canadian commodities are made available through such loans, to help growing industries overcome shortages and production bottlenecks without straining India's limited foreign exchange resources.

Terms provide for repayment over a 50-year period including 10 years grace, and no interest.



For Jamaica, rich in cultural diversity and natural beauty, tourism is a major growth industry. Port Royal, capital when the privateer Henry Morgan was governor of the island, is only one among hundreds of historic sites and attractions. Feature story on pages 4 and 5.

Canada Finances Moroccan Survey

The Canadian International Development Agency is helping the North African kingdom of Morocco with a \$4,385,000 loan for a nation-wide territorial survey.

The Quebec firm of Gendron and Lefebvre has been commissioned by the Canadian government to undertake the cadastral project which will include a complete inventory of landed properties in five key regions

of Morocco covering an area of more than 2,550 square miles.

Total cost of the four-year project, which is primarily for agricultural purposes, is an estimated \$4,820,000. Forty per cent of this is earmarked for aerial shots and detailed charting on the ground.

The Canadian commitment in Morocco is a follow-up to recommendations made by the special Chevrin Mission which made an aid assessment tour of many of the developing Francophone countries in 1968. It is also in keeping with the recent decision of the federal and Quebec governments to help in the economic and rural development of the Western Rif, a mountainous and eroded coastal region in northern Morocco.

Under the terms of the 50-year interest-free loan agreement the Quebec surveying firm will supply all the necessary professional and technical services for the job. The firm's 40 staff members will establish their headquarters in Rabat, Morocco's administrative capital.



Miss Marie Lafleur, a 19-year-old stenographer in CIDA's Planning Division, has been chosen Miss CIDA for 1970.

Saumier Appointed

André Saumier, assistant deputy minister and director-general of programming of the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion has been appointed special adviser to the President of Niger.

Mr. Saumier is being loaned by his department to the Canadian International Development Agency and left Canada on May 3 for eight months of service overseas.

The assignment of a Canadian to be his personal adviser was specifically requested by President Hamani Diori.

Mr. Saumier will help co-ordinate international development assistance with the development priorities of Niger. With the agreement of the Niger government and CIDA, he will be able to hire Canadian experts for preliminary studies of development projects and send students from Niger to Canada for training. Another of his tasks will be to establish a system, through the University of Montreal, that will ensure regular replacements for the post created by his assignment.

Mr. Saumier was born in Montreal in 1933. He has an M.A. in Sociology (University of Chicago) and a Master of Business Administration (Harvard). He was research director at the Battelle Memorial Institute in Ohio, then the first technical director of the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. In 1965, he became deputy director-general of the General Investment Corporation of Quebec and, in 1967, assistant deputy minister of the federal Department of Forestry and Rural Development. He also lectures in Sociology at the University of Montreal, is a member of the federal Farm Credit Corporation, and is author of many articles and co-author of several books.

Expansion Continues At Port of Acapulco

A Canadian development loan will help to finance further major improvements to the Port of Acapulco in El Salvador.

The \$2,000,000 loan, announced today by the Canadian International Development Agency, includes \$1,700,000 to cover foreign exchange—costs of a \$3,900,000 breakwater, and \$300,000 for structural strengthening of the 1200-foot pier. The Inter-American Development Bank will administer the loan.

Acapulco is the shipping centre for El Salvador, the small but highly populated Pacific coast republic that is Central America's leading coffee exporter. In the

country's plan for economic growth, development of the port has high priority. In addition, the port handles cargo from all of the other member nations of the Central American Common Market and will therefore benefit the entire region.

A \$3,240,000 Canadian loan in 1966 helped to dredge a basin, construct the pier, and provide warehouses and bulk-loading equipment. This work tripled the port's capacity. The new breakwater, part of the original concept, is expected to increase the operating efficiency of the port substantially by protecting the existing docks and by serving as a wharf itself.



The contract extending the agreement between the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal and CIDA to provide medical services to the Canadian-built Qui Nhon Rehabilitation Centre in South Vietnam is signed by representatives of the two organizations. From left to right they are: J. J. Guerin, Director of CIDA's Advisers Division; Dr. Gustave Gungor, Executive Director of the Institute; and Louis B. Megill, Vice President of its Board of Governors.

Dairy Improvement Scheme Starts For Indian Cities

Millions of residents in the Indian cities of Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras are to benefit from a \$241,000 dairy improvement and milk marketing scheme, the largest ever undertaken in any developing country. It promises them pasteurized bottled milk at reasonable prices instead of raw milk which they mostly buy now.

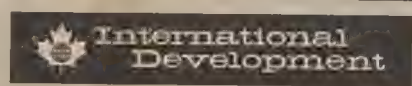
The project will use 126,000 tons of surplus dried skim milk powder and 42,000 tons of butter oil pledged to the World Food Program by several donors including the European Economic Community. Total value of the commodities is estimated at \$51,000,000, while shipping charges amount to a further \$5,000,000. This \$56,000,000 contribution makes it the biggest single project undertaken by WFP in its seven-year history.

WFP milk powder and butter oil will be reconstituted into liquid toned milk in order to increase milk supplies in a coun-

try where only five ounces per person per day is available as against the daily nutritional requirement of 10 ounces.

"It makes a major effort in bridging the protein gap in largely vegetarian India," said a WFP spokesman.

The WFP supplies will be sold by the Dairy Development Corporation on behalf of the government to the milk processing plants at prices equivalent to those paid for local raw milk. Funds thus generated are estimated at \$127,200,000. They will be used to expand collecting, processing, handling and sales facilities to organize the movement of milk cattle kept in cities to suburban areas in well-run cattle colonies and to improve animal husbandry. A network of centres for the sale of milk will be established, and milk at low subsidized prices will be made available to vulnerable groups.



is produced by the Information Division of the Canadian International Development Agency under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, MAY, 1970

Water System Supplied For Major Banana Port

A water supply system for Port Antonio, Jamaica, and the surrounding area is being financed with the assistance of Canada.

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing a development loan of \$500,000 for Canadian materials and related shipping costs for Stage One of the project.

This stage involves construction of a water treatment plant with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons daily at the site of wells already dug on the banks of the Rio Grande river. A reservoir will also be constructed and approximately four miles of pipe installed to bring the water to Port Antonio's water mains.

Stage One further includes provision of equipment to locate water leaks in the present distribution system.

Water supplies in Port Antonio are now unreliable and insufficient to meet present demands. The wells already dug, when connected with the city's new water system, will be capable of meeting present and future needs.

The Canadian loan will be repaid at an interest rate of three per cent over the next 30 years with seven years grace on principal repayments. Total cost of the first stage is estimated at \$855,000 with the Government of Jamaica supplying \$355,000.

Prepare Plans For Airports In Jamaica

The Canadian Government has agreed to finance the preparation of master plans for Jamaica's two international airports.

The plans will permit the systematic development of the Palisades (Kingston) and Montego Bay airports from 1970 to 1990. Detailed recommendations will be included for Phase One of the development to meet demands for airport facilities by 1975. Work on this first phase will include cost/benefit analysis, preliminary engineering designs, and recommendations on the type of organization required to operate the airport complexes.

Cost of the project is expected to be between \$300,000 and \$500,000 and will be financed from a loan to Jamaica for the preparation of feasibility studies. Previous projects financed by this loan were an aerial survey, a transportation study and a survey of storm and sanitary sewerage requirements in the Kingston-St. Andrew metropolitan area.

The approval of this project brings total Canadian financial assistance in recent years to the development of air transportation in the Commonwealth Caribbean to over \$12,000,000, including both airfields in the Eastern Caribbean and equipment, services and aircraft to strengthen the operations of Guyana Airways Corporation.



Parliament Hill, early on a Saturday morning in April and Canada's 1970 Miles for Millions campaign is off to a good start. The wide-angle lens captures some of the 35,000 walkers in mid-stride.

Thousands Of Blisters — Thousands Of Dollars



Special facilities helped meet the needs of the thousands of marchers.



Blisters were badges of honor during the walk.

Almost everyone got into the act — Canada's Governor-General, External Affairs Minister Sharp, 75-year-old ladies and even an army service battalion.

The event, of course, was the annual Miles for Millions Walk, a 40-mile marathon which gives Canadians a chance to test their physical stamina and to raise thousands of dollars for the underprivileged peoples of the world.

This year on Saturday April 18, under sunny skies and with a brisk wind blowing, some 35,000 Ottawans got off to an 8 a.m. start from Parliament Hill. Governor-General Michener, well known as a jogger, set the pace accompanied by the Hon. Mitchell Sharp.

By 12.30 a.m. Sunday, some 16 hours later, 7,745 of them had sprinted, jogged, hobbled, and some actually crawled, into the final checkpoint at Lansdowne Park's horticultural building. In spite of this great dissipation of bodies there were still 700 more than last year who finished.

Former prime minister Lester Pearson, regional government chairman Denis Cooleman and city alderman Matthew McGrath were on hand to greet some of the early finalists at the last checkpoint.

The 40-milers were also welcomed with free drinks and doughnuts supplied by the Miles for Millions Committee but the best free food came from the army. Three huge army tents were set up at one point and free tea, coffee and soup were dispensed by the combined efforts of the Ottawa Service Battalion and church groups from the city's west end.

Since the Miles for Millions walks began in 1967, during Canada's Centennial Year, Ottawa has been the kick-off point for the cross country campaign. In the first year 22 communities across Canada held walks involving 99,000 walkers who raised a total of \$1,200,000. In 1969 the walk movement gained real momentum. Some 400,000 Canadians of all ages took part in 114 community walks raising nearly \$4,500,000.

In addition, Canadian-style walks have spread to other countries such as Australia, Belgium, Holland and the United States.

Behind the walkers are the sponsors who put money on them and also a legion of dedicated volunteers who plan the walk, man the checkpoints, patrol the route and afterwards help collect the funds and send out receipts.

Among the projects which will benefit from this year's Ottawa walk are: YM-YW Leadership Development Program in the Congo; Binder Amazonian Hospital; Overseas Book Centre; Credit Union organizing in Lesotho; solar-cooker production in Lesotho; Honduras Family Planning Association and Honduras school construction.



The Prime Minister greets some representatives of the marchers in his office.



Downtown traffic came to a halt as the crowd swarmed through the main street.



Sometimes things were hectic at the checkpoints, where volunteers stamped route-cards and offered refreshments or first-aid treatment.



On Sussex Drive the crowd passes by Government House, the Prime Minister's residence, and (at right) city hall, before crossing the Ottawa River for the Quebec section of their 40-mile route.



For many of Jamaica's two million people, small-scale agriculture means independence and a modest income. Here, at Linstead Market, produce is offered.

JAMAICA is, in many ways, Canada's closest relative among the world's developing countries. Geographically, it is a near neighbor. It lies about 2,000 miles south of Ottawa (and therefore much closer than Vancouver). Two million people (roughly the population of Newfoundland and the Maritime provinces) are sustained by its 4,400 square miles — just twice the land area of Prince Edward Island.

Economically, trade has long linked the two countries. Salt fish, rum and sugar were important in the historic schooner trade between Nova Scotia and the Caribbean. Now bauxite and banking, tourism and immigration are key points of contact between the two economies as Jamaicans, half the Commonwealth Caribbean's people, work toward the development of a modern nation.

Politically, too, there are likenesses. Jamaica and Canada were parts of British America, and both evolved into multicultural democracies. Governmental systems are very similar — elected legislatures, appointed senates, a cabinet, a prime minister, a governor-general. Even the turning point in modern Jamaican history, the Morant Bay rebellion of 1865, bears a striking resemblance to the Riel Rebellion that shook Canada just four years later.

If, however, our idea of Jamaica merely mixes these similarities with the tourist-ad picture of a tropical paradise, we will never understand what the country is, and what it may become. To have any insight we must first know Jamaica's dramatic, often tragic history.

"The Fairest Island That Eyes Have Beheld"

Columbus found Jamaica, "sheer and darkly green . . . the fairest island that eyes have beheld", and landed at Discovery Bay on May 4, 1494. Nine years later, returning from the unexplored Central American coast, he beached his worn-out ship near St. Ann's Bay and while awaiting rescue became the New World's first recorded success as a confidence man. When the Arawak natives, a people related to the Indians found today in parts of Guyana and Venezuela, grew tired of feeding his crew, Columbus threatened to darken the moon. The scheduled eclipse duly took place, and the food supply improved at once.

Spain held the island for a century and a half, turning it into a vast cattle range and provisioning station for her gold-rich territories. The peaceful natives were stricken by European diseases and were driven even to suicide by the enslavement and forced labor that Columbus had proposed, to Queen Isabella's dismay.

Sugar and Slavery: The Age of Plantations

When the British Admiral Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania, took Jamaica for Cromwell in 1655, he found perhaps no more than a thousand Spaniards and a thousand Africans who had been brought since 1517 as servants and herdsmen. The Arawaks were all dead; today they are remembered only by some artifacts and mounds, and a list of words from their language: hurricane, banana, barbecue, canoe, buccaneer, and Xamayca ("land of wood and



In the hills near Mandeville boys learn useful skills at Cobble Youth Camp, financed and equipped with Canadian help.

water"). When the Spanish fled to Cuba, a hundred miles away, they left behind as their contribution to Jamaica only some place names (Savanna-in-Mar, Port Antonio, Montego), a few Portuguese settlers, and their slaves who had been freed or had escaped to the mountains in the confusion.

British Jamaica was built with sugar and slavery. When demand for sugar rose in Europe, Jamaica became a valuable agricultural property, and many families, resident or absentee, accumulated

great fortunes through their sugar plantations. But the need for a vast supply of cheap labor added to one of history's most horrifying episodes. For 150 years the west coast of Africa was raided ruthlessly; the strongest, healthiest captives were packed into the holds of slave-traders' ships. No one knows how many died on the Middle Passage, during the long voyage to the New World, but a recent estimate suggests nine million.

Factories sprouted everywhere in Jamaica — 70 for sugar, 60 for indigo, 60 for cacao by 1672. Port Royal, heir of Henry Morgan and other privateer-planters, prospered as a slave market and "the world's wickedest city" until most of it slid under the sea in a 1692 earthquake.

Through the 1700's the plantation society thrived, protected by the Royal Navy under such admirals as Hood, Rodney and Nelson. By 1786 there were more than a thousand sugar works; by 1799 there were 686 coffee properties. Estimates of the number of enslaved workers in Jamaica during this era range wildly from 250,000 to 3,000,000 — mainly 150 people from the Niger delta and Comorantes from the Gold Coast. In 1795 a number of rebellious Maroons, descendants of the escaped Spanish slaves joined in the hills by later runaways, were punished by deportation to Halifax and finally to Sierra Leone.

Emancipation and Social Change in the 1800s

War with Napoleon brought the crest of the wave for the plantation economy. Soon sugar prices fell and, when public pressure in England caused outlawing of the slave trade in 1807, labor costs rose. The economic system fell apart and remained disorganized for generations. Seven years after an 1831 revolt of 50,000 slaves in northwestern Jamaica, full emancipation was proclaimed. Properties were abandoned; great plantation houses decayed. Shipments of sugar fell from 101,575 hogsheads in 1828 to 42,212 in 1848. Export of the choice Blue Mountain coffee dropped in the same years from 22,216,780 pounds to 5,681,941.

Two new factors rose from the ruins of plantation slavery. One was the growing and ambitious colored element of the population, part African and part British, forerunners of a Jamaican middle class. The other was a new force in the economy, the

free peasants: emancipated slaves took up small holdings, often on marginal hill-slopes, and ultimately became the decisive element in the island's political life.

Indentured laborers, brought from India to maintain some of the plantations, and Chinese and Lebanese merchants completed the mosaic that gives Jamaica its motto today — "Out of Many, One People". The 1960 census records that 76 per cent of Jamaicans are of African origin, 15 per cent Afro-European, 3.4 per cent East Indian, 1.2 per cent Chinese, and 0.8 per cent European.

In 1865 depression, drought, rising food prices, and local discontent with the administration of justice sparked the Morant Bay rebellion. Governor Eyre reacted harshly, and seized the occasion to court-martial and hang his most vigorous critic in the Assembly, George William Gordon, son of a Scottish planter and a slave girl. Before Eyre was

recalled in disgrace to London, the planter-controlled Assembly abandoned in panic a 200-year tradition of representative government, and Jamaica returned to direct Crown rule.

Progress and Problems As a Nation is Born

A series of able Governors encouraged the gradual progress of small-scale agriculture and of village education throughout Jamaica. Some stems of bananas, carried to Boston and sold profitably by a Captain Baker, gave birth to another major export industry to balance the sugar-dependent economy. The large plantations established by the United Fruit Company and the Standard Fruit Company brought comparative prosperity until the 1930's.

In 1938 riots and disturbances started the final movement to in-

dependence. Strong political parties and trade unions led by two national heroes, Alexander Bustamante (the Jamaica Labour Party) and the late Norman Manley (the People's National Party), shaped the new Jamaica and helped make it democratic and stable. Self-government through full adult suffrage began in 1944. The University College of the West Indies received a Royal Charter in 1949; bauxite was first mined by Alcan in 1942, then processed into alumina in 1952. Jamaica entered the Federation of the West Indies in 1958, withdrew by referendum in 1961, and achieved full independence on August 6, 1962.

In the words of a document prepared to commemorate Independence Day:

"An urgent need for new definitions seemed to seize Jamaicans of every part after 1938. In every aspect of life, from social relationships to ar-

tistic expression, new voyages of discovery were made. It was as if Jamaica realized, for the first time, that it did not know its own face nor the sound of its own voice . . . We now face the greater adventure of using well what we have learned about ourselves."

Like every country, Jamaica has problems — racial tensions that linger even in a society that takes integration for granted, a serious degree of poverty and unemployment, land hunger, under-development and over-population, all the accumulated debris of the vanished slave society and colonial system.

Canadian Assistance Takes Many Forms

Three countries — Britain, the United States, and Canada — have particular ties with Jamaica, reflected in patterns of trade,

migration and air traffic. Each has an official program of development assistance designed to help Jamaicans achieve their national goals.

Assistance from the government of Canada began in 1958 as aid to the Federation of the West Indies and has grown steadily since. At the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference in 1966, Canada promised at least \$75,000,000 for aid throughout the Caribbean in the next five years (\$77,600,000 has actually been allocated with one year to go). Agreement was reached on a separate program for the University of the West Indies and, more recently, on Canadian contributions of US \$10,000,000 to the capital and US \$5,000,000 to the special fund of the new Caribbean Development Bank, now beginning operation under its first President, Sir Arthur Lewis, the prominent Jamaican economist.

The Canadian International Development Agency has allocated \$5,200,000 this year for loans and grants, including funds to train 60 Jamaicans at Canadian institutions and to provide 32 Canadian teachers and 14 advisers in Jamaica.

Education is given high priority by Jamaica, and the emphasis in Canadian assistance is now shifting from the training of primary teachers to the encouragement of technical-vocational education. Ten Canadians will help set up a technical-vocational unit in the Ministry of Education and a Department of Home Economics in the Jamaica School of Agriculture. Loans totalling \$1,550,000 have financed a major program to build 108 prefabricated schools, mainly in rural areas throughout the island.

Various projects have been carried out in other important fields. Advisers on civil service training, airport administration, hotel services, meat processing and reforestation have been provided. Costs and benefits of potential projects have been studied to guide the development of transportation links; materials have been supplied for six bridges and for low-cost public housing; modern equipment has been financed for the new Montego Bay hospital. Communication with outlying districts has been modernized by a new radio-telephone system serving government departments and the railways. Water and sewerage surveys or installations have been financed for Kingston, its Harbour View suburb, Montego Bay, St. Mary's parish, other rural areas, and now for Port Antonio, a centre of the banana trade. The cumulative total to date of Canadian allocations for Jamaica is over \$6,000,000 in grants and \$18,000,000 in loans.

Volunteers Help Jamaica Face Problems of Growth

Many Canadians also take part in Jamaica's development effort through private, volunteer programs. Young teachers, for example, are sponsored by the Canadian University Service Overseas. Such organizations as the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Interns, the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the Canadian Save the Children Fund offer services through various medical and social development projects.

Jamaica is running a race against time, because some problems are growing. Population density is about 450 per square mile (compared to Canada's 6 per square mile), and 80 per cent of the island is mountainous. In Kingston, 150,000 people live in a four-square-mile area; population pressures are severe partly because great improvements in medical care have cut the death rate sharply. Unemployment is chronic, partly because bauxite, the major export, is not labor-intensive; it flows by conveyor over the mountains to Ocho Rios or goes to Port Kaiser for shipment, and the whole industry, with perhaps 40-year reserves of ore, provides only about 7,500 jobs. Fifty buildings constructed by Montreal firms are increasing secondary school capacity from 24,000 to 58,000 but, as the

Reform Budget of 1969 pointed out, this will mean that thousands of new jobs will suddenly be needed for graduates.

Jamaica's future, however, is full of opportunity.

Visitors Discover Island's Rich Diversity

As an "island in the sun" (the one, in fact, where Belafonte grew up) Jamaica is strategically placed on the North American-Caribbean travel routes and the flow of tourists into its two jetports, Palisades and Montego Bay, grows each year. The hotels and beaches of the north coast tourist area are not the only attractions. In Jamaica, the third largest island in the Caribbean, each parish is different and the varied terrain offers nature lovers a version of paradise. The island has more than 100 rivers, 200 kinds of orchid, 300 types of moss, and 3,000 species of flowering plants. Forest lands, overcut in the past, are now protected by law. Among the trees are found breadfruit, brought in 1792 to provide cheap food for plantation workers; an earlier shipment intended for Jamaica was diverted to Pitcairn Island due to circumstances beyond Captain Bligh's control. The island has an abundance not only of natural beauty, but of small surprises, of cultural diversity and echoes from history.

Bright Prospects For Economic Development In Jamaica's Future

The economy has grown vigorously in the eight years of independence. Private investment figures are climbing and Jamaican manufacturers are competing successfully throughout the Caribbean Free Trade Area. The amount of bauxite processed into alumina on the island is increasing. Traditional exports — sugar, bananas, rum, pimento, coconut, ginger, cacao, coffee — still find markets and have varying potential for increased overseas sales. Jamaica's agriculture may find prosperity, too, in new fields where future breakthroughs into world markets seem possible — such as livestock, citrus crops, fruit jellies, tropical specialties, tomatoes and fresh vegetables.

Jamaica and Canada have complementary rather than competitive economies and as the links of trade and aid, migration and transportation grow, it is to be hoped they will nurture a new and special relationship, a true partnership in development.



Built with Canadian assistance, the 734-foot Bustamante Bridge at Morant Bay is the island's largest.



The World Bank has also helped finance major road improvements carried out in the past 5 years. Donkey carts and road-graders mingle east of Kingston.



Children in many rural areas attend Canadian-built prefabricated schools. Literacy rates are rising, but more classrooms are needed each year.



Hillside soils were depleted and eroded by overcultivation in the past. With FAO help, reforestation is taking place.



Set in the Himalayan foothills of India, St. Alphonsus school gleams like a jewel in the sunlight. In its bright, modern classrooms more than a thousand boys are learning valuable skills.

Meeting India's Needs Aim Of Himalayan School

A large sprawling building, its grey concrete walls brightened by red and yellow facings, stands high on the rocky hillside of the Himalayan foothills near the town of Kurseong.

This is St. Alphonsus School. Run by a Canadian Jesuit priest, Father Murray Abraham, it is one of 50 similar high schools in India which are run by Jesuit missions abroad.

St. Alphonsus however is bigger and more ambitious than most of its counterparts. Every day over 1,200 boys, between the ages of five and 18, stream through the doors of this four-storey building. They come eager to learn and proudly aware that this is their school and they helped to build it.

The school had its actual beginnings back in 1888 when a Jesuit missionary Father Motet held classes for a few local children in a ramshackle building with a leaky roof and dingy classrooms. Other Jesuit Fathers who came later added new buildings, a library and a reading room. The number of students increased as more and more boys came to study for their matriculation and to take farm training.

In 1963, under the guidance of Father Abraham, things began to change. Plans for a modern school building took shape and a student labor force was put into action. From then on each student happily spent one

school period a day digging in the rocky hillside, removing tons of debris and making and laying blocks. Gradually — 5,000 feet up the hillside — a modern school emerged.

Today, St. Alphonsus looks like any up-to-date Canadian high school with large airy classrooms, well equipped laboratories, a gymnasium, an auditorium and staff offices.

In need of funds for the \$570,000 project Father Abraham came to Canada in February 1969 to raise money. In response, the Special Programs Division of the Canadian International Development Agency approved a \$100,000 grant to the school over a period of four years.

Student fees at St. Alphonsus range from seven rupees to no charge at all. The regular teachers are Indians and instruction is given in Nepali, English, Hindi and Bengali, with any two of these as second languages. Tape-recorded lessons from Canada and many visual aids are used in the school's curriculum.

Operating in conjunction with the school is a comprehensive farm project complete with pigs, poultry, cows and goats. This is part of a self-sufficiency program aimed at the people of West Bengal, many of whom eke out a meagre living from the rocky land. The financial returns from the farm produce also help the



Small, pleasant villages of co-operative housing are taking shape on the hillside.

students pay for their education and make the school self-supporting.

In 1963 a co-operative home building scheme was started and one home was completed by 1965. Ten homes are now under construction on the terraced hillside below the school. The students who take part in the home building have daily work periods and work scholarships. They learn hollow block making and there is mass production of doors and windows for the new homes. Carpentry and machine shops are gradually being expanded and a school bus has been bought to transport boys from distant areas.

The older inhabitants of Kurseong and the surrounding villages are also reaping benefits from the new school. Once or twice a week young women coolies, many of them working on the school building, attend literacy classes. Older coolie women, also anxious to learn to read and write, often climb the steep hillside to attend evening classes.

As Father Abraham wrote recently: "I think a project of this kind could have tremendous significance for India's future. To survive India must develop schools giving a type of education that comes to grips with her social and economic needs."

"These schools must be made self-sufficient so India can cope with her increasing millions of poor children. This is what our project is all about."



The month is January, the soil is rocky — but under the guidance of Father Abraham and his assistant, boys are learning the agricultural skills they need.

Congo Forests . . .

from page 1

try and are rich in tropical species in demand in industrial nations. The objective is to help the Congo acquire the tools necessary for the best use of these resources; this involves well trained personnel, an accurate and scientific fund of knowledge of the forest potential, and an effective system of legislation, procedures, and administrative practices.

A forest inventory of approximately 40,000 square kilometres is being undertaken by Canada

to be followed by the preparation of forest management and timber harvesting plans. The inventory includes the Mayombe regions where forest utilization is aided by the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean.

Three senior forestry experts will also be provided to work in the Forestry Department. They will be key men in planning and administration, advising the Congolese on policy, legislation, forestry service administration and forest management.

Assistance will be given in the establishment of a department of forestry at Lovanium

University, where an estimated 15 foresters per year will graduate from a five-year course. CIDA will further supply professors, laboratory equipment and training of Congolese staff who will eventually take over the teaching.

The final component of the program is the establishment of a school for forest rangers at Kisanangani. Canada expects to help construct school buildings and provide some of the teaching staff for five years. It is expected that the school will graduate about 30 forest rangers per year from a two-year course.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF

The Inter-American Bank has approved a \$1,000,000 loan from the "Populorum Progressio" Fund, which the bank administers for the Holy See, for the development and welfare of low-income farmers in the Cauca Department of Colombia. The loan will benefit some 700 small-scale tenant farmers and their families.

Announcement of the approval of the loan was made jointly by the Bank and the Holy See on the occasion of a special audience granted to Felipe Herrera, President of the Bank, at the Vatican.

Pope Paul VI announced the establishment of the \$1 million "Populorum Progressio" Fund on March 26, 1968, on the second anniversary of his encyclical, "On the Development of Peoples."

Under the agreement entrusting the fund to the Inter-American Bank, the initial \$1,000,000 must be for loans designed to promote the overall development of affected peoples in Colombia through agrarian reform.

A World Bank loan equivalent to \$25,000,000 will support the largest and most important industrial project yet undertaken in the Dominican Republic — the construction and operation of facilities needed for the mining and metallurgical processing of laterite ore for the production of ferro-nickel. The entire project will cost the equivalent of \$195,000,000. The bank loan will be applied to the cost of the required electric power and related facilities.

The World Bank is making a loan of approximately \$11,000,000 to Singapore's expanding telephone system. This is the bank's second loan to Singapore's Telephone Board which intends to double its program in the next four years. Guaranteed by the government of Singapore, the loan is for a 20-year term.

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, has approved a credit of \$2,500,000 to Botswana. The credit will finance the costs of engineering design and preliminary works for infrastructure — electric power, water, transport and a township — required for a proposed copper/nickel mining development in northeastern Botswana.

CANADIANS COMPLETE PROJECT:

Establishing Sawmilling In Malawi



Malawi is only one-tenth the size of British Columbia, but large forest reserves and plantations of cedar and gum trees are giving birth to a promising lumber industry.



To help the growing lumber industry become self-reliant, the Canadian advisers have trained Malawian successors.



Production doubled in the first year of Canadian assistance. Ingenuity, Canadian techniques, and some new equipment have contributed to rapid progress in the past five years.

The lush blue gum forests of African Malawi are a far cry from the high timber lines of Northern Ontario but to a 70-year-old Canadian sawmill operator they mean the same thing — a bountiful supply of good wood.

For the past five years white-haired Russell Johnson of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and his "younger" brother 65-year-old Herman, have been working on Malawi's state forest reserves helping to develop and re-organize the lumber industry of this small east African republic.

The third member of the Canadian "saw" team, contracted by the Canadian International Development Agency, is a former apprentice of Mr. Johnson's, Gerard Cere of Bognor, Ontario.

Although the sawing and seasoning of tropical lumber posed a few problems for Russell Johnson, within a year of his arrival he had trained a local crew, doubled production at the government mills at Zomba and Dezda and found new uses for local timber. Later under an extended contract he took over the supervision of three other sawmills in the south at Blantyre, Chickengwa and Mlanje.

CIDA, under its capital assistance program, sent the Canadian team \$65,000 worth of machinery and equipment to install at the mills. With a little ingenuity and careful management the money was stretched so that besides carrying out this project, the old Dezda mill was replaced by a new one.

The Johnson brothers and Mr. Cere were also responsible for training Malawians to handle the new equipment.

When the Canadian team arrived in Malawi the local government, under Dr. Kamuzu Banda, had already created plantation or man-made forests as an important part of its Five Year Development Plan. Canada was asked to provide the necessary skilled labor and new machinery so the lumber could be harvested properly.

Malawi's state forest reserves cover some 3,743 square miles which is over 10 per cent of the country's land area. Plantations take up some 26,000 acres and

about 21,000 acres of this is planted in softwood. The most valuable timber stands are in the Mlanje Mountain forest reserve which has provided constructional cedar since the 1890s.

By 1985 the Malawi government hopes the country will be producing about 15 million cubic feet of lumber compared to the 350,000 cubic feet produced in 1965 when Johnson and his team arrived.

The team is due to arrive back in Canada by the end of May leaving behind the beginnings of a self-sufficient lumber industry which in turn will promote employment, increase trade and help preserve Malawi's precious foreign currency.



Russell Johnson reports that his godchild, Carrot, is doing well and sends a picture to prove it. Mr. Johnson had only been in Blantyre for a few months when the wife of his mill supervisor was rushed to hospital for a blood transfusion. Her blood type was unavailable but fortunately it was discovered that the Canadian adviser had the required type. The transfusion was made and the woman's life was saved. In gratitude, the mill supervisor and his wife asked Mr. Johnson to be the godfather of their newborn son a few months later.

people IN THE NEWS

R. L. Harvie of Duncan, British Columbia has returned after assisting in a Planning Study Mission to the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Sir Norman Alexandre of the United Kingdom is the head of the consortium of British, Americans and Canadians which has carried out this Planning Mission in conjunction with proposed plans to expand the University's educational facilities. Mr. Harvie made a detailed survey of the teaching of agriculture at UBL and assisted Sir Norman in the preparation of the Mission's final report.

Three CESO volunteers, accompanied by their wives, are engaged in a Nigerian Federal Government project related to the construction of Ikeja Airport, about nine miles from Lagos. Mr. Edwin R. Ambrose, of Grimsby, Ontario, is a specialist in the repair and maintenance of heavy earth-moving equipment. Mr. J. A. Flatt, of Wainwright, has experience as a Civil Engineer. Mr. J. A. Massey, of Sudbury, Ontario will be sta-

Red Cross Gets Funds For Vietnam Program

Canada is providing a cash grant of \$125,000 to the League of Red Cross Societies in response to its appeal for funds for its relief program in South Vietnam.

The funds will help the League construct new Red Cross Centres. Seventeen of the 40 Red Cross committees in South Vietnam are now forced to operate without any centres for their work.

The new centres, patterned after 23 now in existence, would contain dispensaries, storage rooms, a milk station and a day nursery. Such facilities strengthen the local committees, particularly in their ability to train staff who will make the

committee centres focal points of the community.

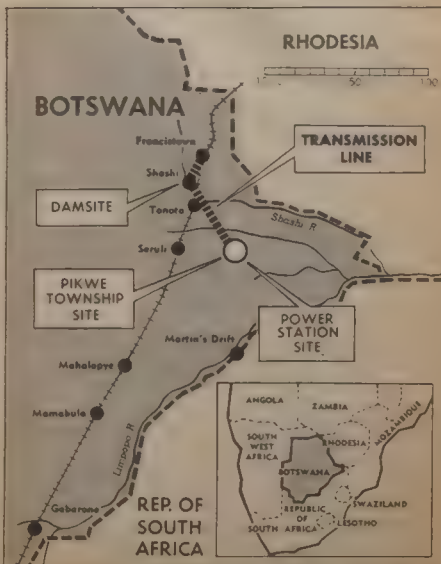
At the national level, the heavily overburdened Red Cross Secretariat plans to add eight senior officials. A permanent administrative assistant is also to be appointed to each of the provincial committees to provide more effective liaison.

This operation is part of the League's program to establish a viable and dedicated Vietnamese Red Cross Society which can provide assistance to the needy on a continuing basis. Canada's contribution is being provided to the League of Red Cross Societies through the Canadian Red Cross Society.

tioned about 65 miles from Lagos at Abokuta, as Quarry Foreman of the project.

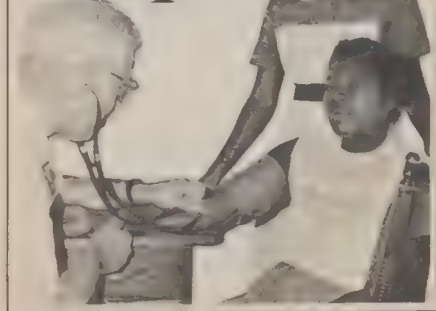
A group of grade five students from the Karen Road Public School recently visited one of the Maple Leaf Schools constructed under CIDA sponsorship in the West Indies. They visited the La Plaine school in Dominica, where they and their

teacher Sue Mowatt were enthusiastically received. The Toronto class is twinned with a similar class in the West Indian school under the Ontario Department of Education's Operation School-to-School. Some of the teachers in La Plaine have initiated a plan to have the new school named after the Karen Road Public School in appreciation of Canada's assistance.



The largest development project Canada has ever undertaken in Africa will help strengthen the economy of Botswana. An \$18,000,000 CIDA development loan will finance turbines, boilers and transmission lines to power nickel and copper mines at Pikwe. See story on page 1.

Canadian Doctors Give Help



Spark Nation Wide Program

Canadian doctors are helping to alleviate the acute shortage of medical people in the Caribbean islands with a three-pronged program sponsored by the Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian Executive Service Overseas and the Canadian International Development Agency.

Since May 1968 over 200 Canadian physicians have gone to the islands under this plan, officially known as the CMA-CESO Caribbean Medical Plan.

The plan is based on a rotation system and the doctors volunteer to work without pay usually for one, two, or three months. They work either in one of the islands' general hospitals or in some remote area where conditions are primitive, equipment scarce and the number of patients overwhelming.

The doctors are supplied through the Canadian Medical Association's International Health Committee which is under the chairmanship of Dr. John Darte of St. John's Newfoundland. The Canadian Executive Service Overseas takes care of the administration of the plan, such as transportation, while the Canadian International Development Agency acts as a co-ordinating body giving some financial support to the program.

At present there are Canadian doctors on the islands of Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Jamaica and in the very near future a pathologist will be sent to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Barbados.

Like Program

Dr. John Bennett, CMA administrator, says the Canadian project is barely scratching the surface of the health problems of the Caribbean which basically stem from poor hygiene and a low standard of living. On the other hand the project has, and is, providing significant benefits to the islands.

It possible we would like to amplify our present program, Dr. Bennett said, and go into an island with a long-term approach. This would mean sending a team with a medical officer of health, qualified people who could introduce and implement proper sanitation, the establishment of up-to-date medical facilities

and a program to help bring about family planning.

Fact finding reports show that all the islands except one, are very much in favour of the Canadian medical aid program (Antigua so far has shown little interest in the scheme and consequently has not made any requests for Canadian doctors).

The Caribbean plan is described as being comparable to the CMA's provision of health services in Canada's far north.

The Canadian doctors have been well received in the Caribbean and are generally well liked. Although their working conditions are usually rigorous they are quite ready to volunteer more than once.

"I think our CMA volunteers are providing badly needed medical care and at the same time are doing an excellent public relations job for Canada," said Dr. Bennett.

100 Patients A Day

The idea of sending Canadian doctors to the Caribbean originated in 1966 with a group of young doctors in North Surrey, British Columbia, who formed the Canadian Overseas Medical Aid Program to supply Dominica and British Honduras. By having a rotating roster of volunteers they were able to give a continuing supply of doctors to the islands and were kept well informed about the islands' medical needs.

Now the C.O.M.A. group, like some other medical groups interested in giving volunteer service in the West Indies, comes under the administration of CMA's comprehensive plan.

Professor J. C. Samis, well-known Ottawa surgeon on staff at the University of Ottawa, was the first of the CMA-CESO volunteers. In May 1968 he volunteered in response to a personal request from Dr. A. D. Keir, past general secretary of CMA and affectionately known among his colleagues as the father of organized medicine in Canada.

The story goes that Dr. Keir, who had just returned from the Far East, had been in the hospital for several months and was in a very poor state of health. He was in the hospital for several months and was in a very poor state of health. He was in the hospital for several months and was in a very poor state of health.

Dr. Samis worked in the general



Dr. Geoffrey Mizbah of Smooth Rock Falls, Ontario, in a hospital ward in St. Kitts with hospital staff and patients. He served as a volunteer general surgeon in January and February this year.

eral hospital at Georgetown on the island of St. Vincent for several months. The hospital is described in the CMA Journal as "extremely old and dilapidated" and Dr. Samis often worked in temperatures reaching 110°F in the shade. The CMA volunteers are in the Caribbean all seasons of the year, not just in the "temperate times".

An American philanthropic organization is planning to build a new laboratory at the Georgetown hospital although there are no laboratory technicians available at present. The present hospital staff consists of two CMA people, another surgeon, an anaesthetist and a paediatrician. The local radiographer is assisted by a young woman with the Canadian University Service Overseas and a radiographer from Britain. The University of the West Indies hopes to supply four interns to the hospital by the beginning of 1971.

There is a great lack of standard drugs and diagnostic equipment on the islands and the CMA volunteers may in the future be supplied with a medical kit containing some of the most useful modern drugs. If this idea materializes the money for the kits will be requested from the Canadian International Development Agency and packaging will be done by the pharmaceutical manufacturers.



Professor J. C. Samis of Ottawa watches a doctor in St. Vincent examining a patient.

Although there are vast numbers of children on the islands there is very little pediatric medication available. In Trinidad over half the population is under the age of 14. The infant mortality rate is around 46 per 1,000 live births.

Dr. D. C. Munro of St. Mary's, Ontario, who spent a month as medical officer in a rural district in St. Vincent reports, "I saw an average of 100 patients a day and over 2,500 patients altogether during my stay. Often there would be as many as 10 children to one adult. These children came into my consultation room in slowly moving lines usually with their mother, an older brother or sister or with the maternal grandmother who is often the matriarch of the family unit."

Dr. Munro's patients were Negro, Indian and some Caribbean combinations. They are delightful people - very friendly, happy and extremely helpful and courteous. They are poor and there is a great deal of unemployment

but they are a clean, proud race who know about Canada and would like to come here."

Dr. Munro also had high praise for the nurse-midwives on the island. "It seems to me that without them the whole framework of the medical situation would come apart. In addition to helping me see vast numbers of people at the clinics they also ran well-baby clinics, prenatal clinics and child-care clinics as well as doing bandaging, suturing, all the deliveries and generally kept an eye on the health needs of their districts. All this they do by travelling on foot."

One of the best equipped hospitals in the Caribbean is on the island of St. Lucia. Now called St. Jude's it was formerly an air-force base hospital which had been derelict for 20 years. Sisters of a religious order from the United States retired it five years ago and have run it very efficiently ever since.

One of the Sisters, an ex-radiologist, wearing a hard hat, construction boots and her black nun's habit acts as the hospital's engineer. She not only runs the power house but fixes anything from a broken radio to a flat tire.

In the past, British Columbia doctors from the Comox-Courtenay area on Vancouver Island served as volunteers at St. Lucia's east coast community of Dennery and are continuing to do so under the CMA-CESO Plan. The senior medical officer at Castries hospital on St. Lucia is Dr. Aubrey C. Tanner from Whitehorse in the Yukon.

Has Personal Rewards

Several CMA doctors from the Vancouver district are working on the island of Dominica at the hospital in Roseau. Among them are Dr. Henry Lockhart, an ear, throat and nose specialist, and Dr. George J. Wherrett of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, who is doing a survey on the best means of controlling the disease in Dominica. Acknowledged internationally in his field Dr. Wherrett is the only Canadian to have held the post of president of the International Union Against Tuberculosis.

In the Marigot area of Dominica there is a small clinic run by a nun called Sister Africa. The clinic is a tiny building 12 ft by 15 ft divided into a treatment room, small consulting-examining room and an open area for patients to wait. The doctor from the town of Marigot attends this clinic once a week and the Sister sends severe cases to the hospital.

Dr. J. A. Marcellus and his family of Mission City, British Columbia, went to Marigot last summer and found the challenging job of practicing medicine in such places as the Caribbean has its personal rewards.

He and his family now take a keen interest in international development "and the children learned more in one month than a year at school by developing sympathies and interests in people of other races."

Most important of all," says Dr. Marcellus "is the warm feel-

ing we have for the people of Marigot... the friendship we felt there will always be important to us. While we hope to return to Dominica in two years' time we would also be interested in similar postings anywhere in the world."

CMA administrator Dr. John Bennett, says it is evident Canadian doctors are appreciated in the Caribbean. "Do-gooders are not."

Doctors Wives Help

During his recent tour of the islands Dr. Bennett noted that remarks made by the local people showed Canadian doctors have not tried to force Canadian ways down the throats of the population.

The Canadian doctors may not be "do-gooders" but they have tried to help the people of the islands in every way possible. One doctor who wanted better nutrition for his patients got them interested in cultivating a vegetable garden which is now productive. (As a matter of interest two of the most prevalent diseases in the Caribbean are diabetes and high blood pressure, a disease usually associated with the hypertension of modern living.)

Many of the doctors' wives have organized women's auxiliaries on the islands to give help wherever it is needed. Some of them who are trained nurses work with their husbands. On their return to Canada many of them "adopted" the area where they were posted and send back regular supplies of medical needs.

In Dr. Marcellus' home town of Mission City, B.C., the people have sent drugs, instruments and medical supplies worth \$700. A small group has also formed an auxiliary to the Marigot Hospital and hopes to send a regular supply of diapers, sheets, and dressings. Out of the eight doctors practicing in Mission City three have already volunteered for the Caribbean.

More Volunteers

In Jamaica a CMA volunteer has been working in the casualty department of the Department of Medicine at the University of the West Indies. Dr. V. R. Neufeld of the Department of Medicine, Toronto Western Hospital, will soon be leaving to spend a couple of months at the University of the West Indies. He will have clinical and teaching duties at the University Hospital in the Jamaican capital of Kingston.

The University of the West Indies unfortunately loses the majority of its graduating medical class each year to the North American continent. To combat this the university's academic body hopes eventually to make it mandatory for their graduates to work on the islands for a period of time on completion of their training.

One of the CMA's latest volunteers to the Caribbean is a woman anaesthetist, Dr. Mary Hunter of Toronto, who will spend two to three months working with the Ministry of Health at Point Fortin in Trinidad.



International Development

VOL. 3 — Number 6

Canadian International Development Agency — Government of Canada

JUNE, 1970

\$1,000,000 Of Relief For Peru

Canada has spent an estimated \$1 million on relief supplies for the stricken country of Peru.

The RCAF's 424 Squadron began an emergency airlift June 5 following the massive earthquake and avalanches which killed some 50,000 inhabitants and left thousands more homeless.

The relief supplies such as tents, blankets and x-ray units were requested by the Peruvian government and obtained through the efforts of the Canadian International Development Agency.

The Canadian squadron's first mission included one Hercules transport and five Caribou aircraft. The Hercules cargo consisted of two mobile x-ray units with their own power sources, a quantity of polaroid x-ray film and 150 tents. Additional flying and ground servicing crews were also transported as well as tools, spare parts and other aircraft equipment.

The Caribou, known for their versatility, are being used by the Peruvian government to transport relief supplies to northern villages and towns hardest hit by the earthquake. For the next few weeks RCAF crew members are flying them on a hectic round-the-clock schedule under hazardous conditions in the mountainous country. Three more Hercules and Yukons have since left Canada carrying seven 100-kilowatt generating plants and 900 more tents. In early July the Peruvian motor vessel "Lisano" left Montreal loaded with 3,000 metric tons of flour and 3,000 blankets.

These emergency supplies are in addition to Canada's \$25,000 cash grant to the Red Cross announced by Prime Minister Trudeau a few days after the earthquake took place. The Canadian Red Cross Society made its own contribution bringing the total amount of assistance sent through Michael Kelly, Ian Fiengenwald, this channel to \$49,000. The money will be used to provide blankets, food, medicine and tents.

(See PERU, Page 2)



A young woman, carrying her child on her back, reads her lesson in the newspaper *Accion* published by Radioemisoras Bolivia. The paper contains the basic texts covered in radio transmissions aimed at bringing literacy to thousands in Bolivia. For story see page 8.

Skim Milk Powder Sent To Nigerians For Relief

Canada is sending 3000 tons of skim milk powder to Nigeria, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp has announced.

The shipment left Montreal early in June and was expected to arrive in Port Harcourt at the end of the month. The skim milk powder will be distributed by the National Rehabilitation Commission, which is assuming responsibility for relief and reconstruction work as the Nigerian Red Cross phases out its emergency services. The full cost of \$900,000 including transportation charges, will be met from the Canadian International Development Agency's food aid allocations.

Many have benefited from medical services and food aid distributed throughout the war-affected areas of Nigeria during the past five months. Canadian government aid for relief operations, from the beginning of the conflict to the present, totals about \$6,200,000 including four emergency hospitals, food, medicaments, medical supplies, trucks and cash contributions.

It is expected that future Canadian economic assistance will be directed towards projects connected with Nigeria's development program.

Master Plan For Malaysia

A master plan for the development of a large area in west Malaysia is being financed with a \$2,875,000 development loan from the Canadian International Development Agency.

The plan, which will emphasize agricultural, forestry and mining development, is for the 2,500,000

acre Pahang Tenggara area. The work will be carried out by Foundation of Canada Engineering Corporation Limited of Toronto.

Besides tapping unused resources, the plan will help the Government of Malaysia meet the demand for jobs created by its growing labor market.

THE POLICY REVIEW:

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES AID TO INCREASE

The Canadian government has pledged to make substantial increases in its assistance to developing countries.

Details were revealed on June 25 in the International Development section of the government's six-part white paper on foreign policy. Allocations for 1971-72 will rise by \$6,000,000, a 16 per cent increase over the current year's level of \$364,000,000, and further increases will follow in the years ahead.

At a press conference that followed the document's tabling in the House of Commons, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp explained: "What we are saying in the White Paper is that next year we are making a substantial increase in external aid and that we plan to do so each year."

"Last year when the government was reviewing expenditures and there was a period of austerity, we increased foreign aid so as to keep up with the increase in gross national product. The implication of our announcement is that we are willing to go beyond that. We are heading toward the target of providing one percent of GNP for international development. But all we are committed to here is increasing assistance."

Mr. Sharp added that the government also plans to increase the tying of Canadian aid. At present two thirds of the goods purchased with Canadian assistance must fit the definition of Canadian content.

"It is set out quite precisely that we are increasing the proportion of bilateral aid which can be used for local procurement", he explained, because the developing countries need more untying Canadian funds, mainly for local supplies. Arrangements for shipping costs will be liberalized, and the proportion of Canadian assistance channeled through multilateral institutions will rise from about 20 per cent to 25 per cent, thus surpassing the minimum goal set by the Pearson Report and further reducing the effects of tying.

Mr. Sharp commented: "I do not feel that it is in the interests of Canada, or the world, to untie aid totally. Canadians will be able to identify with the areas being assisted if Canadian people and goods are there. Since Canada is a competitive country internationally, the cost of tying goods to Canadian content is not great."

Asked why no stand had been taken on the overpopulation problem Mr. Sharp replied "we feel that our foreign and domestic policies on this are interconnected, and as we have not yet reached a

(See Page 7)



The Hon. Mitchell Sharp discusses the review.



A De Havilland DHC-4 Caribou STOL transport is being provided to Guyana by CIDA. At the handover ceremony, recently were, from left to right, D. L. Buchanan, vice-president, sales, DHC; D. R. Boardshaw, Department of Supply and Services; S. Neville Salmen, Acting High Commissioner of Guyana; and R. B. Lagalle, regional co-ordinator, Caribbean and Latin America, CIDA.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE
SERVICE DE SA MAJESTÉ

CANADA

POSTAGE PAID
POST PAYÉ

Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa 4, Canada



CIDA President Maurice F. Strong addresses a gathering of representatives from the voluntary agencies in Canada taking part in international development. He told representatives that the partnership between CIDA and the non-governmental agencies is entering a new and exciting phase.

UNIDO to Sponsor Investment Talks In Manila & Nairobi

Western industrialists will discuss specific investment opportunities with officials from Asian and African countries at meetings sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization this fall.

The first of these meetings, aimed at the promotion of industrial investment in developing Asian countries, will be held in Manila, the Philippines from September 23 to 30. The second meeting, concerning investment in African countries, will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, from November 30 to December 4.

The meetings will consist entirely of pre-arranged, individual bilateral meetings between the investor and the country seeking industrial development.

For example, a would-be investor in Asia by attending the Manila meeting can meet repre-

sentatives of a large number of Asian countries seeking industrial development. He can discuss his individual problems with both private promoters and top level representatives of all those countries.

W. G. Burnett, Director of the Business and Industry Division of the Canadian International Development Agency, is attending both meetings as the Canadian government's representative. CIDA is now the official government agency which acts as the operational contact between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and Canadian industries interested in investing in developing countries.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization is a comparatively young and autonomous organization of the United Nations General Assembly. Established in 1967 with headquarters in Vienna, its purpose is to promote the industrialization of developing countries. UNIDO is governed by a 45-member Industrial Development Board (15 Western, 18 Afro-Asian, seven Latin American and five socialist countries including Cuba). Meetings are held once a year and decisions are made by a simple majority vote.

Countries which have been invited by UNIDO to submit investment projects for promotion are: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Fiji Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somali Dem. Rep., Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Western Samoa, Vietnam, Malaysia, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Dem. Rep.), Dahomey, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda,



Former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson served as chairman of a recent meeting in New York on human survival. The conference was part of the celebrations involving the 25th anniversary of the UN.

Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Equatorial Guinea.

Industrial and financial firms interested in foreign investment in developing countries can obtain further information by writing to: The United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Felderhaus, Rathausplatz 2, A-1010 Vienna, Austria. Or: Business and Industry Division, The Canadian International Development Agency, 1103 Fuller Building, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada.



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OTTAWA, JUNE, 1970

CIDA President Praises Private Sector Efforts

Maurice Strong, president of the Canadian International Development Agency, praised the work of non-governmental agencies undertaking foreign aid programs at a recent luncheon held in Ottawa's National Arts Centre.

Representatives of 20 non-governmental agencies across Canada, as well as CIDA officials, attended the luncheon and a meeting held in the Conference Centre.

The performance of the non-governmental agencies is an important factor in international aid efforts, said Mr. Strong. The Canadian International Development Agency, he said, wants to establish a working partnership with the non-governmental sector through its Special Programs Division.

Mr. Strong pointed out that nearly all the officers in the Special Programs Division have served in one or more non-govern-

mental agencies and are therefore aware of the agencies' weaknesses and strengths.

Human qualities such as concern, compassion and commitment distinguish the voluntary agencies' efforts from those of the government which is unable to have this approach due to its size and bureaucratic nature, said Mr. Strong.

"My experiences", he said, "have made me realize the enormous potential the developing countries still offer the voluntary effort. Indeed this is a frontier full of challenge and opportunity and it beckons us to new and higher levels of international co-operation."

The present partnership between CIDA and non-governmental agencies, he said, was in a state of "creative tension" and is now entering a new and more exciting phase with great promise for the future.

Jamaica Bank Funds Increased by CIDA Loan

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing a development loan for \$1,300,000 to the Government of Jamaica to be used to increase the loan funds available to the Jamaica Development Bank. This is the first loan by CIDA to be made to a National Development Bank.

The funds will be loaned to Jamaican borrowers by the Bank at commercial interest rates and on medium term repayment periods. Procurement by the Jamaican borrower will be arranged directly with any Canadian firm which can provide goods or services required at a competitive price.

The Jamaica Development Bank was established in 1969 to provide medium and long-term financing for development projects, particularly in industry, tourism, housing and agriculture. It may either loan funds or guarantee development project loans by private investors. It is capitalized at Jamaica \$10,000,000 (Cdn \$13,000,000) by the Government of Jamaica and the Bank of Jamaica, the country's central bank, and is legally authorized to borrow up to seven times its equity plus accumulated surpluses.

CIDA has also sponsored under its technical assistance program the services of H. R. Stoker of Montreal, a retired Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Industrial Development Bank to assist in the initial organization of the Bank's operations. Extension of a line of

credit to a Development Bank allows CIDA to increase the pool of capital available to the Jamaican private sector to strengthen the financial base of the Bank by relieving its debt repayment burden in the initial years of operations and to promote the development of closer Jamaican-Canadian commercial relations. Availability of foreign lines of credit also relieves the burden from Jamaica's foreign exchange reserves of financing the foreign component of approved investments. Similar lines of credit are also provided by the USA EXIM-BANK and Barclay's Bank D.C.O. to the Jamaica Development Bank.

people
IN THE NEWS

Dr. A. B. Craddock and his wife Dr. Shirley Craddock, both on the staff of the Prince George Regional Hospital have accepted an assignment in Dominica where they will be General Practice Consultants to the Health Department.

They are going under the joint sponsorship of the Canadian Executive Service Overseas and the Canadian Medical Association under a program whereby many Canadian physicians and consultants have served without pay for one to three months relieving their overworked colleagues in the Caribbean.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Maurice J. Williams as deputy administrator of the United States aid program. Mr. Williams, who was the former assistant administrator of U.S. aid in the Near East and South Asia, succeeds Rutherford M. Poates.

P. G. Wolstenholme, Acting Chief Executive of the Niger Dams Authority visited CIDA recently to discuss the installation of two hydroelectric generators at the Kajinji Dam in Northern Nigeria.

Peru Relief, from Page 1

Red Cross national commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Arthur E. Winch said "we are receiving reports from the Red Cross as well as other sources. All are agreed that the situation is indescribable and tremendous needs exist for immediate assistance. We know that Canadians are already responding to this need."

CARE of Canada is sending initial emergency shipments of relief supplies worth \$600,000 to the quake victims. These include 5,000 blankets, 22,000 pairs of children's shoes, 10,000 children's garments, 12,000 cartons of vitamins and drugs, 940 cartons of a fortified food product developed for U.S. astronauts and 12,000 cans of soup. These have been assembled from stocks on hand at CARE's Philadelphia warehouse.

Father Joseph R. Birch of the Ottawa office of the Oblate Missions of Peru has announced the order is sending two shipments of drugs, medications and multi-vitamin tablets valued at \$26,581, plus a cash donation of \$5,000.

Foreign Policy For Canadians

The Challenge of Development

International Development



Chapter I

The Challenge of Development

In late 1968, as part of its overall review of foreign policy, the Government initiated a comprehensive review of Canadian policies in international development assistance. The review examined a wide range of issues, including the motivation and purposes of Canadian support for development assistance, its volume and terms, Canada's strategy in this field, the relationship between multilateral and bilateral programmes, allocations among recipient countries, the role of the private sector, and the relationship of development assistance to other international economic policies. The review has now been completed and the special studies which were commissioned for it have been made available to the Standing Committee on External Affairs and Defence. The purpose of this paper is to present to Parliament and to the Canadian people the policies which the Government intends to adopt in the field of development assistance.

The review of Canadian development assistance policy was timely. Concurrently with the Canadian review, the Commission on International

Development headed by the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson was undertaking a comprehensive analysis of development assistance within a global context. A special United Nations preparatory group was developing a strategy for the Second Development Decade and a study was being undertaken by Sir Robert Jackson of the development capacity of the UN system. These reviews inevitably considered many of the same questions. The Canadian review and proposed policies naturally reflect Canada's particular position in the world and its special interests and competence. The other studies complement the Canadian review by outlining the global framework within which the Canadian programme must operate.

The development process and the provision of external assistance for development are complex. All aspects of policy are completely interdependent and one element cannot be changed without materially affecting all others. Further, a development assistance programme affects the central social and political aspirations of the recipient countries and must be sensitive to those aspirations. And, finally, the ultimate rationale for the provision of development assistance raises fundamental questions about the nature of the obligations of men and states to each other, questions that have occupied the attention of philosophers and political scientists for centuries and to which there are not yet universally accepted answers.

To reach conclusions on which a coherent development assistance policy can be based, it is necessary to examine these questions and to identify the main considerations that pertain to them. The first question is: Why does an international development problem exist and what is so important that Canada do something about it?

The search for the answer to this question can be aided by trying to identify what is unique about the development problem in the twentieth century. Poverty is not unique to this century. It has always been prevalent in the world, perhaps in even more severe degree than today. What is unique today is the fact that the existence of large-scale poverty and the attempts to relieve it have become an important issue within nations and in relationships amongst nations. This arises from several factors. One is that while there has always been a gap between rich and poor within virtually all nations there has never before been the wide disparity as between nations which today separates the highly-developed industrialized nations from the less-developed, low-income nations of the world.

A second factor is that never before has there been such universal awareness of these disparities. There are a number of technological, social and political factors that suggest that poverty in the developing countries will become an increasingly important issue in the remaining decades of this century. The very rapid development of the means of communication has brought the affluent and the poor into much more direct contact with each other. No longer can the wealthy live in exclusive neighbourhoods or country estates, isolated from both contact with and knowledge of the extent and intensity of poverty around them. Nor do the poor now live only in isolated countries or rural regions, or in well-defined urban slums, with little knowledge or contact with the rest of society. The automobile, train, radio, cinema, television, and airplane have changed those conditions. The advent of cheap mass air travel will accentuate the rate of change even more: for air travel permits a direct two-way person-to-person contact which may have a greater impact than the relatively passive acquisition of information from television and cinema. The affluent are now very aware of the extent and degree of poverty; equally important, the poor are aware of the extent and degree of wealth. This awareness is a recent development in our history, and provides the main basis for the uniqueness of today's development problem. As communications become even more efficient, the awareness will generate even more acute and imperative pressures.

A third and related factor is the increasing public concern about poverty, among both the affluent and the poor, and the growing reluctance to accept this condition as inevitable. Not until the twentieth century has there been a demand for comprehensive public policies, both national and international, to eliminate general poverty. There has been a long history of private and religious philanthropies devoted to the alleviation of misery. Examples can also be found in the history of most countries of public

The review of international development, one of six papers produced by the Government in its foreign policy review, is reproduced in the next four pages.

Allocations will be increased by \$60,000,000

welfare directed to the relief of some of the worst cases of hardship. But until this century, and particularly since 1945, there has been no assumption by society in general, acting through governments, of a responsibility for the elimination of the widespread *conditio humana* of poverty.

A fourth factor is that, for the first time in the history of the world, the accumulated wealth and technology of the affluent societies is sufficient to make possible the eradication of widespread endemic poverty in the world. The Report of the Commission on International Development reveals quite clearly that, on any historical comparison, the progress of the last two decades has been remarkable. The Report asks: "... can the majority of the developing countries achieve self-sustaining growth by the end of the century? For us, the answer is clearly yes." The affluent can no longer say that it is futile or even self-defeating to try to eliminate poverty. It will still be difficult; it may take several decades; and there is no guarantee of success or of the consequences of success; but the eradication of poverty now seems clearly attainable.

Development assistance can provide only a relatively small proportion of the total resources required by the developing countries. The people of these countries have accepted the primary responsibility for their own development and provide most of the resources required. They must set their own economic and social objectives, chart the main direction and dynamics of their growth, and accept the economic sacrifices, changes in their society, and self-discipline that will be required. Development assistance can provide the extra margin of support that will enable their sacrifices to be tolerable, and that will supplement their own resources with the particular skills, experience, equipment and materials that are limited within their own economies but that are essential to the continuation of their development progress.

External assistance, although marginal in size, can thus have an important and even decisive impact on the development process at particular stages and points of time in each country. For this reason, it is important that development assistance be carefully integrated into the development strategy of each developing country so that it will support the objectives of the society to which it is directed.

The massive transfer of resources from the wealthy nations to the war-torn and less-developed countries in the post-war years represented a historical breakthrough in the behaviour of nations. It is true, of course, that part of the motivation for the transfer of resources at that time was the desire to strengthen the Western alliance. But it was also true that much of the support for the programme was based on a genuine feeling of obligation both to those countries that had suffered war damage and to the new nations emerging from colonialism. The translation of this sense of obligation into a massive nation-to-nation flow of financial assistance represented a genuinely new phase in the relationship between nations.

Today there are signs that the will behind this transfer of resources is weakening in some of the major donor countries. Part of the change undoubtedly represents a decline in the strength of some of the original political motivations for the transfer of resources. But the problem of widespread poverty remains as one of the principal challenges to the equilibrium of the world. International co-operation in the post-war period has created a considerable momentum in the drive to reduce world poverty, and if this momentum is lost there could be a significant impairment in the relationships between the more-industrialized and the less-developed nations of the world with serious, perhaps tragic, consequences for world peace and order.

There is still the question of why the eradication of poverty in developing countries should be given priority by Canada.

One basic value of Canadian society is the importance of the individual person, and of his rights and welfare. This value has a long heritage in our culture; it can be traced from one of the central tenets of the Greco-Judeo-Christian ethic. During medieval and early modern times, this ethic was adopted and translated into the legal and political systems which Canada has inherited. Those systems, imperfect though they may be in practice, are based on the tenet that all individuals in a society have both rights and obligations toward other citizens in that society, because the potential of that society cannot be realized unless the potential of each of its members is also realized. It is the basic assumption on which a democratic system rests.

In recent decades, these values have operated through the legal and political system of Canada to support legislation under which substantial amounts of resources have been transferred from wealthy to poor regions and classes of Canadian society. It is the sense of obligation to the less-affluent that underlies a progressive tax system, a system of free general public education, widespread pension plans, regional development plans, and general health-care programmes; all of these programmes are designed to provide a distribution of opportunities and rewards for the individual members of Canadian society that is consistent with the sense of justice and obligation of Canadians. It was in large measure an extension of this sense of social obligation and justice to the people in the less-fortunate countries that helped provide public support for the transfer of large amounts of Canadian resources to those countries in the post-war period.

The increasing awareness of poverty in the developing countries will thus be imposed upon a Canadian society in which concern for the welfare of others is one of the central values. To ignore that awareness would therefore be tantamount to a regression to a form of society in which the values of that society are inverted at its boundary. On the other hand, to recognize and act on the awareness would, in a real sense, reflect, extend and reinforce those values which are central to the creation of the kind of society which Canadians wish for themselves. A society able to ignore poverty abroad will find it much easier to ignore it at home; a society concerned about poverty and development abroad will be concerned about

poverty and development at home. We could not create a truly just society within Canada if we were not prepared to play our part in the creation of a more just world society. Thus our foreign policy in this field becomes a continuation of our domestic policy.

In many respects, Canada is one of the most international of nations. We are both an Atlantic and a Pacific nation. We occupy the land that lies between the world's two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The people of Canada derive from many lands and cultures. We depend for our prosperity to a greater extent than most countries on international trade and a healthy world economy. The values of Canadian society, as well as the future prosperity and security of Canadians, are closely and inextricably linked to the future of the wider world community of which we are a part. It is thus important for Canada that we accept our fair share of the responsibilities of membership in the world community.

It is also in our own interest to do so. We could not expect to find the same sympathy for Canadian interest or support for Canadian policies amongst the other nations with which we are associated in the world community if we were unwilling to bear our share of our collective responsibilities. Development assistance is one of the ways in which we can meet these responsibilities.

It is also becoming increasingly apparent that many of the problems mankind is facing cannot be dealt with on a purely national basis and require the establishment of a variety of international mechanisms and institutions. This international "system" has made substantial progress since the end of the Second World War with the creation of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and the establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The transfer of resources to the less-developed nations is one of the most important functions of this international system and one of the most effective means of improving and strengthening it. The growing pressures of population growth, environmental problems, technological change and the demands of an increasingly interdependent international economy all point to the need for the continued evolution of this international system. Support for development assistance can make an important contribution to this process.

Assistance to the less-developed nations serves Canada's interest in some other and more immediate respects. It is an important and integral part of the general conduct of Canada's external relations, particularly with the developing countries. It provides an initial source of financing for export of Canadian goods and services to the less-developed nations and provides Canadians with the kind of knowledge and experience which help support the expansion of Canadian commercial interest overseas. Successful economic development in the less-advanced countries will assist in the expansion of world trade as a whole and provide a growing market for Canadian goods and services.

By providing an outward-looking expression of the bilingual character of Canada, our development assistance role also helps contribute to our sense of internal unity and purpose.

The Government believes that a firm commitment to the support of international development is one of the most constructive ways in which Canada can participate in the international community in the coming decades. Such a commitment is directly relevant to the major problems and potentialities of our time. It reflects and reinforces the values, concerns and objectives of Canadian society. It is consistent with the international character of Canadian interests and will comprise an important part of Canada's external political and commercial policies. And in this aspect of our international relations Canada's example can at this time make a significant difference in the precarious balance in which the future of the entire development enterprise is now poised.

In order to implement this commitment, the Government, therefore, intends to increase the amount of funds allocated to international development assistance over the coming years to move towards the internationally-accepted targets; to confirm as the primary objective of the programme the economic and social development of the developing countries; to maintain the concessional financial terms of Canadian development assistance and to make a significant move towards untying it as to procurement; to increase the proportion of Canadian assistance allocated to multilateral programmes to about 25 per cent of total official assistance; to continue to allocate most bilateral assistance to countries of concentration, but to provide some 20 per cent of bilateral assistance to other developing countries; and to increase support of the private sector's participation in the development programme. These measures to improve the quantity and the quality of the Canadian development assistance programme are the subject of the remainder of this paper.

Chapter II The Government's Development Assistance Programme Objectives

If the elimination of widespread endemic poverty is to be the ultimate result, then the objective of a development assistance programme must be to support and foster the growth and evolution of the social, educational, industrial, commercial and administrative systems of the developing countries in such a way that their people can improve their own organiza-



If we wish the world to be secure and prosperous, we must have a common concern for the common problems of all people.

Leslie B. Pearson



Multilateral agencies to get 25 per cent of funds

tion and capacity to produce, distribute and consume goods and services, and thereby improve the quality of life in their countries. For brevity, this process may be called economic and social development.

The Government regards the economic and social development of the developing countries as the primary objective of the Canadian development assistance programme. Development assistance thus will be an important and integral programme toward achieving the basic Canadian aims to improve the quality of life and social justice within the total domestic and foreign environment in which Canadians will have to live and work in the remaining decades of this century. Toward this objective, all allocations and commitments of development assistance funds should be measured chiefly against criteria relating to the improvement of economic and social conditions in the recipient countries.

This objective does not lessen the necessity of relating the development assistance programme to other Canadian national objectives. It must be not only relevant but sensitive to them. It will be clear, for instance, that development assistance will tend to be concentrated in countries whose governments pursue external and internal policies that are broadly consistent with Canadian values and attitudes. The Government believes that the development objectives can complement and reinforce other Canadian objectives in the developing countries. A well-designed and well-implemented development programme will support and form part of the general conduct of external relations. It will link us more closely with other developed countries in pursuit of common ends. Canada's know-how and experience will be given greater opportunity for expression. Canadian goods and services will become more widely known and used. Within international organizations, Canadian policy positions and views on development questions will be related to the size and effectiveness of the Canadian assistance programme. Broadly speaking, the opportunity for gaining international understanding of Canada's national interests and objectives will be enhanced by an increasing development aid programme.

The Canadian Role in Development

The development problem is immense and the collaboration of all the more-developed countries will be required if success is to be possible. One or two countries cannot succeed alone. Against the scope of the total

requirements Canada's assistance will not be dominant in a quantitative sense; but the programme will permit Canada to make an important contribution to the effectiveness of assistance and in the evolution of policies that will improve the overall conditions for growth and development.

The Amount of Development Assistance

The amount of assistance which can be provided to the developing countries depends upon the resolution of two questions: How much assistance can the developing countries utilize effectively? How much assistance can the more-developed countries make available?

The review of Canadian development assistance policy indicated, as did the Report of the Commission on International Development, that on the whole the developing countries can utilize as much assistance as the donor countries can conceivably make available if it is provided under terms and conditions which are not unduly restrictive or burdensome. There may be a limited ability to utilize funds on well-articulated projects or programmes at particular times in particular countries. But a well-designed and balanced development assistance programme should include sufficient technical assistance, education and training components to increase the "absorptive" capacity of the developing countries. Thus, over a relatively short period of time, a higher level of assistance can have built into it the capacity for effective utilization.

The ability of developing countries to absorb a larger volume of aid depends also in part on the quality of that aid. In particular, the terms of the aid must be such as not to cause future serious debt-servicing problems. This aid must also be provided in a sufficiently flexible way, so that it can be directed to the most urgent and pressing problems. A somewhat lower volume of development assistance on concessional terms may be better than a larger volume on harder terms. Thus the quantity and quality of aid are within certain limits interchangeable.

The review also indicated that it is within the ability of the Canadian economy to make available the resources for any level of development assistance that is within the range of practical consideration. Most of these resources will, of course, have to be directed away from other purposes to which the Canadian people would otherwise apply them. But the review indicates that this sacrifice can be made without lowering

Canadian standards of living, and even without affecting significantly the rate of improvement in the standards of living. There is therefore no basic Canadian inability to transfer resources. The main constraints arise because the largest portion of the transfer of resources takes the form of official development assistance, and must be directed through the public sector accounts. The question of what can be "afforded" is thus a budgetary one, and not a question of the basic availability of resources in Canada.

Development is a long-term commitment that will require a steady and increasing flow of resources. Progress will depend upon a mutual obligation by the recipient countries to make the maximum effort to commit their own resources to development, and by the more-developed countries to provide a dependable flow of external resources. The development process must therefore be insulated against fluctuations in the allocation of development assistance that might arise from budgetary or financial considerations. To provide this stability, and to recognize the priority of the development assistance programme, the Government will endeavour to increase each year the percentage of the national income allocated to official development assistance. In the fiscal year 1971-72 the level of official development assistance allocation will be increased by \$60 million from the level of \$364 million in the fiscal year 1970-71.

The Government's commitment will enable the Canadian development assistance programme to grow on a regular and dependable basis that will provide a substantial increase in the proportion of Canadian resources allocated to development assistance by the middle of the decade.

The Content of the Programme

The provision of development assistance involves the transfer of resources from Canada to developing countries. In the case of the bilateral programmes, the transfer for the most part takes the form of the direct provision of Canadian goods and services. In the case of the multilateral programmes, part of the cash contributions is not tied to procurement in Canada but a significant portion flows back for the purchase of Canadian goods and services. Thus the total programme draws upon a wide range of Canadian expertise, services and products.

The Canadian development assistance programme has historically placed considerable emphasis on the provision of technical assistance to the developing countries as a means of transferring knowledge and expertise. Under the technical assistance programme, advisers are sent to developing countries and students are brought to Canada for enrolment in Canadian universities, technical schools or special industrial courses. Canadian teachers have also been provided to the developing countries, primarily at secondary levels, both academic and technical, and at universities. In recent years, an increasing amount of technical assistance has been extended through contracts with consulting firms, universities, government departments and agencies, and other private and public organizations. In this way, the total resources and experience of Canadian organizations can be used to establish and support similar institutions in the developing countries.

A wide range of capital equipment and related services is also financed under the development assistance programme. These include telecommunications, railway, aircraft and other transportation and communications equipment, electrical-generation and transmission equipment, engineering services for surveys, feasibility studies and design engineering, food-processing equipment, breeding cattle and many other types of capital goods and related services.

As the basic industrial systems of some of the developing countries have become better established, an increasing proportion of the Canadian programme has been provided in the form of industrial raw materials such as pulp, newsprint, asbestos, copper, aluminum and other non-ferrous metals, fertilizers and semi-manufactured components. Although the composition of this form of aid may change as requirements in developing countries evolve, it is expected that it will continue to account for an important part of the Canadian bilateral programme.

Food aid has also been a very important element of Canadian assistance. It has been used essentially to relieve famine or the threat of famine and to relieve the recipient countries from the need to spend a large portion of their scarce foreign exchange resources on imports of food. The ultimate objective must be to help the less-developed countries to develop and improve their own food-production capabilities. Food aid must be provided with discretion since large amounts of food, when not directly required to meet shortages, can depress agricultural prices in the developing countries and discourage investment and expansion in the agricultural sectors of their economies. The requirement for food aid thus tends to fluctuate depending on crop conditions and stocks in the developing countries and Canada will continue to provide substantial quantities of food aid as these conditions require. The composition of the programme will also vary to include such foodstuffs as wheat, wheat flour, powdered skim milk, cheese, fish products, pulses, corn and other products available in Canada.

The Terms of Aid

The terms under which official development assistance is made available to the developing countries are the characteristic which distinguishes it from ordinary international commercial transfers of capital. There are three classes of terms and conditions for development assistance. The first category concerns the financial terms which cover interest rates and the terms of repayment. The second category concerns how much of the assistance must be used to pay for Canadian goods and services and how much can be used for purchases in the recipient country or third countries. Finally, there are conditions attached to the use of the counterpart funds, or local currency, that have been obtained by the government of the recipient country through the sale to its own people of commodities and food supplied on a grant basis from Canada.

The official component of Canada's development assistance programme has historically been provided on very soft financial terms. The

Government recognizes the importance of the effect of these terms on the real value of Canadian assistance and undertakes to continue to provide the major portion of Canadian bilateral assistance on the basis of either grants or 50-year interest-free loans with ten years' grace on repayment.

In order to improve the flexibility of the Canadian programme to meet specific requirements of high development priority, the Government further intends to liberalize the procurement conditions to cover shipping costs on all goods provided under the official development assistance programme, and to make available up to 20 per cent of total bilateral allocations on a completely united basis for projects and programmes of particularly high development priority. In addition, the Government will be prepared to work with other donor countries towards agreement on general measures which might be taken to untie development assistance on a multilateral basis.

The Government will continue to require counterpart funds to be established by recipients of food aid and commodity aid. These funds may be utilized to provide, where feasible, local currency components and support for projects or programmes agreed to between Canada and recipient countries. Under appropriate conditions, counterpart funds not allocated to specific projects or programmes within a reasonable time may be released to the recipient to provide support for its general development programme.

Contribution to Multilateral Agencies

The multilateral agencies play a singularly important role in the international development process. These agencies include principally the United Nations organizations, the World Bank group, and a growing number of regional development banks. The strength and value of the agencies arise primarily from the nature of their relationship to the recipient countries. Virtually all of them include membership of the developing countries. This often gives them a status and degree of acceptability which enables them to enter into a more effective development partnership with recipients than would be possible for a bilateral donor. It also helps insulate the development relationship from the political difficulties and sensitivities sometimes associated with direct bilateral programmes. A number of difficult problems, however, continue to impede the ability of many of the international agencies to make the most effective use of these inherent advantages.

Another factor concerning multilateral aid which must be taken into account is that it often reduces the sense of direct participation of the people of the donor country, which may result in reduced interest and support for the development assistance programme. Nevertheless, a substantial multilateral programme can directly contribute to development in a very effective manner and improve the conditions under which bilateral funds are utilized.

Canadian contributions to multilateral institutions have ranged between 15 per cent and 20 per cent of the total official programme during the last several years. The Government intends to increase the proportion within the next five years to about 25 per cent of the total programme. The International Development Association has proven to be a particularly effective organization through which to channel development assistance. Additional contributions to the IDA deserve a special priority. The Government also proposes to increase its support of the United Nations Development Programme on evidence that its effectiveness is being improved, and to support regional and other specialized development institutions. New types of multilateral institutions are now emerging. They serve special purposes such as those of the agricultural research institutions established by large private foundations. They were supported initially almost exclusively by private foundations, but their expanding role now depends on increasing support from governments.

In addition to their growing support of multilateral institutions, increased emphasis will be placed on the co-ordination of the bilateral programmes with the programmes of other bilateral and multilateral donors.

The Allocation of Bilateral Assistance

There are a number of principles by which bilateral assistance can be allocated to countries. It can be allocated according to the degree of poverty; according to whether they are close to self-sustaining growth; according to the availability of good projects and programmes; according to the degree of determination they are bringing to the mobilization of their own resources; or according to sectors in which Canada has particular expertise. Finally, there are historical factors which support a special sense of concern and responsibility in Canada for particular countries or areas of the developing world such as the Caribbean, the *francophone* countries of Africa, or the Commonwealth countries of both Africa and Asia. In addition, a reasonable concentration of funds within a few developing countries will improve the effectiveness and impact of those funds, as well as reduce the administration problems associated with the total programme. Each of these principles has a substantial justification, but each leads to difficult anomalies if used as a sole criterion.

The Government therefore intends to allocate the major portion of Canadian bilateral funds to selected "countries of concentration", and to specialize in assisting particular sectors within those countries in which Canada has special competence. It is intended that a portion of the total bilateral funds available, in the order of 20 per cent over the next three to five years, will be allocated to countries other than countries of concentration; this will be primarily for education and technical assistance and for occasional capital projects of high development priority.

The International Development Research Centre

The development process involves profound changes in the sociological and technological characteristics of a developing country. The processes by which these changes take place and the fundamental causes of underdevelopment are still not well understood. There is, however, an apparent relationship between the resources committed to scientific and technological research and development in a country and the state

of that country's economic development. Today some 98 per cent of expenditures on research and development continue to be made in the more-industrialized countries and only 2 per cent in less-developed nations. Unless this fundamental imbalance is improved, the disparities between wealthy and less-developed nations will continue to widen. It is to enable Canada to play a special role in meeting this need that Parliament has established the International Development Research Centre. The Centre will be funded from development assistance allocations and will involve active co-operation with Canadian universities and other Canadian and international institutions.

Related Policies

The progress of the developing countries can be affected through every aspect of their relationship with the more-developed countries. Tariffs and other trade restrictions have a direct effect on their ability to improve export earnings and become less dependent on aid. Immigration can deplete their supply of skilled manpower. Fluctuations in world commodity prices can destabilize their foreign-exchange earnings and disrupt the momentum of their development programmes. All these subjects touch upon issues whose primary considerations lie outside the Canadian development assistance programme. Therefore the review did not examine these issues in depth, but it did indicate the direct relevance of Canadian policies in these fields to the progress of the developing countries. The Government, therefore, is concerned to ensure that its policies in these matters take into account its development assistance objectives.

Chapter III The Private Sector

The private sector has traditionally played a very important part in the development process. Charitable organizations have made significant contributions to education, health and welfare. Private business has helped to expand the commercial and industrial capacities of the developing countries. The major advantage of private sector assistance is that it enables organizations and companies in the developing countries to establish direct working relationships with their counterparts in Canada. This direct contact facilitates the flow of knowledge and expertise between the two parties and ensures that it is pertinent to the enterprise. The Government therefore intends to place greater emphasis on support for the activities of the private sector which contribute to international development.

Non-Profit Organizations

These organizations include churches, voluntary agencies, professional and trade associations and universities. Many have well-established programmes in the less-developed countries; it is estimated that the Canadian non-profit sector now provides assistance worth an estimated \$35 million a year, primarily in the fields of education, health and welfare. In 1968 the Government initiated a special programme to support and encourage these organizations; in the fiscal year 1969-70, \$6.5 million was allocated to this programme to provide grants on a "matching fund" basis for specific projects and programmes. The Government intends to increase support for these non-profit organizations over the next five years.

Business and Industry

The review of Canadian development assistance policy indicated that Canadian business and industry may have a growing role of particular importance in the development programme. A number of recipient countries now wish to increase and diversify their sources of capital, and many are at a stage in their development which require small-scale and medium-scale industrial enterprises. Canadian experience with this scale of operation and in such sectors as food processing, wood products and raw-material processing is often particularly relevant to their requirements. The Government will therefore initiate further measures to encourage Canadian business and industry to establish or expand operations in the developing countries by helping to overcome the special factors that lie in their way, while at the same time bearing in mind the problems that can arise from an indiscriminate application of such resources. The Canadian International Development Agency will also be prepared to finance projects for which Canadian suppliers have been successful international bidders, when the criteria concerning the eligibility of countries and projects are met. These measures should result in the extension of Canadian commercial and economic interests in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which in turn have important implications for the effectiveness of our international relations.

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The Government believes that the policies which have been outlined will enable the Canadian international development assistance programme to make an important and effective contribution to the progress of the developing nations. An increasing contribution of Canadian resources will be directed through both bilateral and multilateral programmes and committed according to the best development criteria available. A continuation of the concessionary financial terms of Canadian assistance and increased flexibility to provide some local costs, shipping services and additional support to the programmes of the private sector of the Canadian economy will enable the Canadian programme to undertake a variety of projects and to call upon a wider scope of Canadian resources.

Only through the application of the total range of Canadian resources, will and enterprise can Canada's development assistance programme make its full contribution to the achievement of a more just and equitable world community.

New policy will enable Canada to undertake a greater variety of projects and call upon a wider scope of Canadian resources.

Steppler To Advise CIDA On Agricultural Problems

Dr. Howard A. Steppler, chairman of the Department of Agronomy and Horticulture at Macdonald College, McGill University, has been appointed special adviser in agriculture to the Canadian International Development Agency.

While under contract for a 15 month period Dr. Steppler will advise CIDA officials on agricultural problems associated with Canada's aid programs in developing countries.

The position was previously held by Dr. Fred Bentley who has returned to the University of Alberta where he is dean of agriculture.

Dr. Steppler was a visiting professor of agriculture at the University of the West Indies in 1964 and has travelled in Guyana, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. During Expo '67, he was chairman of the Advisory Committee on Agriculture and the manager of the "Man the Provider" exhibition. Dr. Steppler

has also served as president of the Agricultural Institute of Canada as well as president of the Canadian Society of Agronomy. He is an executive and one of the founding members of the International Symposium on Tropical Root Crops.

Canadian Wheat For India

The Canadian International Development Agency has purchased 600,000 metric tons (22.4 million bushels) of wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board as part of Canada's food aid program to India.

Value of the wheat sale is \$40,000,000.

Shipment will be from the St. Lawrence and Pacific ports between June and September of this year.

The contract signing ceremony was attended by the Hon. Otto E. Lang, minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board; His Excellency A. B. Bhadkamkar, High Commissioner of India; Maurice Strong, president of CIDA; and W. C. McNamara, chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Famine Relief

The Canadian Red Cross has donated \$5,000 for the purchase of multivitamins to be distributed to drought victims in the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat in India.

There has been famine in this part of India for the past several years.

The vitamins will help supplement the milk feeding program which the Indian Red Cross Society is undertaking in these states. The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva has arranged to send 1,100 tons of milk powder for this program.

private sector. Personnel of CIDA and other government departments also helped to clarify the issues and options, then at an Ottawa conference in May of 1969 these papers were discussed at length.

Viewpoints were contributed and exchanged by invited representatives of concerned Canadians, including senior public servants and leaders from industry and labor. The white paper on international development, as it stands today, evolved out of all these writings and discussions and it owes much to those who took part.

In the field of international development, the main result of this process of review and reappraisal will be, in brief, a confirmation of the programs now being pursued, improvements in the

I.D.B. Loans for Uruguay

The Inter-American Development Bank has approved two loans equivalent to \$6,000,000 to help industrial development and tourism in Uruguay.

The loans were extended to the Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay (BROU), a governmental development bank, and will be used to help install small and medium-sized industrial plants, to expand existing ones and to build or improve hotels and



An aerial view of the new Boys' Town Trade School building in Singapore, being constructed with assistance from CIDA. The new building will provide space for more than 400 boys who are learning trades so they will have a better chance in the highly competitive and industrialized economy of the Republic.

Singapore Boys' Town School Provides Valuable Training

On the grounds of Boys' Town, Singapore, about 9 miles up the road to Malaysia from the city centre, a handsome school building is nearing completion.

Staffed by the Brothers of St. Gabriel, a Canadian teaching order, the new Boys' Town Trade School has been made possible by financial aid from Misereor, a German Catholic organization working for world development, and by a grant of \$100,000 from

the Special Programs Division of the Canadian International Development Agency.

It was 1938 when the Brothers of St. Gabriel first set up in Singapore a small orphanage and trade school. After World War II they developed it into the present form, combining an academic school, a vocational training centre and the Boys' Town Home.

Today it is the largest voluntary educational centre in Singa-

pore, giving several hundred boys not only education and valuable training for future employment, but also a home. Orphans and children from broken homes or impoverished families receive first priority for vacancies. Attention is paid to their social and physical development while they learn vocational skills through a three-year training course in machine shop practice, motor mechanics, sheet metal work, welding, electric wiring, printing, carpentry, tailoring or rattan work.

Singapore, with two million people living on only 224 square miles of land, is many things — a city, an island, a republic, and one of the world's three or four busiest ports. Despite the phasing-out of British defense forces, traditionally the largest employer of local workers, Singapore's economy is growing at an amazing rate and setting the pace among the developing nations. The city-state is becoming a major centre for tourism, offshore oil exploration, and the shipbuilding and aircraft industries.

This explosion of trade and manufacturing activity has created such a shortage of skilled labor that the government has encouraged artisans to come from Hong Kong. The graduates of Boys' Town Trade School will enter this lively, competitive economy well prepared for their new role as independent, self-supporting adults — and ready to take part in the development of their young nation.



Brother Leo, head of the school, and two other members of the Brothers of St. Gabriel, talk over their plans with some of the boys of the school.

quantity and quality of Canadian development assistance to make it more useful to more people, and a renewed commitment to the continuing struggle toward what Prime Minister Trudeau described at the beginning of the review as "a more secure, progressive, free and just world society".

Available from Canadian government bookshops across Canada or by mail from the Queen's

Printer in Ottawa the white paper on foreign policy has been published in an unusual format — as a compact set of six colorful booklets (priced at 50 cents apiece) in a cardboard container. Titles include United Nations,

Europe, Latin America, Pacific, and Foreign Policy for Canadians, a general overview.

For your convenience, the booklet *International Development* is reprinted on pages 3 to 6.

July 1, Colombo Plan Day

July 1 is Colombo Plan Day — a day when the countries of south and southeast Asia commemorate the founding of the plan which has provided them with economic assistance for the past two decades.

Canada, whose Dominion Day celebrations also fall on July 1, helped found the Colombo Plan in 1950.

Today, under the Colombo Plan, 21 countries forming the heartland of the Asian continent, receive 2.8 billion dollars worth

of economic aid annually from the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. They also assist one another, whenever possible.

In celebration of Colombo Plan Day Asian countries in previous years have asked well-known public figures to open industrial or multi-purpose projects on this day. Pertinent lectures and panel discussions have often been held in major cities and Asian students have taken part in special essay competitions.

MOVING? Be sure to send us your new address, and if possible cut out and include the old address on the envelope in which *International Development* arrives. This will insure a speedy change.

International Development



Copies of the review on *International Development* are available by mail from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa and at Canadian Government bookshops in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. They are also available through your bookseller. Price is 50 cents. Catalogue number is E2-707/6.

(Policy Review from Page 1)
decision on the promotion of population control in Canada, we hesitated to take a stand outside of Canada".

The review, described by Mr. Sharp as "a watershed in Canadian foreign policy", was first announced by Prime Minister Trudeau May 29, 1968, when he commented: "What we shall be looking for — systematically, realistically, pragmatically — will be new approaches, new methods, new opportunities. In that search we shall be seeking the views of Canadians and particularly of those with expert knowledge in the universities and elsewhere".

The thorough review of international development policy, conducted with a large element of public participation, is unprecedented in the twenty-year history of Canada's growing assistance program. There has been, of course, continuing discussion and planning, and participation in Colombo Plan consultative meetings and other aid forums, but never before has a cross-section of Canada been drawn into a from-the-ground-up examination of problems, policies and possibilities.

To give the review depth and independence, CIDA commissioned background papers on various aspects of development assistance. They were prepared by Canadian experts working outside the government in universities or the



A group leader, Vicente Aguirre, shows one of his students how to form the letters of the alphabet.



Three Bolivians follow one of the radio broadcasts by Radioemisoras Bolivia. Their transistor radio was bought with potatoes and other produce of a radio sales and service centre.

Radio Spreads Literacy

CIDA GRANT HELPS VOLUNTARY AGENCY RUN RADIO SCHOOL IN BOLIVIA

One of the biggest problems in developing countries can be summed up in one word: illiteracy. After all, how can you bring about economic and social progress unless the gates to learning and knowledge can somehow be opened? This is what a voluntary Canadian agency is currently trying to do in Bolivia.

Where seven people in ten do not read or write, as in Bolivia, the problem takes on alarming dimensions, traditional teaching methods are inadequate, and a program of mass education through modern media becomes very important.

The whole scheme began in 1963 when the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate presented Bolivian authorities with a proposal for educational radio broadcasts. A broadcasting station, built from scratch by volunteers on the site of an old mine, made possible a pilot project to demonstrate the efficiency of mass education methods. Next, in agreement with Bolivian authorities, the Oblate Fathers moved their equipment into Oruro, one of the most thickly populated centres of Bolivia. December 17, 1966 marked a great day — the date of the official inauguration by Oruro authorities of Radioemisoras Bolivia, as it is still known. Ever since, the station has broadcast from 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. each day.

This was just a beginning. An appealing format had to be invented, so people would enjoy learning to read, write and count. Public interest was cultivated, a teaching staff was prepared, and on September 4, 1967, the program was launched. Radioemisoras embarked on its colossal task of eradicating illiteracy in Bolivia.

What does a day of broadcasting at Radioemisoras Bolivia sound like? Father Jacques Gélinas, one of the pioneers of the project, explained during his recent trip to Canada.

"In setting up this program we had to consider our audience, which is 70 per cent Indian (Aymaras and Quéchuas), 25 per cent of mixed race, and includes a small number of whites — Spaniards mostly. Language is a very important factor if one keeps in mind that 33 per cent of the population speaks Quéchua only, and 22 per cent Aymara. We had to remember that 71 per cent of these people make their living from agriculture, that 65 per cent of the adults are illiterate, and

that only 33 per cent of the children of school age actually attend school."

The program has two major parts. First, it attempts to awaken mass consciousness among the people by broadcasting general information on their history and folklore, and to strengthen their awareness of such positive values as love, fidelity and dignity. This first part of the program is twofold: it brings good entertainment to listeners while enriching their

best solutions to practical problems receive prizes, and a listener may suddenly find himself taking a more active part in the life of his community.

The second part of the program bears more directly on education, and concerns the "listen-and-learn" courses. To make the scheduled educational broadcasts more fruitful, several listeners gather in a private home. A group co-ordinator, trained for this purpose, listens along with the pupils

wife and daughter of it and thus making them cry all day long.

Once the course is over, pupils take a few tests to show what they have learned. Those who pass these tests receive diplomas. To show its interest, the University of Oruro allowed the graduation ceremony to take place on its campus and graduates also had the honor of delivering a speech to the dignitaries present. Manufacturers attach importance to



A group of teachers record a lesson in one of the studios of Radioemisoras Bolivia. Old egg crates are used on the ceiling of the studio for sound insulation.

cultural knowledge and informing them on economic, social and cultural issues. It tries to awaken the privileged members of society to problems of the other classes. A listener may belong to any social level. "At some times of the day, for example at 6:00 in the morning, our broadcasts are aimed at Indians, miners and peasants, because they are up earlier than the others, so we broadcast in Quéchua or Aymara at that time. These broadcasts are related to the fields and the mines. Thus our listeners find themselves learning while having breakfast."

Radioemisoras Bolivia arranges competitions that force the listener to think about his position. Thus, the question will be asked: "What would you do if your own village's water supply failed?" Some will answer that it already happened in their village, and that they solved the problem by uniting to dig a well. The village is cited, and the solution may become an incentive for listeners in other villages to set up similar projects. Those who supply the

and serves as a link between them and the radio. If the alphabet is being taught, the speaker tells the group co-ordinator to write, for example, the letter "A" — and a whole visual dimension is added to the broadcast. The group co-ordinator makes sure that the pupils open their books at the right page, follow the lesson carefully, and pay constant attention. Books used in the course are specially designed for adults, and a newspaper informs them about what is going on in the country.

To enable as many Bolivians as possible to profit from these broadcasts, Radioemisoras Bolivia established a radio sales service — a stand where prospective listeners could exchange various products for transistor radios. One peasant who had exchanged potatoes for a transistor radio returned a few days later with another bag of potatoes. He argued that he desperately needed a second radio to make life bearable; for his son, who looked after llamas, would take the first set with him to work, depriving his

the education of their personnel. Says Father Gélinas, "It happens that a day after he receives his diploma, an employee is given a salary increase, an incentive to which the Bolivians do not fail to respond."

How is such a far-reaching program financed? "In actual fact", says Father Gélinas, "we hope to finance this program as follows: five per cent of the funds will be contributed by the people involved, i.e. the Bolivian public and the sponsors of the various broadcasts; five per cent will be supplied by the Bolivian nation; and commercial advertising will cover another five per cent. The largest part — 85 per cent — will be funded by international co-operation". The Canadian International Development Agency comes into the picture at this stage. Through its Special Programs Division, the Agency has granted a subsidy of \$100,000 to the Oblate Fathers to help them carry out this significant program.



Engineer Rodolfo von Borries who constructed one of the transmitters checks the antennae.



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JULY, 1970

AT MANILA MEETING:

Canadians to Explore Investment Potential

Opportunity will knock in Manila this autumn, and some alert Canadian businessmen will be waiting at the door, ready to explore the investment potential of the Pacific Rim countries and their rapidly growing economies.

They will be in the capital of the Philippines from September 23 to 29, along with business representatives from the United States, Britain, and other industrialized countries, at an unusual meeting sponsored by the Vienna-based United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Apart from brief opening and closing sessions, the conference will consist entirely of face-to-face meetings between investors, businessmen and top-level officials from the developing countries of Asia.

In private meeting rooms made available to the participants, they will discuss a wide range of possible new enterprises, and any businessman with special needs or interests should find eager listeners. Proposals have already come from Asian public and private sectors for metal refineries, textile and garment factories, sawmills and flour mills, food processing and packaging plants, and the manufacture of toys, color television, typewriters, ships, agricultural machinery, chemical products and electric and automotive components.

Later in the year, a similar meeting will be arranged by UNIDO in Nairobi, Kenya. A 1969 conference in Tunisia drew 70 industrialists from 16 developed countries, while another in Rabat, Morocco, brought together 250 participants from 44 countries and led to more than 160 specific industrial projects in Africa, from the production of automobile tires to the dehydration of strawberries.

The Manila meeting, jointly sponsored by UNIDO and the UN's Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), will offer internationally-minded Canadian industrialists a chance to do three things at once: to survey opportunities in a promising growth area, to take in part Canada's increasing discovery of its dimension as a Pacific nation, and to do something highly practical about international development.

Canada will be represented officially at the UNIDO meetings by W. J. Burnett, director of the Business and Industry Division of the Canadian International Development Agency. Any Canadian industrial or financial firm interested in sending people to Manila can obtain further information by writing to either of the following addresses:

United Nations Industrial Development Organization,
Felderhaus, Rathausplatz 2,
A-1010 Vienna,
Austria.

Business and Industry Division,
Canadian International Development Agency,
101 Fuller Building,
75 Albert St.,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Second Development Decade Plans Being Drafted at UN

The United Nations has asked governments to "dedicate themselves anew" to the Second Development Decade of the 1970s.

A UN preparatory committee in its recent draft report on international development strategy recommended that governments pledge themselves individually and collectively to creating a just world economic and social order.

The 49-member committee called for measures to ensure for all mankind a minimum standard of living "consistent with human dignity" and a reaffirmation by governments of their determination to banish disparities prevailing in the world and to secure prosperity for all.

Specifically, the committee proposed an average annual growth rate of at least 6 per cent in the gross product of the developing countries. They set 3.5 per cent as the proposed objective for the growth of the per capita gross product of these countries.

The report also recommends that each economically advanced country be asked to provide the developing countries annually with financial aid amounting by December 1972 to one per cent of its gross national product with three quarters of this amount being net official aid.



Deep in a discussion during their recent briefing in Ottawa are some of the 134 CIDA teachers now on their way to serve in the developing countries. For story see page 6

World Food Congress Says Victory Possible

Optimism mingled with skepticism as the 1970 Second World Food Congress, attended by 1,800 delegates from 100 countries, came to an end recently in The Hague.

The Congress ended on a promising note however stating in its final declaration that it had come to an over-riding and unanimous conclusion that the battle

against hunger and underdevelopment could be won — but victory would depend on a massive effort by the entire world community.

Delegates came up with a barrage of specific recommendations for solving the world's food problems. Most of them concerned world agricultural trade, the availability of foreign exchange, protein nutrition and better use of the world's soil and water resources.

Criticism was leveled at the congress by the 300-member youth group headed by Bongo Feraren of the Philippines. Expressing doubts that the congress had achieved any positive results Mr. Feraren complained that many "strong and substantial proposals had either been ignored or watered down to tame and diplomatic proportions and economic and political expediency had prevailed over human and moral considerations."

The group said it believed existing structures must be changed before any substantial progress

See Pg. 8



Canadians like J. LeRocque, UN photojournalist, serve around the world with multilateral organizations. For story see pages 4 and 5.

Irrigation Tubewells Financed

Canada is providing up to (US) \$6.5 million towards a (US) \$44.6 million irrigation project in East Pakistan.

The project's first phase calls for the sinking of 3,000 tubewells this year to irrigate 180,000 acres in the northwestern part of East Pakistan. The overall program is expected to include 40,000 tubewells during the 1970s.

The interest-free loan from the Canadian International Development Agency will cover about one third of foreign exchange costs for the first phase including the provision of Canadian fibre-glass screens, casings and pump housings. Sweden and the IDA, a World Bank affiliate, will lend (US) \$20 million, while Pakistan will pay most of the local costs.

East Pakistan — where more than 70 million people live on a land area not much larger than Newfoundland — has one of the world's highest population densities. Agriculture accounts for 80 per cent of employment in the province, 95 per cent of the population is rural, and two thirds of the total area is cultivated, yet crops are not large enough to feed the people. Floods during the monsoons, lack of moisture during the four-to-five-month dry

See Pg. 8

Water Supplies Improved Soon

Drinking water supplies in rural areas of Jamaica are being improved with a \$200,000 Canadian Government grant.

The funds, being provided through the Canadian International Development Agency, will pay for the purchase and shipment of materials for community standpipes, pumping and distribution facilities. Construction will be directed by local parish councils who are paying 50 per cent of the total cost from their own resources. The program is aimed at making drinkable water more easily accessible.

Improvements in the water supply will create better health conditions in rural areas and allow the population to undertake more productive work than carrying water. For many children, it will mean more time to attend school.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE
SERVICE DE LA MAJESTÉ

CANADA
POSTAGE PAID
PORT PAYE

Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa 4, Canada



On the Leeward and Windward Islands of the Caribbean, Canada is building 20 prefabricated, 10-room primary schools, specially designed by CIDA to last under Caribbean conditions. At Micoud, on the island of St. Lucia, one of the metal buildings nears completion.

Suggest UN Volunteer Corps

A United Nations Volunteer Corps made up of multi-national teams of young people, has been proposed by UN Secretary General U Thant.

Recruits for the proposed corps would come mostly from the ranks of liberal arts university graduates, technical institutions and highly qualified artisans. The report describes them as "those who want to work in the front line of economic and social development in developing countries".

The feasibility of such a corps was announced by U Thant in a recent report to the UN's Economic and Social Council. The report, prepared in cooperation with UNDP administrator Paul Hoffman, was in re-

sponse to a request made last summer by the council. The council had asked for a study to be made on the constitutional, administrative and financial arrangements required for creating such a volunteer corps.

Following a survey, UNDP resident representatives have indicated that 1,300 volunteers may be needed in developing countries by mid-1971.

The Secretary-General proposes a multi-faceted scheme to finance the volunteers whose individual support in the country of work would cost an estimated \$1,500 to \$3,000 annually. Financial arrangements would include a trust fund set up and supported by voluntary contributions to ensure that volunteers from de-

veloping as well as developed countries can participate in the program.

The United Nations volunteers would be in addition to existing volunteer schemes and would not compete with national personnel in local labour markets or replace domestic or national volunteers. At first the volunteers will work only with United Nations projects.

Canadian Teachers Aid Overseas Education

Summer employment poses no problems for a group of Canadian teachers who have volunteered to spend the next few months in parts of Africa, Asia and the West Indies.

The purpose of their travels is to help teachers in many of the developing countries up-grade their qualifications and strengthen their professional organizations. The project is financially backed by an \$84,000 grant from the Canadian Teachers Federation and a \$51,300 grant from the Canadian International Development Agency.

Over 500 volunteers applied for the overseas jobs this year but due to limited funds only 58 were chosen. These Canadian teacher teams will go to Gambia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Uganda, Central African Republic, Bahamas, British Honduras, Grenada, Guyana, St. Vincent, Indonesia and Sarawak.

The teachers will not receive salaries while overseas but their

expenses, including travel, will be paid by the CTF. An orientation program will be held for the volunteers in Ottawa from July 5 to 9. They will leave Ottawa July 9.

Countries asking for CTF Project Overseas teams in the past 10 years have been generous in their praise for the Canadian teachers who have used co-operation as their keyword in helping their counterparts in the developing countries.

Approves Credit For Beef Program

The International Development Association (IDA) has approved a credit of \$1,400,000 to Bolivia. This will permit the continued flow of credit to ranchers for a livestock development program, which began with a \$2,000,000 IDA credit in 1967.

Commission Meets On Canada-Tunisia

Canada's External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp and Mr. Chediv Avari, Secretary of State for Tunisia, headed the Canada-Tunisia Joint Commission which met recently in Ottawa to discuss development plans for Tunisia.

The Commission which first met in Tunis in February 1969, was established on the recommendation of Canada's Chevrier Mission which assessed the economic needs of the Francophone countries in 1968.

Canada's 1969-70 economic assistance budget for Tunisia amounted to \$7,266,752. Following the disasters in that part of the world in August 1969,

\$2,000,000 was allocated for emergency relief including \$1,757,000 for food aid. Approximately \$5,000,000 will be allocated for projects discussed at the Joint Commission meetings held in both Tunis and Ottawa.

During his visit Mr. Avari met with Canada's Secretary of State Gerard Pelletier, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Jean Luc Pepin, and Maurice Strong, president of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Among the members of the Commission were the Tunisian Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Abdelaziz Hamzaoui and the Canadian Ambassador to Tunis, Mr. d'Iberville Fortier.

Vatican, FAO Discuss Rural Unemployment

Rural unemployment or underemployment is one of the most daunting problems facing developing countries according to Addeke H. Boerma, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Speaking at an FAO meeting in Rome, he described this as an "immense and spreading blight" in already over-populated rural areas which were "now to be crushed even further beneath the weight of millions of new lives".

The meeting organized by the Holy See was attended by the Vatican Secretary of State, Cardinal Jean Villot, and more than 1,000 Superiors General, mission-

aries, sisters and Catholic students from some 100 countries.

The word "development" was a somewhat colorless description of what was perhaps the most important issue of our time, said Mr. Boerma, but, he warned, a peaceful future for the world depended probably more than anything else, on the attainment of a decent and meaningful standard of life for its inhabitants.

"When I speak of development, I do not forget that the Church has been active in improving conditions of life throughout much of its long history", he said. Development is essentially a matter of partnership between the high-income and low-income countries.

"The main thrust must be made by the developing countries themselves", said Mr. Boerma, "and the figures show that in the last decade their domestic savings have been responsible for about 85 per cent of their total investment. In the light of criticisms sometimes made, this notable performance should be kept in mind. On the other hand, they cannot do the job alone. The developed countries must come to their assistance".

Latin America Future Power

A prosperous Latin America in the year 2000 could offer businessmen a market of 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 people and a gross domestic product equivalent to that of Western Europe today.

This prediction was made in New York recently by Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, chairman of the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress.

It is a known fact, said Dr. Sanz, that the more prosperous and developed a country gets, the more it increases its trade with other developed countries.

He urged United States businesses to use all their powers to persuade Congress that a peaceful and prosperous Latin America will be an advantage to the United States, both politically and economically. Dr. Sanz said the lowering of trade barriers with Latin America should also be encouraged.



As part of Canada's current 5-year program to help the University of the West Indies grow, a cheque for \$54,878 is presented to Prof. Ray Marshall (at right), Vice-Chancellor of UWI, by Mr. V. C. Moore, High Commissioner for Canada. Scholarships — 263 since 1966 — are given in this way to help outstanding Caribbean students attend UWI.



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OTTAWA, JULY, 1970



The day after he retired, Walter Smallwood left for Jamaica and went right back to work as a CESO volunteer. Formerly regional manager of Carrier Air Conditioning (Canada) Ltd., he teaches fundamentals of refrigeration and air conditioning to a class of 33 in Kingston.



F. M. Fritz, CESO volunteer, watches Keith Lindo, stream gauge, calculate gauge heights for Jamaica's Water Resources Survey. Hydrologist Thorant Hordware, at left, is in charge of data collection for the survey.



They Provided Free Advice That's Welcomed

Top-notch businessmen and bankers, leaders and executives at or near retirement age got together two years ago and formed a very unusual corporation — the Canadian Executive Service Overseas.

Back in active service as unpaid volunteers, these high-powered and once highly-paid business moguls and technical experts are now contributing their vast energies and expertise to Canada's development assistance program.

With a board of directors that reads like the Canadian businessmen's *Who's Who*, CESO operates from a small headquarters office located at the corner of St. Catherine and Peel Streets in Montreal.

Here the 21-member staff, mostly former presidents and vice-presidents, looks after CESO's administration and keeps tabs on volunteers in Africa, Asia, the Near East, the Caribbean and South America.

To help with recruiting, CESO also has subsidiary offices in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Office staff members work either on a no-salary basis or as semi-volunteers earning approximately one quarter of their previous salaries.

CESO, with its low overhead and high talent resources, is a non-profit corporation financially backed 100 per cent by the Canadian International Development Agency, the branch of government responsible for administering Canada's overseas assistance efforts.

So far the results have been good. Since its beginning in August 1967 during Canada's Centennial Year, CESO experts have completed 100 projects in some 37 developing countries. With a budget of \$654,000 for 1970-71 (a 25 per cent increase over the previous fiscal year) the corpora-

tion plans to extend its 800-name roster to 1,000 so it can supply more experts to more countries in the future.

These experts, who once played leading roles in the Canadian economy, are now helping many developing countries to make economic progress. They serve on short-term assignments of six months or less, as consultants for manufacturing plants, in agriculture and food management, accounting and finance, construction and transportation, the chemical and pulp and paper industries, the insurance business, and in merchandising and marketing.

Even if it happens that CESO has no one qualified to fill a request from a developing country, the influential board of directors — with business connections right across Canada — usually can turn up the right man anyway.

C. A. Peachey, former executive vice-president of Northern Electric Co. Ltd., Montreal, is CESO's president. "The success of CESO," he says, "seems to lie in the fact that we can match a request from a developing country with an executive who has not only had experience in the identical industry but has made his way up in that industry. This means he has a broad knowledge of both the managerial and financial requirements."

CESO also has the advantage of being able to locate and place a man within three or four months whereas larger bodies, such as the United Nations, may have to check out an application with all member countries. It may be a year or more before a man actually arrives on the job.

CESO administrators point out that their volunteers do not assist well-organized companies controlled from outside a developing country, but work only with local industry or government organizations.

One of the guiding lights behind the formation of CESO was Maurice Strong, president of the Canadian International Development Agency and former head of the Power Corporation in Canada. For a long time he urged Canadian industry and professional groups to plunge their talents and resources into foreign assistance programs. His plea was answered when External Affairs Minister Paul Martin announced the establishment of CESO by federal charter in 1967.

The Canadian International Development Agency naturally has access to CESO's roster if the need arises, and CIDA's Special Programs Division and Business and Industry Division work closely with CESO.

The first pioneer to go abroad under the CESO banner was Clifford E. Soward, then 68, former president of Maple Leaf Mills, Ltd., Toronto. In August 1967, he went to Tanzania and successfully helped to get that country's newly-nationalized flour milling industry on its feet.

Norman I. Gregory, chief chemist, also with Maple Leaf Mills, returned to Canada in January 1970, from Sao Paulo, Brazil, marking the completion of CESO's 100th project.

Recently CESO handed veteran newspaperman Erwin M. Swangard, former managing editor of the *Vancouver Sun*, a challenging assignment in Nigeria. On his arrival Mr. Swangard found his job was to rescue the *Mid West Newspaper Corporation* from financial collapse. His first task was to raise enough money to meet the payroll for a top-heavy staff. This was difficult but with the help of the State's governor, Col. S. O. Ogbodua, an adequate loan was arranged. Next came a complete staff reorganization and the necessary training to produce a modern newspaper.

Mr. Swangard has seen his efforts pay off. Circulation of the daily has jumped to 22,000 from 15,000 and the Sunday newspaper has increased its circulation from 21,000 to 27,000. He hopes the break-even point will come by 1973.

CESO people work without salaries from either Canada or the developing country. However, CESO pays travel costs and the host country is responsible for living expenses. Wives usually accompany their husbands under this arrangement if the assignment lasts longer than two months.

CESO has regional representatives in 15 key centres around the world to establish contacts and maintain liaison with local industries and projects. Recent survey trips were made to Peru, Chile,

Argentina and Uruguay. There are now CESO representatives in these countries, and volunteers will go to work sometime this year. CESO people were sent last year to Ethiopia and Greece for the first time.

Delbert Sinclair, former president of Canadian Food Products Sales Ltd., Toronto, recently completed CESO's first project in Makale, Ethiopia, a region about as far removed from North America's technological environment as a jet can take you.

Arriving in March 1969 Mr. Sinclair reported to Prince Mengesha Seyoum, the local governor-general and the originator of a proposed industrial development designed to increase trade and alleviate unemployment. Mr. Sinclair was assigned as temporary general manager of this new development, and after six months of hard work, planning and reorganizing, the production wheels began to roll. When he first arrived, the only operating part of the complex was the gum oilbunum (incense) and gum arabic industry. By the end of the assignment he had helped to raise capital, to assemble equipment, to organize an efficient work force, and to establish overseas markets for all gum produced.

Mr. Sinclair expressed the philosophy of CESO in one of his reports: "There is certainly no way to get to know these countries and their 'emerging' problems other than to live with them and be a part of them."

With the prospect of many requests from India in the near future, CESO volunteers recently made a survey of that country. Literally thousands of industries have sprung up in India during the past 20 years of industrialization. Many of these have now reached the stage where an expert "middle man" is needed and CESO manpower could be put to good use.

On the home front CESO has been studying the possibility of helping Canadian Indian bands establish industries on their reservations and has already held discussions with the Industrial Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs. Other volunteers, through the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, are working with provincial planning units in the Maritimes to help improve certain industries in that area.



In Benin City, Nigeria, Erwin Swangard, former managing editor of the *Vancouver Sun*, checks financial statements with E. M. Ousle, Controller of the *Mid West Newspaper Corporation*.



A Canadian mining engineer, James P. Ewell, extracts an ore sample from a silver mine in Southern Mexico. Under the UNDP's "Plan Oaxaca" the FAO has studied development possibilities in the impoverished, highly populated state, and has surveyed its human and natural resources, including minerals, land, water, fisheries, livestock and a potential wood industry.



These children in British Honduras will be protected by BCG vaccinations provided through a UN program. Public health is especially important in warm, tropical climates where disease would thrive unchecked.



Lunchtime during a drought in Lesotho means soup for hungry students. World Food Program workers make it from Canadian split peas and local vegetables.

FAO DAC IBRD WHO...

What Is Our Role?

"MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE" is not the raciest phrase in the English language. In fact, it probably turns people off — which is a pity, because "multilateral assistance" is the shortest, most accurate term for a great variety of exciting, important, relevant work done every day to help people all around the world. And if you are a Canadian citizen or taxpayer, this work is being done partly on your behalf and with your tax dollars.

Even the interested reader may find that the names and abbreviations used by multilateral institutions make the head swim. A news item studded with IBRD, IDA, and DAC of the OECD is unlikely to be read, much less remembered.

One easy way to break down this mental barrier is to remember always that multilateral assistance is simply people helping people within the framework of international organizations. FAO means, among other things, a skilled Norwegian teaching a craftsman in Dahomey to build motor-driven fishing boats that will not capsize in the West African surf. UNRWA means food and shelter for an Arab family without income, land or home. WHO means a slightly frightened schoolgirl waiting in a Central American classroom for an inoculation against diseases that could shatter or end her young life.

Seen in terms of people, multilateral assistance becomes a matter of personal concern. "What is Canada doing?" you may wonder. "What is our role and our record?"

Multilateral ("many-sided") aid means the flow of assistance from a multinational pool of resources, as opposed to bilateral aid, which flows from a single country. Development assistance has become a major concern of the United Nations; and the UN family, including the World Bank, makes up the vast majority of multilateral aid-giving institutions. A number of other multilateral agencies, independent of the UN system, are also at work, including the new regional development banks.

Up to March 31, 1970, Canada had provided a grand total of over \$420 million since 1951 to support dozens of multilateral organizations, funds, projects and banks. In 1968-69 about \$61 million in grants and advances, or over 20 per cent of the year's total allocation of \$288.6 million for development assistance, was directed to multilateral agencies. The figure recorded by Canada in the 1950s was about 14 per cent, and the minimum goal set by the Commission on International Development in *Partners in Development*, published last autumn, was 20 per cent.

In 1969-70 allocations by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for multilateral assistance rose slightly to \$62.6 million, while the total assistance program increased to \$338.7 million.

THIS YEAR, Canada's support of multilateral institutions will grow very substantially: multilateral allocations for 1970-71 are expected to be about \$85 million in a total assistance program of \$365 million.

Where will all the money go? To a world-wide network of organizations working every day to give most of the human race a better chance in life. Some of the main contributions in 1970-71 will include: (U.S.) \$25 million to the International Development Association, an agency of the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or IBRD) that lends interest-free funds to developing countries; (U.S.) \$15 million to the United Nations Development Program (this year Canada will be the fourth-largest contributor) for technical assistance and pre-investment projects to attract private and public capital to the developing countries; more than (U.S.) \$16 million to assist the World Food Program in school feeding plans and in the provision of food to workers and their families engaged in development projects (Canada has been the second ranking donor since the WFP began); about \$8 million to the



Without water the land is more dust. Four of these UNICEF drilling rigs were flown to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh by the RCAF during the drought of 1967; now hundreds of villages have clean water to drink.

With an \$80 million loan in May, the World Bank has provided \$622 million for electric power projects in Brazil. These spillway sluice pillars are part of the Xavantes hydroelectric project on the Paranaapanema River.

Asian Development Bank and about \$1.9 million to the Caribbean Development Bank to help stimulate sound economic growth in those regions; \$1.6 million to the World Bank's Indus Basin Development Fund; \$500,000 in cash and \$1.2 million in commodities to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for food, health and education; and \$1.4 million to UNICEF to improve the health, welfare and education of young people in developing countries.

Smaller amounts will be provided to other agencies at work in such fields as refugee welfare and technical assistance. In past years, special donations have helped to fight malaria and tuberculosis, to resettle Hungarian refugees, to reconstruct parts of Korea, and to control swarms of locusts in Africa.

Besides supporting these varied activities with CIDA funds, Canada also takes part in 16 other specialized international agencies (such as the International Labour Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the World Health Organization). Canadian contributions to the regular budgets of these groups and their programs — for example, \$2,230,000 in the current year for the World Health Organization — come from the budget of the Department of External Affairs.



AS THE SECOND UN DEVELOPMENT DECADE NEARS we are in a time of basic rethinking on development assistance. Britain and West Germany have outlined their plans for the future; Canadian

policy has been restated as part of the government's foreign policy review; and a number of highly significant reports have been published in recent months — the Pearson Report (*Partners in Development*), the Peterson Report (*U.S. Foreign Assistance in the 1970s: A New Approach*), and the Jackson Report (*The Capacity of the United Nations Development System*). Throughout, the need for more and better multilateral assistance is a recurring theme.

Of course, like anything devised by humans, multilateral assistance has its strong and weak points.

Lacking any independent source of funds it must rely entirely on the voluntary contributions of donor countries, yet offers them no direct control over how their contributions are spent and little of the sense of identification that can accompany dramatic country-to-country assistance projects. Despite the contribution of a country's advisers to multilateral work, loss of personal identification with national assistance projects can make it harder to maintain public interest in, and support for, international development.

For many reasons, however, it seems certain that Canada's multilateral role will continue and will become an even larger part of our growing overall aid program. A particular advantage of assistance channeled through international agencies is that it enables Canada to offer

help for countries where lack of direct diplomatic representation would make it difficult to administer a bilateral program. By taking part in multilateral operations Canada also benefits by gaining access to a large reservoir of experience in the development organizations, and thus shares more fully in today's international flow of ideas and knowledge.

Multilateral assistance has other advantages as well, for donors and recipients alike. It is often more acceptable to the recipient country than help from a single country, and it tends to be less "tied". The countries that give substantial assistance through multilateral structures may have a less direct relationship with specific developing countries, but they are more likely to be taken seriously in international forums.

Perhaps the overriding reason for our growing program of multilateral assistance is that it gives meaning and substance to Canada's aspirations for a world community. The recent foreign policy review calls for an increase in multilateral programs to 25 per cent of the total assistance budget — a goal that CIDA will attempt to meet or better in the months ahead.

At a time when space exploration and serious environmental problems have made all of us more aware that our lives depend totally on a small, delicately balanced life-support system, the number of international agencies is increasing and their activities are extending into new fields. As far into the future as anyone can see today, multilateral assistance will continue to be a vital part of international civilization.



Teachers gather in one of the plenary sessions to hear a lecturer (top centre) discuss the difficulties involved in trying to understand another person's problem and helping him find a solution. Besides plenary sessions, the teachers spent considerable time in groups arranged according to the country in which they will be teaching.



During a break in the discussions are Mrs. E. (Agnes) Butler of Winnipeg whose husband, a physics teacher has been assigned to the Yaba College of Technology in Lagos, Nigeria, and Mrs. W. (Levinia) Yabu of Vancouver, whose husband, a machine shop department head has been assigned to the Nigerian Government technical training school in Bukuru.

TEACHERS POSTED OVERSEAS

One hundred and fifty-six English speaking secondary and post secondary school teachers will meet in Ottawa July 5-17 for a briefing to prepare them for assignments in the developing world.

The teachers, from communities across Canada, have been selected by the Canadian International Development Agency with the co-operation of provincial Departments of Education on the basis of outstanding competence and experience.

They will serve in the Caribbean, Asia and Africa as part of Canada's expanding program of technical assistance to developing countries.

The briefing course will prepare them for the special problems faced by people moving to countries where social patterns, climate and living conditions differ from those in Canada. Representatives of various developing countries will be on hand during the two week course, providing an opportunity for the teachers to become acquainted with the views of persons from the country to which they have been assigned. Canadians who have just returned from a CIDA assignment will also be present, giving the teachers a chance to profit from their experiences.

Besides this, the briefing will help the teachers formulate the specific goals they will want to reach during their assignments and will provide them with background on the objectives of CIDA.

Those being assigned overseas include:

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Allert, Mr. J., 100 Mile House, B.C., Chemistry and Physics, Government College, Georgetown, Guyana.

Biddle, Mr. C., Vancouver, B.C., St. Vincent.

Curtis, Mr. R. H., Surrey, B.C., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Dalglish, Mr. J., Victoria, B.C., Lusaka, Zambia.

Davis, Mr. G. H., Winfield, B.C., Jangwani Sec. School, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Dorran, Mr. A. L., East Kelowna, B.C., Teachers' College, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Gertzen, Miss A., Vancouver, B.C., Advance Teachers' Training College, Uyo, Nigeria.

Horne, Mr. T. North Vancouver, B.C., Advanced T.T.C. Uyo, Nigeria.

Jaggar, Mr. E. G., Alberni, B.C., Butimba College, Mwanza, Tanzania.

Lindgren, Mr. P. A., Victoria, B.C., Kagumo Teachers' College, Nyeri, Kenya.

McFeggo, Mr. I. A., Vancouver, B.C., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Munz, Miss L., Vancouver, B.C., Shinyanga Commercial Instit Mwa-du, Tanzania.

Nicholson, Mr. A., North Vancouver, B.C., St. Mary's College, Kasubi, Uganda.

Nixon, Mr. W. J., West Vancouver, B.C., Nigeria.

Payer, Mr. O. A., Revelstoke, B.C., Tanzania.

Rogers, Mr. D. J., Campbell River, B.C., Tanzania.

Simmons, Mr. A. B., Duncan, B.C., Mico Teachers' College, Kingston, Jamaica.

Prystay, Mr. R. P., Dawson Creek, B.C., Suraba Teacher College, Maseno, Kenya.

Pederson, Mr. E. N., Kelowna, B.C., Grenada Technical Centre, St. George's, Grenada.

Phillips, Mr. R. J., North Vancouver, B.C., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Williams, Mr. B. G., Delta B.C., Kericho Teachers' College, Kericho, Kenya.

ALBERTA

Anderson, Dr. R., Lethbridge, Alta., Faculty of Education, Lagos, Nigeria.

Barre, Mr. J. M., Calgary, Alta., Cape Coast, Ghana.

Buckles, Miss L., Edmonton, Alta., Advanced Teachers' College, Adeyemi-Ondo, Nigeria.

Colgan (Brother), Edmonton, Alta., St. Vincent.

Fisher, Mr. D. N., Calgary, Alta., Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria.

Huges, Mr. R. C., Calgary, Alta., Kenya Institute of Education, Nairobi, Kenya.

Harris, Mr. J. S., Medicine Hat, Alta., Technical College, Ibadan, Nigeria.

King, Mr. R. E., Calgary, Alta., Tambaza Sec. School, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Riggs, Mr. V. J., Edmonton, Alta., Pilot Training Centre, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Ryan, Mr. E. U., Calgary, Alta., Singapore.

Sammons, Clare A., St. Albert, Alta., Kenya Institute of Education, Nairobi, Kenya.

Southwold, Mr. R., Calgary, Alta., Pugu Sec. School, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Stewart, Mr. A., Edmonton, Alta., University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Swihart, Mr. C. R., Calgary, Alta., Technical College, Castries, St. Lucia.

Svenningsen, Mr. R. J., Edmonton, Alta., Specialist Training College, Winneba, Ghana.

Telke, Mr. H., Medicine Hat, Alta., Tanzania.

Udsey (Brother), Edmonton, Alta., St. Vincent.

Wallis, Mr. A., Calgary, Alta., Singapore.

Weaver, Mr. D. E., Peace River, Alta., Mwanza Sec. School, Mwanza, Tanzania.

Zacharias, Mr. R. A., Calgary, Alta., Tanzania.

SASKATCHEWAN

Cameron, Mr. M. A., Moose Jaw, Sask., Jamaica.

Handley, Mr. J. L., Saskatoon, Sask., Advanced Teacher Training College, Winneba, Ghana.

Josephson, Mr. M., Saskatoon, Sask., Abdullahi Bayero College, Kano, Nigeria.

Kania, Mr. C. J., Kincaid, Sask., Teachers' College, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Mahoney, Mr. J. T., Saskatoon, Sask., Tanzania.

Sharpe, Mr. W. W., Regina, Sask., Jamaica.

Hamilton, Mr. W. M., Saskatoon, Sask., Ghana Inspectorate, Accra, Ghana.

Horsman, Mr. D. W., Regina, Sask., Matengo Sec. School, Dodoma, Tanzania.

MANITOBA

Asper, Mr. A. A., Winnipeg, Man., Federal School of Science, Lagos, Nigeria.

Builer, Mr. E., Winnipeg, Man., Yabu College of Technology, Lagos, Nigeria.

Bures, Mr. H. A., Winnipeg, Man., Technical College, Basseterre, St. Kitts.

Johnson, Mr. C. E., Penawa, Man., St. Lucia.

McCafferty, Mr. H., Thompson, Man., St. John's Sec. School, Plymouth, Montserrat.

ONTARIO

Acheson, Mr. J. D., Toronto, Ont., Tanzania.

Allen, Mr. D. B., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Pilot Training Centre, Tanzania.

Allen, Mrs. D., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Civil Service Training Centre, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Archer, Mr. B. E., Willowdale, Ont., Roma, Lesotho.

Astrial, Mr. L. J., Burlington, Ont., Jamaica.

Baldon, Mr. R. H., Ottawa, Ont., Zambia Institute of Technology, Lusaka, Zambia.

Bennett, Miss A. C., Ottawa, Ont., Arusha Sec. School, Arusha, Tanzania.

Best, Mr. H. W., Hagersville, Ont., Commercial and Domestic Arts Institute, St. George's, Grenada.

Blomquist, Mr. A. G., London, Ont., Ghana.

Brian, Mrs. I., London, Ont., Nigeria.

Charbonneau, Mr. R., Brantford, Ont., Nyakusura School, Port Royal, Uganda.

Corrigan, Mr. H., Timmins, Ont., Jamaica.

Davis, Mr. R., Toronto, Ont., Teacher Training College, Castries, St. Lucia.

Dawson, Mr. R., Burlington, Ont., Modri Technical School, Moshi, Tanzania.

Deuling, Mr. E. J., Ottawa, Ont., Institute of Graphic Arts, Islamabad, East Pakistan.

Dowhos, Mr. D., Thunder Bay, Ont., Technical College, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Edwards, Mr. W., West Burlington, Ont., Yaba College of Technology, Lagos, Nigeria.

Evans, Mr. A. E., Petrolia, Ont., Corkhill Training College, Plymouth, Montserrat.

Everett, Mr. J. K., Newmarket, Ont., Government Technical Training School, Kano, Nigeria.

Fortner, Mr. D. G., Don Mills, Ont., Advanced Teachers' College, Adeyemi-Ondo, Nigeria.

Frankland, Mr. R. A., Petrolia, Ont., Tanzania.

French, Mr. K. L., Hannon, Ont., Azania S.S., Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

French, Mrs. K. L., Hannon, Ont., International School of Tanganyika, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Fortner, Mr. John W., Peterborough, Ont., Lusaka, Zambia.

Goberis, Mr. C., Clarkson, Ont., Tanzania.

Hokkisen, Mr. K., Ottawa, Ont., Grenada Teachers' College, St. George's, Grenada.

Hughes, Mr. C. J., Ottawa, Ont., U.W.I., Kingston, Jamaica.

Hunt, Mr. C. G., Pickering, Ont., Advance Teacher Training College, Uyo, Nigeria.



Mrs. Arthur Evans, wife of the Principal of the Corkhill Training College in Plymouth, Montserrat talks to Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCafferty of Thompson, Manitoba. Before his CIDA assignment to St. John's Secondary School in Plymouth, Montserrat, Mr. McCafferty taught industrial arts in Thompson.



Mrs. Joan O'Meara and her husband Philip of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. talk to Mrs. J. Currie of Ottawa. Mr. O'Meara, before his assignment to the Guyana Government Training College, was Head of the English Department of the Welland Board of Education and Mrs. Currie is presently at home on leave from her assignment in Kingston, Jamaica.

Hunter, Mr. J. R. G., Willowdale, Ont., Kagumo Teachers' College, Nyeri, Kenya.
 Harbut, Mr. R. W., Orillia, Ont., Jamaica.
 Ironmonger, Mr. R. H., Ottawa, Ont., Institute of Graphic Arts, Islamabad, East Pakistan.
 Jarvis, Mr. J. R., Kapuskasing, Ont., Bukit Merah Vocational Institute, Singapore.
 Judges, Mr. L. W., Madoc, Ont., Nigeria.
 Karges, Mr. L. M., Toronto, Ont., Usagara Sec. School, Tanga, Tanzania.
 Kennedy, Dr. M., Downsview, Ont., U.B.L.S., Roma, Lesotho.
 Kidd, Mr. R., Toronto, Ont., U.B.L.S., Roma, Lesotho.
 Lawrence, Mr. A., London, Ont., Advanced Teacher Training College, Winneba, Ghana.
 Lee, Mr. J. D., Bradford, Ont., University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.
 Lefebvre, Mr. E. A., Niagara Falls, Ont., Jamaica.
 Love, Mr. S. F., Waterloo, Ont., University of Guyana, Georgetown, Guyana.
 Lukmanow, Mr. P., London, Ont., Jamaica.
 McBride, Mr. J. W., Stouffville, Ont., Uganda College of Commerce, Kampala, Uganda.
 Mackenzie, Mr. D. M., Manitowick, Ont., Kitante Hill School, Lugogo, Uganda.

McFarlane, Miss M. R., Toronto, Ont., Specialist Training College, Winneba, Ghana.
 Macherek, Mr. R. J., Ottawa, Ont., Kiira College, Jinja, Uganda.
 Mariens, Mr. W. H., Leamington, Ont., Marangu Teachers' College, Moshi, Tanzania.
 Martin, Mr. P., Downsview, Ont., Kenya.
 Martin, Mrs. P., Downsview, Ont., Kenya.
 Mather, Mr. J. P., Ottawa, Ont., Advanced Teachers' College, Adeyemi-Ordo, Nigeria.
 Miller, Dr. J. S., Mississauga, Ont., Ministry of Education, Castries, St. Lucia.
 Minault, Mr. A., Ottawa, Ont., Technical College, Castries, St. Lucia.
 Mitchell, Mr. F. M., Etobicoke, Ont., Trade Training Supervisor, Lusaka, Zambia.
 Morris, Mr. D. J., St. Catharines, Ont., Singapore.
 Morrow, Mr. R. (Jr.), Dundas, Ont., Kagumo Teachers' College, Nyeri, Kenya.
 Mullen, Mr. B. A., Ottawa, Ont., Ngwumali, Sec. School, Tanga, Tanzania.
 Oke, Mr. D. H., Peterborough, Ont., Jamaica.
 O'Meara, Mr. P. T., Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Guyana Government Training College, Georgetown, Guyana.

Pannetta, Mr. F. D., Don Mills, Ont., Kaduna Polytechnic Institute, Kaduna, Nigeria.
 Park, Mr. L., Ingersoll, Ont., Singapore.
 Paulin, Mr. C. H., Cornwall, Ont., Jamaica.
 Pinover, Mr. S. J., Hamilton, Ont., Kenyatta Teacher Training College, Nairobi, Kenya.
 Rapsey, Mr. J. H., Rosemeath, Ont., Mautica Teachers' College, Arima, Trinidad.
 Robert, Dr. G. E., Ottawa, Ont., U.W.I., Trinidad.
 Rose, Dr. G. S., London, Ont., University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana.
 Scott, Dr. D. S., Waterloo, Ont., U.W.I., St. Augustine, Trinidad.
 Sear, Mr. G. F., Agincourt, Ont., Pilot Training Centre, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.
 Sporel, Mr. W. E., London, Ont., Pondicherry, India.
 Thompson, Miss D., Wingham, Ont., Jangwani Sec. School, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.
 Todd, Mr. G. F., Hamilton, Ont., Technical College, Castries, St. Lucia.
 Vandrish, Mr. G., Cornwall, Ont., U.W.I., Trinidad.
 Veitch, Mr. J., Ottawa, Ont., Kuching, Sarawak.
 Wilson, Mr. A. J., Toronto, Ont., Singapore.

QUEBEC

MacDonald, Mr. A. L., Lennoxville, Que., Grenada.
 Brien, Mr. R. P., Chateaugay, Que., Jamaica.
 Chikano, Mr. D., Montreal, Que., Advanced Teacher Training College, Winneba, Ghana.
 Facklin, Mr. H. J., Dollard des Ormeaux, Que., Accra Inspectorate, Accra, Ghana.
 Rocan, Mr. G. A., Gatineau, Que., University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria.
 Segal, Mr. M. D., Montreal, Que., University College Economic Research Bureau, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.
 Smith, Mr. S. M., Aylmer, Que., Institute of Education, Nairobi, Kenya.
 MacEwen, Mr. H. W., St. Lambert, Que., Ministry of Education, Calabar, Nigeria.
 Amey, Mr. L. J., Strathmore, Que., University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bourque, Mr. K. E., Moncton, N.B., Lusaka, Zambia.
 Dumich, Dr. J. E., Sackville, N.B., U.W.I., Cave Hill, Barbados.
 Zwicker, Mr. S. H., Moncton, N.B., Antigua.

NOVA SCOTIA and NEWFOUNDLAND

Jodrey, Mr. C., Halifax, N.S., Singapore.
 Uhlman, Mr. H. J., Lunenburg, N.S., Faculty of Education, Lagos, Nigeria.
 Bannister, Mr. J. D., Labrador W. School of Arabic Studies, Kano, Nigeria.

YUKON

Bayton, Mr. D. E., Whitehorse, Yukon, Apprenticeship Adviser, Uganda.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF

The Inter-American Development Bank has approved a loan equivalent to \$26,000,000 to build small irrigation works benefitting some 30,500 farm families in Northeast Mexico.

The objective of the project is to provide irrigation in an area of approximately 99,000 acres distributed throughout the seven states which comprise the Northeast Region of Mexico, and to promote agricultural and livestock development. The project also includes facilities for supplying water for household use and the watering of cattle. Total cost of the project in which the Bank will co-operate is \$53,000,000.

The seven states cover about 232,000 square miles representing about one-third of the total territory of Mexico, including all or part of the States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas and Zacatecas.

School children in the Ivory Coast will learn through television thanks to a new educational project just announced by the World Bank.

For the first time in its history, the bank is helping to finance construction of a nationwide instructional television production centre in Bouake, second largest city in this West African nation. Pilot programs are expected to be offered next year. Ultimately, more than 700,000 pupils, grade one through six, will have televised instruction.

The Bouake centre is part of a broader \$19,000,000 educational project designed to expand and improve teacher training, primary and secondary education, vocational and technical instruction over the next five years. The Bank is providing \$11 million to cover the foreign exchange requirements.

A credit of \$35,000,000 from the International Development Association to India will provide funds for an agricultural credit program in the State of Gujarat. Under the program, loans will be made to farmers for investments in minor irrigation works, mainly dugwells and tubewells, and farm mechanization. At full development, after three years, foodgrain production should increase by over 60% on farms of participating farmers. This will provide more food for the growing population of the State, and substantially increase farmers' incomes.

The Inter-American Bank has announced the approval of three loans equivalent to \$75,000,000 to help finance agricultural development in Venezuela. This raises the bank's agricultural development loans to Latin America to slightly more than \$1,000,000,000.

The program, being carried out at a total cost of \$181,340,000, is especially designed to raise the living standards and farm output of some 63,000 low-income rural families in four major regions of the country.

The bank's financing, the largest it has approved to date for a single program, was extended to the Republic of Venezuela. Investments under the program will be channeled into on-farm improvements, agricultural research and extension services, irrigation, roads, grain storage facilities, farm credit and technical training.

A Canadian consulting firm, Surveyer Neenlinger and Chenevert of Montreal, has been awarded a \$353,920 contract to establish a pilot plant for the production of asbestos in Bolivia.

The contract is part of a two-year project being carried out by the government of Bolivia with the assistance of the United Nations Development Program. UNIDO is acting as the executive agency. The project when completed will cost a total of \$774,700 of which the UNDP will provide \$516,100 and the government the equivalent of \$258,600.

University Gets Grant

The University of the South Pacific on the island of Fiji will receive \$250,000 of assistance from the Canadian Government over the next two years.

The assistance, administered by the Canadian International Development Agency includes approximately \$100,000 for training awards which will allow students from Fiji and other islands in the area to come to USP for training. These "Canada Scholarships" will be for degree-level or diploma studies in the University's schools of Education, Social and Economic Development and Natural Resources.

The Canadian commitment also includes provision of two or three professors to the university and a certain research-support equipment. The USP may also establish a "twinning" arrangement between itself and a univer-

sity in western Canada. Under such arrangements there is an exchange of staff members and collaboration in research undertakings, or similar co-operation.

Bank Backs New Route

The Asian Development Bank recently approved a highway development program in Malaysia.

An ADB technical assistance mission will undertake a feasibility study first of the Kuala Lumpur-Karak section of the Federal Highway Route 11, which is one of the three highways in West Malaysia.

The 189-mile-long Route 11, the only road linking the west and east coasts, extends from Port Swettenham (via Kuala Lumpur and Karak) to Kuantan on the east coast over the central mountain range through the Bentong Pass.



Two teachers from Saskatoon, William Hamilton and Mundi Josephson, discuss their assignment. Mr. Hamilton is a Math inspector who has been assigned to the Ghana Inspectorate. Mr. Josephson has been assigned as an English lecturer to the Abulullahi Boyero College, Kano, Nigeria.

Canadian-Supported School Means Hope and Food in East Pakistan



Students participate and take pride in their new St. Alfred's school rooms in an isolated part of Pakistan.



Operated by the Brothers of the Holy Cross from Montreal, and built mainly with Canadian funds, the school provides for the teaching of humanities, science and agriculture.

St. Alfred's Agricultural High School is a sprawling complex of wooden buildings scattered over 20 acres of land just outside the isolated village of Padrishipur in the Bakarganj district of East Pakistan.

In the dry season Padrishipur can be reached by road but when the rains come a "country boat" piloted down the river from the town of Barisal, is the only means of communication with the outside world.

Over the years St. Alfred's has become an integral part of this community and its outlying areas inhabited by a population of some 40,000. History claims it was founded many years ago by Portuguese missionaries, who, oddly enough, called it St. Anthony's Middle English School.

In 1933 Canadian missionaries, Les Freres de Ste. Croix (Brothers of the Holy Cross), from Montreal, Que., took over the school and christened it St. Alfred's.

Today, in spite of having been devastated twice by cyclones and operating with only the help of voluntary donations, the brothers have developed St. Alfred's into a non-denominational agricultural training school for the young people and a demonstration center for the older generation.

Now a bigger and better St. Alfred's is in the blueprint stage. In response to a request from the Holy Cross Brothers for financial help the Special Programs Division of the Canadian International Development Agency is making a grant of \$55,000 towards the new \$180,642 project. Other contributing agencies are: OXFAM-Canada, \$30,000; Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, \$30,000; Diocese of Chittagong, \$6,000; Holy Cross Brothers, \$32,000; and local contributions \$27,642.

The funds will be used for the purchase of agricultural equipment and audio visual aids; the development of fish culture and the clearing of potential agricultural land; an irrigation project; special training programs for teachers, farmers and women; elementary and secondary teaching; visits to experimental farms; the construction of 18 new classrooms and sanitation facilities.

St. Alfred's was the first high school in East Pakistan to emphasize agricultural training in its curriculum following the government's report on education in 1957. With Pakistan's labour force overwhelmingly rural and her economy largely dependent on the development of agriculture there is a constant need for skilled farm workers. The education report demonstrated the need for this type of training and St. Alfred's became the first government-approved agricultural high school.

To ensure the success of this new venture a qualified agriculturalist, a Mr. Rabanal from the Philippines, was hired by the government. Mr. Rabanal stayed at St. Alfred's for three years guiding both the students and their parents. As a result, many parents started gardens on their own plots. Mr. Rabanal who returned to the Philippines in 1962 for further training is scheduled to return soon to Padrishipur for another three years.

St. Alfred's also responded to Pakistan's current "Grow More Food" campaign by growing rice under the latest methods developed by the International Rice Research Institute. One of the missionaries, Rev. Brother Constant, cultivated the first rice paddy on the school's football field. To quote a report from the missionaries "villagers passing by on their way to market thought perhaps the sun had got to Brother Constant but in two months time when the fresh green rice shoots began to appear they had to change their minds". Now the school is producing between 50 and 60 maunds of IRRI rice per acre. (A maund is a unit of weight in India equal to 82.286 pounds.) Almost every kind of "Rabi" crops, beans, potatoes, cabbage and tomatoes, are also being cultivated on the school plots and the students take particular pride in their banana garden, jute plot, the fish culture and the poultry farm.



Alejandro Rabanal, agricultural expert from the Philippines, directs irrigation work on the 20-acre school grounds.

people IN THE NEWS

Claude Isabister, deputy minister of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources since 1966, has been nominated executive director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

Mr. Isabister succeeds another Canadian, P. M. Reid, in the Washington position.

Lorne Dyke, a former deputy minister of the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce, has been appointed first vice-president of the new Caribbean Development Bank for a three-year term. The Bank, supported by Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, was established in Kingston, Jamaica in October 1969. All Commonwealth Caribbean countries are members of the Bank, with Canada and the United Kingdom as the only non-regional members.

Paul G. Hoffman, United Nations Development Program administrator, recently announced a project designed to help the developing countries improve the protein content and nutritional quality of their diets. Mr. Hoffman called this the first global preinvestment project to be carried out under UNDP auspices.

Dr. Henri Gaudet, CIDA's Director-General of Liaison and Evaluation was recently a member of the Canadian delegation to the second 1970 Meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking countries of Africa and Madagascar.

The meeting took place in Paris and included representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba as well as federal government advisers.

John D. Leaning, a well-known Ottawa architect and town planner, left for Tanzania in June to head a three-man Canadian team which will establish a planning unit in Tanzania's Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

Chile Gets Water Loan From IADB

A \$3,000,000 loan to help improve and expand water supply and sewage facilities in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, Chile, has been announced by the Inter-American Development Bank.

The loan will be used to install sewer mains, water distribution systems and household connections in the low-income hillside districts of both urban areas. Once completed, the new and expanded facilities are expected to benefit some 78,000 persons living on 2,400 acres of land.

Total cost of the program is estimated at \$5,500,000. The bank's loan will cover 54.1 per cent of this sum, the municipal government will provide 33.5 per cent, and the beneficiaries will supply the remaining 12.4 per cent.

World Food

From Page 1

could be made in the field of development.

Addeke Boerma, director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, which sponsored the congress, said his organization was not approaching the problem with its head in the clouds.

"Solving the world's food problem", he said "is going to take years of slow, constant and unremitting effort. We know the realities of the present world too well to abandon ourselves to well-intentioned visions".

The director said FAO is planning to seek support and co-operation in the future from bilateral programs, private foundations, private industry, non-governmental organizations and any other possible source of finance.

He cautioned the FAO's resources were limited and the annual total of funds at its disposal was about \$150 million, approximately the cost of a nuclear submarine.

In its final declaration the congress criticized armament spending. "Is it not insane", it said, "to spend such vast sums on armaments when resources for development are so urgently needed?" All governments, it pointed out, must drastically increase the supply of resources for development and channel an increasing proportion through an improved system of international co-operation.

Mr. Boerma said at times the congress had attributed a direct political role to FAO but, he said, FAO was not a political organization and with very good reasons.

"The one thing we cannot do", he said "is to go around pointing the finger at individual governments. This would be totally counter-productive and the organization would end up getting its throat cut."

The two weeks' discussions, said the FAO director, had shown the problem of hunger and malnutrition is far more complex than often thought and involved many other problems such as population, trade, the environment and so forth. These, if left unresolved, would impede the efforts to achieve a just world society which alone can relegate hunger and malnutrition to the history books.

American delegates issued a separate statement at the congress urging the congress' proposals be studied by the United States government. Three specific policies were put forth for support asking the U.S. government to mobilize all resources necessary to eliminate world hunger, that the U.S. help stabilize prices of agricultural commodities on world markets and the U.S. government sponsor a well-funded and imaginative aid program without strategic or political considerations.

Funds For Tunisia

The World Bank has approved a loan of \$10,000,000 to Société Nationale d'Investissement (SNI), a development finance company in Tunisia. The loan will provide nearly half the funds SNI expects to raise during the next 18 months for loans and investments in tourist and industrial enterprises in Tunisia.

Pakistan Tubewells

From Page 1

period, and the small size of holdings combine to hold production at a low level. Only five per cent of the farmland can be irrigated by traditional methods.

The province is striving for self-sufficiency through irrigation and flood protection works, high-yielding seeds and fertilizer, plant protection and demonstration farms.

Each diesel-powered tubewell, yielding two cubic feet per second, will irrigate about 60 acres and serve 25 to 50 farmers organized to construct channels and operate wells through irrigation groups patterned after the thana, the basic unit of government.

The Canadian development loan, worth a maximum of (U.S.)

\$6 million depending on variable costs, will cover ocean freight and insurance charges as well as supplies purchased from Canadian producers. It will be repaid over 50 years and will carry no interest or service charge.

The Swedish credit (for U.S.) \$6 million and the IDA credit (for U.S.) \$14 million) will be extended to the Republic of Pakistan on the same terms except that they carry a service charge of 8 per cent.

By adding about 216,000 long tons to the region's production of rice, the project should yield an equivalent foreign-exchange saving of (U.S.) \$22 million annually.



International Development

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Canadian International Development Agency — Government of Canada

AUGUST, 1970

CIDA Helps To Finance Unity Road

A \$13,200,000 development loan to finance the construction of Unity Road in Niger has been announced by the Canadian International Development Agency.

The loan is interest free and is repayable in 50 years including a 10-year period of grace.

Unity Road will serve the southeast part of Niger. It will follow the border between Niger and Nigeria for 265 miles, linking Goure to the areas around Lake Chad. This region is now isolated because the existing road is almost impassable in the rainy season.

By easing access to markets in the cities, the road will stimulate the growth of agriculture, fisheries, mining and the production of gum arabic. Construction of the road will take four years.

The possibility of Canadian participation in the project was discussed during the visit of President Hamani Diori to Canada in September 1969 and was the subject of a feasibility study.

During the visit, the Canadian government reiterated its desire to increase participation in the economic development of Niger, where Canada has had a development assistance program for six years.

President Ahidjo To Visit Canada

The President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, will make an official visit to Canada from September 9-16, 1970.

This will be President Ahidjo's second visit, and will serve to strengthen still further the close ties of friendship that have developed between Canada and Cameroon.

While in Ottawa, President Ahidjo will be the guest of the Governor General, and will have talks with the Prime Minister and other Government representatives. The invitation for the visit was extended to him by the Governor General.

After his stay in the national capital, President Ahidjo will visit Montreal, Quebec City and Toronto.

Aid Traffic

A technical assistance agreement has been concluded between Canada and the East African Community covering the provision of up to 21 Canadian Air Traffic Control Officers to the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

The Canadian experts will provide on-the-job training in air traffic control at the major airports in East Africa to cadets



Workmen rush to unload one of the Canadian Caribou aircraft carrying relief supplies to earthquake-shattered Aota in the mountains of Peru. Canadians played a major role in recent emergency operations in this South American country. For story see page 6.

Scholarships On Food

Canada is providing a grant of \$17,100 to pay for seven Colombo Plan scholarships at the International Food Technology Training Centre at Mysore, India.

The Food and Agriculture Organization convenes the training courses in co-operation with the government of India. The scholarships will be administered by the FAO Fellowships Branch.

The scholarships are for post graduate courses which will lead to an MSc degree from the Uni-

versity of Mysore. They are offered to students from Pakistan, Nepal, Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Korea.

Eight similar scholarships are sponsored by the government of India. The Canadian Hunger Foundation, through the Canadian Mysore project, provides funds to fellowships for 30 Indian students and for the centre's operating expenses.



The CIDA Briefing Centre which provides facilities for acquainting teachers and advisers with the countries where they are to serve recently asked for publications to be used as reference material. A generous response came from the government of Jamaica which provided a wide selection of government publications and a large number of books written by well-known Jamaican authors about the Caribbean country. Acting High Commissioner of Jamaica R. Aston Foreman presented the books to CIDA President Maurice F. Strong on behalf of his government.

graduating from the East African School of Aviation at Wilson Airport, Nairobi. The project, which is worth over \$1,500,000 will start January 1, 1970, and last for four and one-half years.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the East African Community by the Secretary General, the Honourable Z. K. K. Bigirwenkya, and on behalf of the Government of Canada by the High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. J. Murray Cook.

For CIDA:

Disbursements Up More Than 65% Over Last Year

Canada's disbursements for international development increased by more than 65 per cent during 1969-70, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp announced in reporting on the financial activities of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Actual disbursements of funds climbed to \$308,700,000 in 1969-70 from \$186,300,000 in 1968-69 as Canadian programs for overseas development assistance continued to grow. Appropriations authorized by Parliament in 1969-70 were \$338,700,000, an increase of 17.4 per cent over the 1968-69 appropriations of \$288,600,000.

Disbursements for development assistance for all of the area programs and from all major sources of funds increased during 1969-70. (See page 3).

World Bank Supporting Jamaica Family Planning

The World Bank has approved a loan of approximately \$1,640,000 to Jamaica in support of the government's national family planning program.

The loan will be the first made by the bank to assist a member country in its policy of slowing down the growth rate of its population.

The loan agreement was signed in Washington on behalf of the government by Hon. Dr. Herbert Eildemire, Jamaica's minister of health. Harold Haughton, permanent secretary in the ministry and C. H. Allison, manager of the University Hospital in Jamaica, were also present.

One of the main purposes of Jamaica's family planning program is to inform child-bearing women about family planning during the post-partum period. Officials in charge of the program believe women are particularly receptive to information about family planning immediately after their babies are born.

The same approach, through the creation of adequate maternity centres, will be made in the rural areas.

The World Bank loan will also help to finance improvements and expansion of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital in Kingston where nearly a fourth of all births in Jamaica take place.

(See page 2)

Indonesia Will Get Food Assistance

Canada is giving food assistance worth \$3,000,000 to Indonesia under the Colombo Plan food aid program. This will bring Canadian food aid to Indonesia to \$5,000,000 within the last two years.

Under the agreement Indonesia will receive flour and powdered milk with the proceeds from their sale paying for development projects in that country.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE
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W. D. Hopper, president of the new International Development Research Centre in Ottawa speaks at the Montebello meeting. At left are Maurice F. Strong, CIDA President and External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp.



External Affairs Minister Sharp speaking at Montebello meeting of Directors of Development Training and Research Institutes. On his left is Robert Buron, past president of the OECD development centre in Paris.

IDRC Topic of Discussion At International Meeting

Canada's new International Development Research Centre which the government has pledged to support with \$30 million for the next five years, took centre stage at the biennial meeting of the Directors of Development Training and Research Institutes held in Montebello, Que., recently.

In his welcoming address External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp told attending representatives from 40 countries that the Canadian government had created the new centre "in recognition of the urgency and necessity for research into the problems of international development."

"The new centre," said Mr Sharp, "is a radical departure in Canada's contribution to the global struggle to improve the conditions in the less developed and less privileged areas of the world."

Its main concern, he said, will be the application of science and technology to the problems of improving the overall quality of life. Unlike most development agencies it will be a research centre — problem-oriented, multi-disciplinary and international.

The four and one-half day long meeting, held in the quiet setting of Quebec's famous Seigneurie Club, was sponsored by the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris, the Canadian International Development Agency and the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa.

Among the topics discussed at the workshop meetings were the challenge of unemployment to development and the role research and training institutes play in stimulating economic and social development.

A plenary session on the new International Development Research Centre was led by L. D. Hudon, a vice-president of the Canadian International Develop-



Antoine Kher of Paris, principal of the OECD Development Centre, takes the rostrum of the Montebello meeting of the directors of development training and research institutes.

ment Agency and W. D. Hopper, president of the new centre.

Tribute was paid to André Philip, president of the OECD development centre in Paris whose untimely death occurred prior to the meeting. Vice-president Montague Yudelman of Paris assumed the president's duties at the meeting.

Guest speaker, Maurice Strong, president of the Canadian International Development Agency, referring to the government's recent foreign policy review said he thought the Canadian government had done something quite unusual for a national government. "It has presented publicly a comprehensive review and analysis of the background and concept of its foreign policy," he said. "Here the historical background of our foreign policy has been interpreted and our hopes and goals for the future have been indicated."

Under the proposals of the review, Mr. Strong pointed out, Canada will make a larger percentage of the national income available each year through a balanced, flexible program and the

full range of Canadian resources will be applied to world development.

Despite an apparent weakening of will in some of the major donor countries, said the speaker, we are more convinced than ever in Canada that the transfer of resources must continue to grow. The momentum of international development and co-operation must be maintained if Canada, a profoundly international country, is to live in peace and security.

Although Canada will never play a dominant role in the global drama of international development," he said, "we intend to play a meaningful role."

Representatives from the following countries attended the meeting: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Ceylon, Colombia, Congo-Kinshasa, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Study Investment In Food Processing

Not by rice and barley alone, but by tomatoes and wheat, mushrooms and pickles, oysters and shrimp — this is how the Republic of Korea's food processing industry can thrive, say three Canadian experts.

Bertram Loeb, President of M. Loeb Ltd. of Ottawa, W. O. Morrow, President of National Sea Products Ltd. of Halifax, and J. H. Hulst, special adviser to the Canadian International Development Agency, spent the first half of June examining the fish, fruit, vegetable and meat processing industries of Korea so they could explore opportunities for co-operation between the Canadian and Korean industries and assess support that might be given through CIDA.

Visiting 17 food processing and distributing organizations, some private and some run by the Agriculture and Fisheries Development Corporation, they found good standards of sanitation and quality control, and were much impressed by Korea's economic growth during the 1960's and by the high literacy rate among her 31 million people.

Canadian investment and technical assistance, they report, could help some sectors of the Korean food industry make a fuller contribution to the nation's growth.

Roughly the size of Britain, South Korea is a largely agricultural country on a mainland peninsula opposite Japan. Incomes are not high, despite recent progress, and there is a serious trade imbalance. To overcome these problems the government intends to achieve self-sufficiency in barley and rice by 1971 and to reduce the population growth-

rate to 2 per cent per year by 1973.

Much has already been done. Highways are being greatly improved, and tax incentives are drawing private investment from Europe, Japan, and the United States—but Korea welcomes further technical co-operation and diversified investment, especially in activities that are labor-intensive and will use the country's resources to produce exports.

The visiting Canadians found certain fields where technical assistance might be particularly helpful — the production, bottling and marketing of Korea's excellent mushrooms; the processing of apple, tomato and grape products; the expansion for export purposes of a pickling industry based on Korea's tradition of preserving food by natural fermentation; and the further development of the fast-growing sea products industry, with emphasis on the oysters, clams and shrimp that are harvested from Korea's unpolluted waters.

Other products offering development opportunities include fish oil and meal, low-cost infant food based on wheat flour and powdered milk, and "synthetic" milk made from skim milk powder and butter fat (total production of raw milk in 1969 was only 15,000 tons, or less than one pint per person).

Technical assistance could also help to strengthen the food distribution system, the Canadians noted. Increased production of containers is needed, and cold storage and supermarket facilities could cut food spoilage and reduce costs to the Korean consumer.



is produced by the Information Division of the Canadian International Development Agency under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, AUGUST, 1970

JAMAICA

(From page 1)

The improvement and expansion program includes the construction and equipping of a new 150-bed wing. This will have a delivery suite with 33 labour and delivery units and space for midwifery training. The present building will also be remodelled. Ten maternity centres in certain rural areas will be built, each with an initial capacity of four to eight

The program will also provide training of family planning per-

sonnel. The best use of health clinics for family planning will be made in the metropolitan area of Kingston as well as the most economic use of medical, para medical and non medical personnel in family planning clinics.

In the long term view the family planning program will help alleviate unemployment by reducing the number of people in the labour force and by increasing the amount of resources available for public and private investment.

Reduction in births will, in time, lead to an improvement in living standards.



Dr. Herbert Albrecht, right, director of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria, watches while Maurice Strong, president of the Canadian International Development Agency, signs an agreement granting \$3,406,625 to the institute for soil and crop management research.

Financial Review — From Page 1

DISBURSEMENTS UP IN ALL AREAS

Disbursement figures set forth below are still subject to final audit, but are accurate in aggregate terms.

"Total Aid" includes total official (government) development assistance but is exclusive of export credits, which are made available by the Export Development Corporation. It includes funds voted in support of CIDA activities together with certain advances to multilateral organizations provided for in votes of the Department of Finance and the Department of External Affairs.

APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

The figures for appropriations and other parliamentary authorizations set forth below include supplementary estimates approved during a fiscal year.

(\$000,000's)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 estimates
BILATERAL (principally) see note below			
International Development Assistance (grant)	62.9	56.9	65.1
International Food Aid	69.0	82.4	85.0
Development Loans	106.0	137.0	150.0
Inter. Emergency Relief	.2	1.6	1.4
Non-Govt. Organizations	4.1	6.4	8.5
Inter. Development Centre	—	—	1.4
Sub-total	242.2	284.3	311.4
MULTILATERAL			
Grants	16.7	23.6	24.1
Advances	29.7	30.8	29.3
Sub-total	46.4	54.4	53.4
Total Aid	288.6	338.7	364.8

It should be noted that the votes and sub-votes listed above under "Bilateral" include support for certain multilateral activities including food shipments under the World Food Program and food for UNRWA which in fiscal year 1969-70 amounted to \$14,000,000.

The majority of appropriations are non-lapsing with the result that any undisbursed balance of an appropriation for any fiscal year can be disbursed in the next or succeeding fiscal years. This form of authority granted by Parliament makes possible the commitment of funds for projects whose implementation may cover a span of several years, and whose pattern of disbursements cannot always be accurately determined in advance.



Half a million villages in India lack clean drinking water, and at least half the disease in rural areas is the result of an inadequate or impure supply. The scene above has been repeated hundreds of times in recent years as UNICEF drilling rigs, under a continuing program supported partly by Canada, hit water and bring a better life to the villagers.

ALLOCATIONS

Parliament determines the basic allocation of appropriated funds in terms of the principal aid components through its approval of votes and sub-votes. International Development Assistance (grant aid), Special Development Loans (non-budgetary), International Food Aid, Non-Governmental Organizations, International Emergency Relief, Multilateral Grants, Multilateral Advances (non-budgetary) and funds for the administrative costs of CIDA.

The sub-vote for multilateral grants specifies the level of assistance to be given to each multilateral development organization, and the authority for advances to international financial institutions is also specifically voted upon by Parliament.

The allocation of the balance of appropriated funds to areas, to individual countries and to other specific programs is decided by the government which annually authorizes and directs the specific allocation of such funds and establishes reserves for contingencies.

The country allocations approved by the Government make recipient countries aware of the level of development assistance which may be expected from Canada and form the basis for co-operative planning by the recipient country and CIDA for the development of specific aid projects.

Cabinet allocations for bilateral area plans for grant aid, food aid and development loans for the last two fiscal years were as follows.

(\$000,000's)

	1968-69	1969-70
Asia	126.3	129.1
Francophone Africa	23.8	34.1
Commonwealth Africa	25.7	24.2
Commonwealth Caribbean	22.1	23.2
Latin America	11.0	11.0
Other countries & programs	10.1	7.7
Total bilateral allocations	219.0	229.3

The balance of appropriated funds was allocated to contingency reserves.

DISBURSEMENTS

The following tables set forth actual disbursements of grants and loans by vote and by area plans and programs during the past two fiscal years.

Disbursements by Source of Funds (\$000,000's)

	1968-69	1969-70	% Incr.
BILATERAL			
International Development Assistance (Grant Aid)	41.4	58.3	40.8
International Food Aid	68.9	74.5	8.1
Special Development Loans	48.5	81.1	67.5
Non-Govt. Organizations	4.1	6.4	56.1
Inter. Emergency Relief	.3	1.7	466.7

MULTILATERAL

	1968-69	1969-70	% Incr.
Grants	16.6	23.6	42.2
Advances (CIDA)	—	1.1	—
Advances (Dept. of Finance)	5.1	60.6	1088.2
Advances (Dept. of External Affairs)	1.4	1.4	—
Total Aid	186.3	308.7	65.7

Disbursements by Area Plans and Programs (\$000,000's)

	1968-69	1969-70	% Incr.
BILATERAL			
Asia	104.0	141.2	35.8
Francophone Africa	14.4	21.5	49.3
Commonwealth Africa	15.4	15.7	1.9
Commonwealth Caribbean	9.1	14.7	61.5
Latin America	3.3	3.9	18.2
Other countries and programs	7.6	11.0	44.7
Total Bilateral	153.8	208.0	35.2

MULTILATERAL

	1968-69	1969-70	% Incr.
Grants and multilateral food aid	26.0	37.6	44.6
Advances	6.5	63.1	870.8
Total Multilateral	32.5	100.7	209.8
Total Aid	186.3	308.7	65.7



The children's hospital in Tunis is Canada's largest advisory project. Through a contract between CIDA and Montreal's St. Justine Hospital for Children about 55 Canadian doctors, nurses and technicians staff the pediatric institution. Tunisia's official language is Arabic, but French is also widely understood and used.



To study cartography, Derek Denney of Georgetown, Guyana came to the University of Alberta at Edmonton. More than 1800 students from developing countries received training in Canada last year through sponsorship by the Canadian International Development Agency.

CAMEROON

The Mirror of Africa

This nation, little known by Canadians, reflects the problems and progress to be found in Africa



Through Douala pass most of the country's exports and imports. Large shipments of processed aluminum indicate the potential for successful industrial development; the Cameroon Republic ranks first in Africa and ninth in the world as an aluminum producer.



Canadians give important help to education in Cameroon. One of the 70 instructors provided through the Canadian International Development Agency teaches essential skills in this general mechanics workshop at De La Salle Technical College, Douala.

Cameroon...

What does the word bring to mind?

"Something Scottish", "candy from Britain", "a type of doughnut", said a random sample of Canadians. Only one came close, recalling an aging uncle's tales of a far-away battle and mentioning "swampland and soldiers".

If you know what it is, and where, you share that knowledge with a small minority of Canadians — yet Cameroon is a country of concentration for Canadian development assistance, and \$2,850,000 was allocated for programs there last year by the Canadian International Development Agency.

The Federal Republic of Cameroon is the meeting-place of Central and West Africa. Like a small, clear mirror it reflects the image of Africa's racial inheritance and its colonial past, of today's urgent growth problems and tomorrow's rich potential. We witnessed in the 1960s the unprecedented revolution of African independence; and of the many new countries to emerge from it, Cameroon is one of the most significant and interesting. It is also one of the least known.

Just above the equator, where the continent's coastline plunges south again from the bulge of West Africa, lies the Cameroon triangle, "the hinge of Africa". Its 450-mile-long base, forming the northern borders of Rio Muni, Gabon and Congo-Brazzaville, is like many African frontiers a line drawn on a map by 19th century diplomats and draughtsmen in the imperial capitals of Europe, with little regard to geography or people. The triangle's west side (the border with Nigeria) and its east side (the border with the Central African Republic and Chad) run 900 miles up to Lake Chad, the shallow and shrinking remnant of what was once an inland freshwater sea.

Ethnic Variety

Against Africa's immensity Cameroon may seem small, but it is comparable in area to Spain, Sweden or California. In its four geographic divisions (coastal rain-forest plain, central plateau, western mountain-forest, and northern savannah-marshland) over 11 million people live — speaking 24 major languages and divided into 200 tribes, from proud Mvudins in the north to a few thousand timid pygmies in the southern forests. The ethnic pattern is a remarkable jigsaw puzzle of Nigritic or Guinea people who came from the west, Arab or Fulani groups from Sudan, and Bantu-

speaking tribes from the Congo basin.

Hannon, a Carthaginian, sailed this coast in the 5th century B.C. The volcano he called "the Chariot of the Gods" may have been 13,000-foot Mount Cameroon, the highest peak in western Africa and still active as recently as 1959.

After nearly two thousand years the area reappears in written history with the voyage of Fernando Po, the 15th century Portuguese navigator, whose crew feasted on prawns — camaros — at the mouth of the Wouri River; today you can stand in Douala, a modern city of over 200,000 people, and see the island, Fernando Po, across the Gulf of Guinea. Portuguese, Dutch, French, English, Swedish, Danish and German traders soon found this coast an inexhaustible source of supply for the booming slave-markets of the New World, and the region's name took on many spellings — the Spanish Camarones, French Cameroun, English Cameroon, and German Kamerun.

In Bondage

How many people left the Cameroon coast in bondage, and how many helped to develop dozens of new countries in strange overseas lands, will never be known.

Early in the 19th century Britain passed laws and sent naval

squadrons to suppress the trade in humans that had continued for three centuries and had grown so huge. As agriculture declined in relative importance and industrialization began, the trading emphasis changed to raw materials, coastal stations were built, a variety of pidgin language spread among traders and tribes, and missionaries went to work. While Muslims established Koranic schools in the north, a Jamaican Baptist was founding the first western school at Bimbia on the coast in 1844.

To bring order to a chaotic scene — with several nations competing for the trade of hundreds of small, independent states and groups — native chiefs sought entry into the British Empire. In 1879 King Akwa wrote Queen Victoria "a nice loving letter which will tell you about our wishes. We wish to have your laws in our towns. We want to have every fashion altered, also we will do according to your Consul's word. Plenty murder and idol worshippers. Perhaps these lines of our writing will look to you as an idle tale".

The over-extended colonial office was reluctant to take on new responsibilities but in 1884, fearful of growing French influence, Gladstone's cabinet authorized the Consul to negotiate treaties. He arrived at Douala on July 19 — a week too late, for treaties had



Above: The country's future will depend on the education of its youth, like these children on their playground in an aluminum-workers' town. Right: Internal trade will flow faster over a Canadian-financed bridge replacing a ferry on the Nyong River. Canon Ltd. of Toronto fabricated components for the 280-foot span, CIDA's first infrastructure project in Francophone Africa.

already been signed with the diplomat-explorer Gustav Nachtigal, sent by Bismarck to establish a German protectorate over Togoland and Cameroon.

German government, traders and missionaries prevailed for the next 30 years and much was accomplished — a capital was established at Buea, plantations prospered, German language schools grew and basic infrastructure was provided in the form of high-quality railways, roads, harbor facilities and public buildings. More important, German rule introduced new concepts of ownership and exchange, obedience and protest to the African people who became teachers, missionaries and government officials in a unified Cameroon. After the Akwa chiefs at Douala submitted a list of grievances to the Reichstag in 1906, colonial policy became increasingly enlightened; but in 1916 French and British forces drove the German defenders into Spanish Rio Muni and divided Cameroon between them.

For almost half a century France and Britain administered their areas, under League of Nations mandate and then under United Nations trusteeship. Governmental and social institutions evolved along French and British lines, and the economy developed gradually. Cameroon, like the rest of sub-Saharan French Africa, became a Free French base for Generals de Gaulle and Leclerc in World War II. The winds of change blew early here; trade unions, the 40-hour week, and nationalist political parties became part of the pattern of life many years ago, and on January 1, 1960, Cameroon achieved full independence. A year later, by a plebiscite under United Nations auspices, most of the British area opted for union with the former French area, and the Federal Republic of Cameroon was created.

Unique Country

The rate of economic growth in the past decade has been encouraging. Traditionally, agriculture has occupied most of the people, on plantations or in subsistence farming. Cocoa and coffee are the major exports, along with lesser quantities of cotton, wood, bananas, peanuts, tea and tobacco. Although production has climbed, prices on world markets have deteriorated since World War II for many of these crops. A diversified agricultural economy of this type is a guarantee against disaster and starvation, but under present world conditions it cannot generate dynamic and rapid growth without help from outside.

Various small-scale industrial plants are well established, and at Edou a large aluminum plant processes ore from Guinea for export. Tourism is growing, based on the country's plentiful wild-

life and game reserves and the excellence of arts and crafts (young Cameroon writers and dancers have triumphed in Paris and won world-wide acclaim). Visitors discover a place of spectacular beauty and fascinating strangeness: in the Kapsiki region houses wear hats and volcanoes are shaped like ornamental candles.

Canadians Assist

Cameroon is an associate member of the European Common Market, under the terms of the Yaoundé Convention, and a full member of U.D.E.A.C., a regional grouping of Central African states attempting to build a single-tax economic community and operating some shared educational and cultural institutions.

The rate of economic growth in the past decade has been encouraging. Traditionally, agriculture has occupied most of the people, on plantations or in subsistence farming. Cocoa and coffee are the major exports, along with lesser quantities of cotton, wood, bananas, peanuts, tea and tobacco. Although production has climbed, prices on world markets have deteriorated since World War II for many of these crops. A diversified agricultural economy of this type is a guarantee against disaster and starvation, but under present world conditions it cannot generate dynamic and rapid growth without help from outside.

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life and game reserves and the excellence of arts and crafts (young Cameroon writers and dancers have triumphed in Paris and won world-wide acclaim). Visitors discover a place of spectacular beauty and fascinating strangeness: in the Kapsiki region houses wear hats and volcanoes are shaped like ornamental candles.

Throughout the country, roads, railways and harbors are being improved to prepare for the development of other resources, such as bauxite and possibly petroleum deposits. A working-man's income may be as low as \$35 a year, so to raise living standards the 1966-71 economic plan has concentrated on agricultural up-grading and diversification, and the encouragement of suitable types of industrialization.

Moderation, flexibility and a willingness to experiment and devise the new kinds of institutions needed for future growth have made Cameroon "the laboratory of African unity". Help has come from many non-African nations — France, the United States, and the European Economic Community have given economic assistance; experts from other countries have



Rich in its many cultures, Cameroon has produced outstanding writers, and world-famous dancers.

helped organize agricultural co-operatives, and have taught northerners how to grow rice on the Lake Chad lowlands.

Canadian assistance to the Federal Republic of Cameroon grew rapidly in the second half of the 1960s, allocations under CIDA programs rising from \$470,000 in 1965-66 to \$2,850,000 in 1969-70. Up to March 31, 1970, a cumulative total of over \$9,000,000 had been allocated for grants to Cameroon and \$1,000,000 for development loans.

How has this money been spent? What has it done for the people of Cameroon?

The biggest chunk of these millions has been invested in education because, although school-attendance rates are quite good, gaps exist in facilities for secondary education. In 1967-68, for example 832,000 students were enrolled in public and private primary schools, but only 54,000 were able to attend any kind of secondary school and the actual flow of secondary graduates failed to meet the needs of the economy for skilled and well-educated workers, or to provide an adequate intake of students at the Federal University which opened in 1961 at Yaoundé, the country's capital.

To help, Canada has maintained a rapidly growing and now major program of teachers in Cameroon (6 in 1961, 70 in 1970). Paper for textbooks and some audio-visual equipment have also been sent. In 1969 studies began for the building, equipping and staffing of the Lycée de Bonabéri, across the river from Douala. The 1000-student senior school is scheduled to open next year; Canadian support will total about \$1,350,000, and further educational projects are likely to flourish.

Projects Varied

The scholarship program has also been important and in 1969-70 Canada welcomed 50 students who came from Cameroon to take courses in medicine, education, engineering, aeronautics, and translation.

An airborne survey also began in 1969. It will have cost \$1-

500,000 when completed and may lead to important mineral discoveries. Canada has contributed \$460,000 toward the Akonolinga bridge, the first Canadian-assisted infrastructure project in Francophone Africa. Located on the Nyong River, 55 miles east of Yaoundé, it links a rich southern agricultural area with markets and ports north of the river. A similar amount of funds will help construct a better water supply for the fast-growing town of Kumbo in West Cameroon.

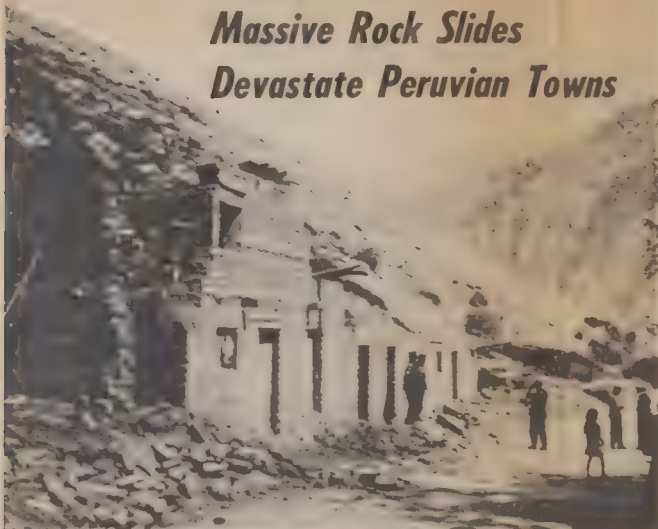
Good Potential

Central and West Africa were once called "the white man's graveyard", and 400 inches of rainfall a year make one location near the coast the world's second-wettest place to live. Many diseases are still problems despite the great improvement made possible by modern medicine and science. Canadian doctors have served in hospitals and public health programs in the western region since 1967, and supporting medical equipment was delivered in 1968-69.

Rising standards of public health, of course, go hand in hand with progress toward economic growth, because people who are ill can scarcely be expected to perform efficiently and achieve their full potential. Effective medical programs can help Cameroon to quicken the pace of development in the 1970s, the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Cameroon should prove a fertile field for economic development. In the 1960s the growth rate of the gross national product was estimated at an encouraging 5 per cent (at constant prices), the rate of population increase at a moderate 2.1 per cent. An adequate flow of economic assistance, in combination with the stability and receptivity to new ideas shown by the people of Cameroon, may be the keys to a bright future of progress and prosperity. Canada has a definite opportunity to help this other bilingual federation in a way that is typically and appropriately Canadian in the years ahead.

Earthquakes, Massive Rock Slides Devastate Peruvian Towns



A massive job of reconstruction and rehabilitation has begun, as Peru recovers from the May 31 earthquake — one of the worst natural disasters of our century.



Dr. Ben Pesicov of Toronto, Canadian detachment medical officer (with glasses) helps unload one of the casualties evacuated by the Canadian aircraft from Anta.

CANADIANS ASSIST EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Death, devastation and horror swept through the mountainous country of Peru recently when a massive earthquake killed some 70,000 people and left thousands more homeless.

Peru's north central highlands in the Andes, were the hardest hit and in some areas entire villages were destroyed as whole mountain slides split and tumbled down into the valley of the Rio Santa.

Huaraz, once the largest city in the north-central highlands, listed 10,080 dead in preliminary reports. Some 3,000 bodies were recovered. The rest were buried beneath the rubble as bulldozers and power shovels, ordered by the city's military governor, levelled the piles of debris to reduce the danger of a major epidemic. The city's electricity supply was completely cut off and there were literally no sanitation facilities or essential services left.

Generators Come

On June 20 three huge diesel power generators, transported by truck, arrived in Huaraz from the capital, Lima. They were among the first vehicles through the newly-opened road to the city. Close behind, carrying kitbags and combat rations, were six men from Canadian Armed Forces who had made the exhausting 10-hour journey in a dilapidated taxi, dodging rock slides and skirting boulders left by bulldozers still hard at work. All six were electrical generator specialists drawn on a day's notice from Armed Forces bases across Canada. Their assignment was to install the generator and restore electrical power to Huaraz and the nearby towns of Recay, Carhuaz and Caraz.

Seven 100-kilowatt generators, each weighing three tons and costing \$28,000 apiece, were donated to Peru by the Canadian International Development Agency. Besides those that went into the Huaraz area, three went to the town of Trujillo and to Santiago de Chuco.

With this equipment the Canadians were able to provide elec-

tricity to keep hospitals, water plants, sewage pumps and other essential services operating. There was even some power left over to provide residents in parts of the towns where power lines had survived.

For almost a month the team at Huaraz, headed by CWO Charlie Sealock of North Bay, Ont., struggled to work in the rarefied air above sea level sweating themselves into exhaustion during the day and wrapping themselves in blankets to survive the below freezing night temperatures. One, who had a heavy dose of exhaust fumes on the journey up and who was unused to the thin mountain air, developed double pneumonia and had to be hospitalized. Towards the end conditions became even tougher when the team ran out of rations.

They switched to whatever local food they could find and when they finished installing the last generator, they were given a treat of roast guinea pig by the grateful residents.

Work was slow as the Canadians found the thin air tired them quickly. One generator was also damaged during unloading and the necessary replacements had to be made from materials available in the city.

Fate Unknown

CWO Sealock was able to find the materials, then find a machine shop intact enough to do the work. He was even able to get wrench sockets made from water pipe in order to be able to handle this unexpected work.

With these complications, the team took longer than expected installing the generators. The only connection with the outside world was one telephone line which, because of the earth tremors, was broken most of the time. This meant the other Canadians working in the emergency completed their work and had to return to Canada without knowing the fate of Sealock's team.

However, the men were able to get out of the mountains a few days after the other Canadians left and return home.

While Sealock and his men were struggling in isolation, another team, led by MWO Leonard Martin of Downsview was further north installing the three generators at Trujillo. The first generator was put in the local hospital, the second restored sewage pumping power and the third was hooked into the city's main electrical grid.

Later the same team went into the shattered town of Santiago de Chuco, 70 miles inland from Trujillo and 12,500 feet up in the Andes. After a grueling journey through the hills in an open half-ton truck they arrived late at night to find the town had been badly hit. Power lines were down and a small generator was feeding a makeshift lighting grid.

Their accommodation was an old school converted into a temporary "hotel" with no heat, no water and no toilets.

By "digging in" right away the team had the generator set up the day after they arrived and by that night had taught the local hydro people how to maintain and operate the machinery. While they were in Santiago de Chuco there were two earth tremors. One of the team said it was as though somebody picked up the whole place and shook it. "I just can't imagine anyone wanting to rebuild his caved-in house and carry on living up there," he said.

High Casualties

Although the generator teams faced the toughest living conditions of the Canadians working in the relief efforts, others were also facing difficult situations.

The air crews flying Caribou aircraft into a temporary airstrip at Anta, found the edge of the strip lined with dead and dying, wounded children, silent, man-

CARE Helps Rebuild Rural Homes

CARE of Canada, one of the non-governmental organizations which responded to the emergency in Peru after the May 31 earthquake has now undertaken a long-range project.

It has joined the Peruvian government in a home-building program in the devastated rural areas.

The project also includes construction of schools as well as community centres and health centres. Irrigation ditches destroyed by the quake will be restored to permit resumption of farming and stem the migration to the cities by thousands of the despairing farmers abandoning their lands.

The type of house to be built was designated by Co-operation Popular, the community development arm of the Peruvian Ministry of Housing. It is 352 square feet and will accommodate four to six people.

Actual construction work is being undertaken by student volunteers from Peruvian colleges and universities and by other Peruvians eager to contribute their labor to the rehabilitation program.

They will be working with materials and equipment provided by CARE including vehicles, electric generators, cement, wire picks, shovels, lanterns, surveying instru-

ments and, for use of the volunteers, tents, sleeping bags and first aid kits. Total value of CARE's initial share in the project is \$62,500.

Directing CARE's activities in Peru is Arthur Greenfield who served as mission chief in the early 1950s when CARE maintained a regular mission there. Greenfield, who took a leave of absence from his post as executive secretary of the Yale University Alumni Board, is serving on a voluntary basis. Assisting him is Robert Dakes who was transferred from his post as field representative in the Dominican Republic.

CARE's earlier earthquake relief shipments to Peru included blankets, canned soup, vitamins, fortified food sticks and 3,500 standard food packages.

In a letter to Executive Director Frank I. Gottlieb, Peru's Minister of Housing, Luis Vargas Caballero has expressed in the name of the Peruvian government, the villagers affected by the earthquake and myself our most sincere thanks for your most selfless assistance.

Donations for continued aid to the victims of the disaster are now being accepted by CARE of Canada, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4, Ont.



gled adults, some writhing in pain, others rigid in shock.

On each trip, after unloading supplies, they loaded the planes to the limit with the wounded — to the point where the propwash on takeoff bent the tree tops. The airstrip was so dusty that doors had to be shut during takeoff, but once in the air, loadmasters opened them to clear the plane of the sickening smell of gangrene.

On the first trip, the Canadian ground crews in Lima, expecting three-hour sorties, waited more than five hours wondering what had happened. With no access to air-ground radio they had arranged a visual signal system. Landing lights on steady meant many casualties; lights switched on then off meant some casualties.

One by one the Caribou finally appeared, landing lights on steady. The effect on the ground crew was stunning. They felt compelled to go and look, then wished they hadn't. Ambulances rolled up five at a time to take the wounded.

Twice in the next four days as the Caribou flew nine sorties a day, the fleet of ten ambulances was unable to cope with the stream of wounded from the ancient Peruvian Dakotas and the Canadian planes.

Learns Fear

Moaning 10 a day, sometimes strapped to the floor when litters had been filled, waited an agonizing 20 minutes until the sirens and flashing lights announced the return of ambulances from downtown hospitals.

The crews flew for six days over the mountains and into the treacherous little strip at Anta. During that time the grueling pace and sickening work took their toll and on the seventh day the detachment medical officer, Capt. Ben Pasicov ordered the men to halt for a day.

When they went back, their loads had changed. The blood plasma, plaster of paris for broken limbs, and vaccines to suppress epidemics were giving away to foods, tents and blankets to help

Generator Team Members

The two teams of generator specialists were commanded by CWO C. H. (Charlie) Sealock of North Bay, Ont., who also led team one. Other members of his team were: Cpl. Elser of R.R. 7, London, Ont.; Cpl. U. (Udo) Kogelheide of Senneterre; Cpl. D. J. (Don) Turcotte of Winnipeg; and Cpl. J. G. (Giles) Laprise of Mont Apica, P.Q.

Leader of Team Two was MWO Leonard Martin of Downsview, Ont. Other members were: Cpl. Rodney Northcott of North Bay; Cpl. John Scott of North Bay; Cpl. W. D. (Bibi) Wrightman of Falkenberg, Ont.; Cpl. J. V. (Vron) Paquet of Bagotville, P.Q.; and Cpl. J. A. (Jim) Neale of Barrington, N.S.

the survivors re-establish themselves.

The Canadians also started to fly in to another air strip, at Caras, carrying food, then shelter, and evacuating some homeless. Gradually the French and Peruvians took over Anta, and the Canadians concentrated on Caras, which, if anything, was more treacherous. There were orange groves at the end of the runway and seasoned pilots sometimes broke out in a cold sweat as they lifted off barely three knots above stalling speed, bumped around in the tricky drafts of the canyon, and banked to avoid the mountain straight ahead.

While the aircraft were hard at work, the Canadian contingent's Capt. Pasicov was having his own hair-raising adventure. He afterwards described it as "the longest, highest and most dangerous house call I've ever made and one that I'll never forget."

After tending military personnel at Anta, north of Huaraz, the doctor was asked to go to a sick man in the isolated hills 10 miles further north and 1,000 feet further up.

An American helicopter took him up the canyon and after he was set down he was joined by a missionary nurse and two Indian guides.

They started the difficult climb up the mountain side to the village where the sick man lay. Light falls fast in the Huaylas canyon as the



A Canadian Caribou kicks up a dust storm as it loads at the unpaved Anta emergency airfield. In the foreground, another Caribou is being unloaded.



Canadian diesel-powered generator equipment, loaded aboard an ancient transport truck, is ready for the rough trip through the mountains to the towns where it supplied power for hospitals and other essential services.

a burro for the nurse. With the guides carrying the medical bags, they set off up a narrow ravine with a gushing stream 1,000 feet below. The path narrowed to about two feet and the drop to the valley bottom became awesome.

"My horse stumbled and slipped on the loose shale," said the doctor "and it was then I learned the meaning of fear". The guides continued with fatalistic indifference and the path soon became a rock ledge jutting out from a sheer wall of stone. The horse hugged the mountain side banging and bruising the doctor's right leg.

They then came to a few acres of land precariously perched above the ravine. The animals clambered across the ruins of adobe houses tumbled like toys in the earthquake.

Gasping for breath the doctor and nurse climbed up to a small bamboo lean-to which sheltered a bronzed and wrinkled little mountain man of about 70. He was badly injured in a fall when the quake struck 18 days before. Since then he had lain there with a broken left ankle and thigh and broken ribs which had punctured and collapsed his left lung. He smiled at them and told the guides it only hurt when he moved.

Dr. Pasicov set the guides to work cutting bamboo canes for splints and he put the man's leg in traction. Other than leaving him some pain killing drugs there was not much else the Canadian doctor could do.

The doctor took the same nerve-racking route back (only this time bruising his left leg), to the waiting helicopter and was just in time to make the last Caribou flight back to Lima.

Canada first sent five Caribou aircraft accompanied by a Hercules transport from 424 Transport and Rescue squadron. Since then other Hercules have flown in tents, generators, medications and other supplies. A shipload of food has also been sent. In total, the Canadian government spent an estimated \$1,000,000 on the operation.

Famine Aid For Somalia

The Canadian government has made a grant of \$4.5 million to the East African state of Somalia where prolonged drought has resulted in widespread famine during the past eight months.

The grant was made by the Canadian International Development Agency following an international appeal by the League of Red Cross Societies in October.

Somalia has suffered the most severe drought in its history in the past few months bringing starvation to tens of thousands particularly in the northeastern region.

The Canadian Red Cross, including its youth organization has already contributed \$15,400 to the stricken country. So far less than \$100,000 has been received following the international appeal. The League meantime, has dispatched a relief organizer and co-ordinator to Somalia, and skim milk powder has been supplied through the World Food Program. At present 17 milk stations are attended by some 15,000 children every day.

The League of Red Cross Societies plans to continue its present relief program for a further six months when it is hoped new rains will reconstitute the country's livestock.

As a society Somalia is multi-tribalistic with a large part of the population leading a nomadic or semi-nomadic existence because of its cattle herds. It is a poor country with a gross national product of about \$50 per capita per annum.

people IN THE NEWS

Ryssa Finklestein, CIDA's first woman field representative, was in Ottawa recently briefing various divisions on the progress of the Canadian development assistance program in Thailand where she is stationed.

E. J. Hall is making good use of the experience he gained during a three-week assignment with CIDA in Tanzania. Mr. Hall conducted a study of technical programs at the post-secondary school level in the East African country and is now taking part in the orientation program for Canadian teachers undertaking two-year teaching assignments in Tanzania. Mr. Hall is a faculty member at Althouse College, University of Western Ontario in London.

Charles W. Cooper, formerly a senior researcher with Noranda Mines Limited, Canada's major copper producer, is helping the Government of Chile plan the establishment of a Centre of Experimentation and Investigation of Industrial Processes for Minerals.

About three-quarters of Chile's foreign exchange comes from the sale of copper, which therefore plays a critical role in the economy. Chile's National Mining Enterprise — ENAMI — is presently planning ways to increase the output from the nation's thousands of medium and small mines to a total of 220,000 tons annually.

The United Nations Development Program is supporting these efforts by providing the services of Mr. Cooper and by providing fellowships for training of Chilean metallurgists who would later work at the proposed Centre.



Dr. Pasicov tends to one of the wounded. When the litters in the aircraft were filled, more injured persons were simply strapped to the floor as this woman is.

Variety Of Projects Keeps Teacher Busy

By Jim Wales

Jim Wales is a physical science teacher at a secondary school in Blantyre, Malawi. He has a B.Sc. in chemistry from the University of Manitoba in his hometown of Winnipeg. He is now completing the second year of his two-year CUSO assignment.

For the really conscientious science teacher in Malawi, the day begins at dawn, as most days do. For me it begins somewhat later, as I stride towards the school 200 yards distant, pausing only to ensure that my shoes are on the right feet, and to instruct the school cook in broken Chichewa how much food should be weighed out or bought for lunch. This latter job is in my capacity of lunch program supervisor, a duty which involves supervising a cook, collecting fees for the Christian Service Committee which subsidizes the daily meal, ordering food, and fighting off the temptation to flee the country with the petty cash. As I wind my way past the scaffolding and drainage ditches around the new additions being built—a hall, domestic science block, and two labs—I can often see students emerging from morning assembly in the old church nearby (which means I am late). Henry Henderson Institute is a secondary co-educational day school run by the Blantyre CCAP Mission and aided by the Malawi government. The mission itself, founded by the Church of Scotland in 1876, was the nucleus around which Blantyre developed, and it now occupies a fairly central position in Malawi's largest city, commanding a splendid view of its industrial area.

There's just enough time to exchange pleasantries with the other 16 staff members, mostly African, before classes begin at 7:45.

Teaching loads average about 28 periods a week in my case, but this will depend on the staffing at the school and the teacher's capacity for work. I am engaged in educating all four forms (grades) of some 360 students in physics and chemistry, presently sharing this awesome responsibility with Douglas Rogerson, a Scots missionary. The biology, health science and agriculture classes are shared among three Malawian teachers, one of whom heads the science department.

Most of the classes I teach are held upstairs in the chemistry lab, whose furniture and fixtures were installed when the school was converted from a primary to a secondary school some years ago. The lab (like the teacher's) is adequate for a class of about 30 students, but is required to handle 40 in the lower forms. Trying to organize student experiments can thus be a frustrating task, and can easily cause a teacher to rely too heavily on demonstrations. The chemistry apparatus is quite adequate for our purposes, but the physics equipment is inadequate, especially the primitive artifacts of my own construction. Nevertheless, we hope to have before long enough apparatus to be able to offer "O" level physics and "O" level chemistry for special students, as well as the present general science, as well as the present general science. After a few classes, there is a tea-break where teachers can regroup forces and read their mail; in my case either a bill or an "interesting" article



Jim Wales, the CUSO Physical Science teacher at Blantyre, Malawi investigates a fly cycle project with one of his students.

from field officer Colin Freebury.

By 12:15 it's time for lunch, and after wolfing down a one-course meal of nsima or fish, I am back at school selling lunch tickets or supervising the school library. The afternoon session is from 1:15 to 3:20, a mercifully short time when the temperature is around 90°. After school I am usually free, but I spend two or three late afternoons at the Youth Centre Library, where I am the librarian. The library exists mainly on donations of money and books from overseas and performs, I think, a useful service for night and primary school students who do not have access to other libraries.

On one day a week the members of the Science Club perform experiments of their choosing while I try to see that casualties are kept to a minimum. Between 5 and 6 o'clock I often deal with matters arising from the school hostel, of which I am supervisor. The hostel was recently set up in an old garden-house near the school to accommodate a few

dozen students who could not obtain housing elsewhere in Blantyre (a common occurrence). After distributing money for food and settling disputes or grievances with justice more swift than sure, it's time for supper. Afterwards I have a choice of a number of activities: typing notes, preparing demonstrations for school next day, working on the "Malawi Science Teacher" which I try to edit, tutoring a university student in physics, working on a teacher's guide for the new science syllabus, writing letters, reading, or listening to Colin Freebury (in lieu of a radio).

In the rare event that a good movie appears at one of the cinemas, I hitch-hike or cycle over to Lumbe. On Saturdays I make the usual journey downtown, the bank, Kandodo, and bookshops being highlights of my itinerary. It's also interesting to watch the different types of people who crowd the streets. My misanthropy restored, I negotiate my way back home through the treacherous streets of Central Africa, with a maximum of dignity, stopping at the British Council library to read *Punch*. On Saturday nights I read and on Sunday prepare for Monday, which follows soon after.

It's not too different a routine from at home, Blantyre being a rather European town. It is discouraging to be in a place where you see so little of rural Africa and where the traffic noise keeps you awake, but the urban setting has a number of advantages which, (I keep telling myself), compensate for the defects.

Build Highway In Cameroun

The World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), are lending \$19,000,000 for a highway project in the Federal Republic of Cameroun.

Two of the roads involved will help to complete the vital Trans-Cameroun road-rail route extending from the Chad border to the coast. Two others radiate from Douala, the main port, one to link with Victoria, an important commercial center, and the other with the densely populated Bamileke agricultural region.

The project comprises the improvement to all-weather standards of a total of 183 miles of road which will facilitate the transport of goods at lower costs, and feasibility studies and detailed engineering of an additional 269 miles.

Jamaica Bank Has Big Role

Jamaica's newly-formed Development Bank has an important role to play in promoting the country's smaller industries, according to a Canadian adviser in Jamaica.

Addressing a meeting of the Kingston Rotary Club, Henry R. Stoker told Jamaican businessmen that the Development Bank can, and should, help smaller firms become the major businesses of the future.

Mr. Stoker is employed by the Canadian International Development Agency as adviser to the bank's general manager. He is a retired assistant general manager of the Canadian Industrial Development Bank, one of the world's pioneering development institutions.

Listing the achievements of the Canadian IDB, Mr. Stoker pointed out the bank had made some 24,000 term loans totalling \$1,200,000,000 to help with the expansion of over 18,000 small and medium size businesses since 1945.

He said he believed "there was a tremendous opportunity for the Jamaican bank to uncover the small and medium size businesses and to help them".

The Jamaican Development Bank was established in 1969 to provide medium and long-term financing for development projects, particularly in industry, tourism, housing and agriculture. It may either loan funds or guarantee development project loans by private investors.

AIC Fellowship Awarded To Dean Bentley

Dean C. F. Bentley, former special agricultural adviser to CIDA, has been made a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. Dr. Bentley has had wide interest and experience in the field of international development. In the early 1950s he spent one year in Ceylon under the Colombo Plan working on a soil conservation project. In 1962 he spent four months in Thailand under the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to plan the establishment of a technological institute, and in 1967 spent four months in India under the External Aid Office, as CIDA was then known, as a team leader of a ten-man task force to report ways to match Canada's agricultural capabilities to India's needs. During his year with CIDA he carried out special assignments in Malaysia, Kenya, the Caribbean and the Philippines.

The Fellowship is the highest honor the Agricultural Institute can bestow on a member.

Expand Power Facilities

The International Development Association (IDA) and the African Development Bank (ADB) are providing \$8,250,000 for the expansion of electric power facilities in Malawi. This marks the first time an agency of the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank have joined in financing a development project.

The financing will cover the

foreign exchange costs of a three-year \$12,400,000 program of the Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM), which provides for the installation of 19 megawatts of new generating capacity, the construction of 198 miles of transmission lines, and distribution and substation expansion in the southern and central regions of the country.



The World Bank is making two loans totalling \$38,500,000 for secondary education reform and highway development in Colombia. One loan component of \$6,500,000 will help finance the construction and equipping of nine comprehensive secondary schools. The other loan component of \$32,000,000 will be used to build paved links between the major inland cities and the major ports.

The World Bank is making a \$40,000,000 loan to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. for the development of industry in that country.

The ICICI is a development finance company which provides medium and long-term finance for Indian industry.

The new loan, the eighth to be made to ICICI by the Bank, brings the bank's net total lending to the corporation to approximately \$200,000,000.

From its founding in 1955 to the end of 1969 ICICI has approved financial assistance totalling about \$360,000,000 equivalent to 794 projects sponsored by 536 client enterprises.

The International Development Association is providing a credit of \$9,300,000 to help finance the construction of an international road link for Rwanda.

Rwanda is a landlocked country in Africa located 1,085 miles from the nearest port and must depend on neighboring countries for access to the sea. The new road link will improve the country's access to world markets and so help the growth of its domestic trade.

Under the project, which has first priority in the government's highway development program, a paved road will link Kigali, the capital, to the road network of Uganda, which leads to Kampala, the market centre and transshipment point in Uganda for most of Rwanda's exports and imports.



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Cameroon Medical Program

Canada will support a pioneering public health program in West Africa over the next few years. During the state visit of President Ahmadou Ahidjo of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, September 9 to 16, a significant Canadian contribution to the new Health Sciences Centre of the Federal University was announced.

President Ahidjo, who has led his country since independence, visited Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City and Toronto, accompanied by his wife, and talked with various federal and provincial authorities.

Discussions between President Ahidjo and Prime Minister Trudeau indicated that their two bilingual countries share similar views on a wide range of topics — the concept of Francophonie and the broad opportunity for co-operation through the new Agence de coopération culturelle et technique; the importance of full support for the United Nations; and the need for freedom and self-determination of Africans living under minority regimes.

To strengthen the ties that already link Cameroon and Canada, a memorandum of understanding and an economic and technical aid agreement were signed during the visit. Canada further agreed to carry out preliminary studies of the potential for co-operation in forestry, agriculture and technical education, and to provide a public health

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Food For Cambodian Refugees

Vietnam is to receive 500 metric tons of preserved fish from Canada for distribution to refugees from Cambodia.

The expenditure of \$450,000 will be provided from Canada's 1970-71 food aid allocation for South and South East Asia.

Canada provided \$365,000 for codfish and \$260,000 for milk powder in an emergency food program last year. With the great influx of refugees more supplies are urgently needed.

Fight Cholera Outbreak With Toronto Vaccine

Canada is providing cholera vaccine valued at \$50,000 to the World Health Organization's campaign to control the present widespread outbreak of the disease in the Middle East and North Africa.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced early in September that the contribution would be made immediately through the Canadian International Development Agency in

response to an emergency appeal received by the Minister of National Health and Welfare from the Director-General of W.H.O.

The Canadian contribution will purchase about 300,000 doses of vaccine from Connaught Medical Research Laboratories of Toronto, and will also cover the cost of transportation to affected areas in the developing countries where local resources are not equipped to combat this new threat to public health.



A new day is dawning for Brazil's wheat growers, long discouraged by inadequate and unprofitable crops. Through a cooperative, international project the full force of modern plant science and agricultural techniques should soon be felt, and dramatic changes lie ahead. For story, see page 3

16 Canadian Advisers For Tanzanian Project

Sixteen Canadian specialists in fields ranging from news commentary and economic planning to road building and town planning will spend the next two years in Tanzania, East Africa, taking part in a major development project.

Under renewable contracts with the Canadian International Development Agency, they will serve on adviser teams that will func-

tion as planning units attached to five government ministries in Dar-es-Salaam. Each adviser will help a Tanzanian counterpart to learn his duties so that these units can continue to function after the Canadians leave.

Larry Henderson, well known broadcaster and chief announcer for CBC television news from 1954 to 1960, will help to organize rural extension programs on radio as a member of a team of four advisers in the Ministry of Information and Tourism. Group leader is Barry Toole, budget adviser to the New Brunswick government and former economics editor of the "Financial Times". Other members include Dianne Armstrong, an Ottawa information officer, and Wilford Saul, a Toronto marketing economist.

Tourism, based on Tanzania's famous national parks where African wildlife can be observed in natural settings, is a growing source of funds required to finance the country's development efforts. To help develop this important industry two Ontarians, Peter George of Dundas and Peter Wyse of Irlington, will conduct research and advise on

See Page 2

Maurice Strong Leaving CIDA To Serve At UN

Maurice Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Agency, will resign at the end of the year to serve within the United Nations Organization.

The UN Secretary-General announced September 16 the appointment of Mr. Strong as his principal adviser on environmental affairs and as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, to be held in Stockholm in 1972. It is expected that Mr. Strong will take up his new duties on January 1, 1971, with the rank of UN Under Secretary-General, the highest position on the Secretariat ever held by a Canadian.

Mr. Strong, 41, became head of the Canadian government's programs for international development in 1966. Born at Oak Lake, Manitoba, he has since led a life of unusual diversity and accomplishment. In his love for adventure he made his way on board ship in the Great Lakes and the Pacific before becoming an apprentice fur trader at 15 in the East Arctic. Rock samples collected there led to a career in the mining and oil industries; he formed his own mining exploration company while still in his teens, and at 23 was assistant to the president of Dome Exploration Western Ltd., meanwhile having worked briefly for the UN.

During 1952-54 Mr. Strong and his wife journeyed around the world, spending a year in East Africa where he developed service stations for an oil company. Following this, he applied to both External Affairs and the YMCA but, lacking a university degree, was turned away. He returned to the business field, eventually becoming President of Power Corporation. Former Prime Minister Pearson appointed him in 1966 as Director-General of the External Aid Office (renamed as CIDA in 1968), and under his leadership the foreign assistance program has more than doubled while a structure has been developed to handle an increased flow of international development funds in the years ahead.

It is a suitable time for a change in CIDA leadership. Mr. Strong commented, because a new phase of rapid



MAURICE F. STRONG

growth is beginning with a \$60,000,000 increase in Canadian allocations planned for next year.

He sees his new duties as a logical outgrowth of his work with CIDA, since environmental problems are interrelated with industrial and even agricultural development, and can only be solved multilaterally through the co-operation of all nations.

The Stockholm conference could call for treaties or conventions covering pollution of the seas and might propose agreements for international networks to monitor pollution. Mechanisms would be needed to administer such agreements, he said, and international standards would need to be accepted for measuring the quality of the environment.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE
SERVICE DE SA MAJESTÉ

CANADA
POSTAGE PAID
PORT PAYÉ

Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa 4, Canada



Forty boys living in "Hogar Canada", part of an orphanage in Santiago, Chile, are happy with their gift of clothing, sent by CIDA staff in Ottawa. The supply sent this summer is expected to last about half a year.

Party Time at Hogar as Ottawa Gifts Arrive

Hogar Canada" — a section of a boys' orphanage sponsored by the Canadian diplomatic mission in Santiago, Chile — recently echoed to the excited shouts of 40 boys.

It was party time at "Hogar" — 21 boxes of clothing had arrived from Canada. Pants, socks, underwear, and towels were handed out. Each boy donned a T-shirt with "Ottawa" and the Canadian Houses of Parliament stamped on it and the group began to look like a Little League baseball team. But a party is not complete without food and drink, so pop and cake wound up the celebrations.

It was a happy day for these youngsters, and their thanks go out to the staff members of the Canadian International Development Agency in Ottawa who contributed the clothing in response to an appeal for help. The appeal came to Canada in the form of a letter from Paul Fournier, a CIDA officer on loan to the International Civil Aviation Organization as Project Manager in Santiago, who was appalled at the poor living conditions of these boys.

In a letter of thanks to Miss Ronnie Kipp of the Advisers Division, Mr. Fournier writes "This past weekend was just terrific. We had a first distribution of clothing with the boys who were immensely pleased and excited. We should have a supply for at least five or six months. On behalf of the boys at Hogar Canada a great big THANK YOU and a million de gracias".

Hogar Canada is one of 15 buildings in a large institution called Ciudad del Nino Presidente Rios (President Rios' Children's City), an autonomous agency of the Consejo de Defensa del Nino, a government organization. Each Hogar is named for a country which has diplomatic representation in Chile, with the hope that the foreign nationals and their embassies will take an interest in their individual Hogar.

Hogar Canada has 40 boys whose ages range from 8 to 15. They are either orphans or have relatives who cannot take care of them. The bare-walled "hogares" have two large dormitories, a combined playground-dining room, and a very poorly equipped kitchen and bathroom. Before the Canadian parcels ar-

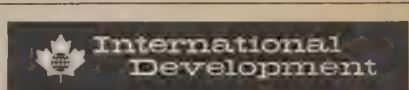
rived the boys had never seen pyjamas; their bedding consists of only one brown sheet and no pillow cases. As the boys attend a nearby school on a shift basis, the same Canadian community in Santiago is attempting, with the help of the Canadian Embassy, to provide a few of the extras by showing films for the boys and by taking them on outings. It was through their efforts that the supply of clothing was afloat to Chile by courtesy of CP Air.

Donations of money have been received from private Canadian citizens and from Massey Ferguson Ltd., of Canada. Recently Bata Shoes (Chile) installed a new



Each section of the orphanage is named after a foreign country.

heater in Hogar Canada, replaced broken windows, and provided fluorescent lighting in the main hall for studying purposes. Chilean Bata shoes were also provided for the boys at discount prices.



is produced by the Information Division of the Canadian International Development Agency under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1970

NEW TOURIST ATTRACTION: INDIA'S FIRST SKI SEASON

India's ski season will make its debut in the winter of 1970. Up until now India's main attractions for tourists have centered on places of historical or architectural interest. The latest trend however is to develop holiday resorts in the hill areas.

The first ski venture is located at Gulmarg where the Department of Tourism is engaged in improving communications, accommodation and sports facilities.

These include the installation of modern aeronautical landing equipment at Srinagar, the construction of an all-weather motorable road from Langmarg to Gulmarg, and the provision of snow ploughs for clearance of the road during winter.

Other amenities will include the building of centrally heated hotels and cafeterias at Gulmarg and Khilanmarg, the setting up of a ski training school, a practice ski lift and a ropeway from Gulmarg to Khilanmarg.

A United Nations expert, Otto Santner from Austria, is taking an active part in getting the winter sports program underway. Part of his assignment is concerned with the training of ski instructors, who will be selected on an all India basis and many of whom will have never used skis before. The trainees will also take courses in sleighing, water skiing, hiking and rock climbing.

Pakistan And Nepal Recover From Floods

Canada is sending \$3,540,000 in emergency aid to help Pakistan deal with a crisis caused by one of the worst floods in the country's history. The announcement was made August 19 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp.

The major portion, \$3,500,000, is in the form of food aid to replenish wheat stocks used to feed those affected by the floods. Canada's 1970-71 regular food aid allocation of \$4,000,000 is also being provided immediately to Pakistan.

The remaining \$400,000 of Canadian aid is a cash grant provided for flood relief through the Canadian Red Cross Society. In addition, the Society last month despatched to the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva its own donations of \$8,500 to Pakistan and \$3,500 to Nepal, another country affected by the floods. Canada has also agreed to make a further cash grant of \$10,000 through the Canadian Red Cross for relief in Nepal.

The devastating floods in East Pakistan this year have covered 5,000 square miles of land in 14 districts affecting approximately

7,000,000 people. Nearly 100,000 houses have been washed away and 300,000 acres of standing crops and seedlings and 30,000 acres of jute have been damaged.

As the toll of death and destruction mounted through a wide area of East Pakistan, including Dacca, the capital city, CARE began delivering aid by airlift to thousands of homeless and destitute men, women and children who fled from the rising waters to emergency camps.

The international aid agency purchased additional clothing, blankets and other immediate necessities to supplement the seven tons of food, supplies, clothing and medicines rushed to the victims from CARE stockpiles in Karachi, West Pakistan's capital. In the camps, a program of inoculation was set up to protect the survivors from disease.

Plans for a long-range CARE program of rehabilitation are under way. Public contributions for further aid may be sent to CARE/Pakistan Emergency Fund, 63 Sparks, Ottawa 4, Ont.

India's 'Green Revolution' Spreads

India's efforts to increase food grain production through the adoption of new agricultural technology and inputs will be assisted by a credit of \$27,500,000 from the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank.

Through the provision of institutional credit the project will help to extend mechanization of farms in the State of Punjab, enabling farmers to obtain optimum results from fertilizer, the new high-yielding seeds and irrigation. The project, when completed in 21-years' time, will bring major benefits to the Indian economy.

Through increased double cropping and improved farm practices, the investments in farm mechanization will expand the cropped area in the Punjab by about 153,000 acres increasing food grain production about 200,000 tons annually, worth approximately \$22,000,000 at present prices.

School Equipment Given

Canada is supplying technical and vocational schools in Jamaica with \$375,000 worth of equipment under its economic assistance program to the Caribbean island.

The shipments will include machine tools, welding, automotive and other equipment making possible more effective teaching of industrial, home economics

and agricultural courses. The material will be divided among 18 schools designated by the Jamaican Ministry of Education, in consultation with Canadian technical education advisers, as having equipment deficiencies.

The grant, provided through the Canadian International Development Agency, includes shipping costs.

16 Canadian Advisers (from page 1)

policy for the Tanzania Tourist Corporation.

Four Manitobans experienced in public works and heavy construction will serve with the Ministry of Communications, Labour, and Works. Led by Lloyd McGinnis of Selkirk, a prominent engineering consultant, the team includes William Barritt, a Winnipeg construction executive with experience as a road builder in northern Manitoba, Douglas Mitchell, transportation economist and co-author of the recent Manitoba Royal Commission report on northern transportation, and Dennis Lang, former assistant city engineer of Brandon.

John Leaning of Ottawa, town planner and chief architect of the National Capital Commission from 1958 to 1968, will head the team of advisers in the Ministry of Lands, Housing,

and Urban Development, which will include Joseph Bockstael, former St. Boniface city engineer and alderman, and Ronald Herchak, a town planner from Saskatoon.

The fifth group, led by George Brenkowski of Toronto, is a team of economists attached to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to study internal and export markets for Tanzanian products. Other members are Norman Mogil of Toronto, and David Spring of Vancouver and Galt.

Tanzania, a country where 12,000,000 people live mainly by agriculture, became a republic within the Commonwealth in 1964. Canada has since allocated more than \$22,000,000 for grants and loans in support of development efforts in such fields as education, manpower training, and natural resources.



Dr. John Giber demonstrates a delicate cross-breeding operation with two wheat varieties at Passo Fundo Experimental Station, for technicians Edgor Gomes, Alfou Euzebio Campos, and Moré Mor.



About 4,500 new crosses have been made to find suitable wheats for Brazilian soil.



Fields of ripening wheat: a project supported jointly by the UNDP, Massey-Ferguson, the Brazilian government and co-ops.

Brazilian Wheat: A New Day

With more than ninety million people, Brazil has one of the highest rates of population growth in the world today — more than 3 per cent annually. This fact, and the increasing urbanization and a related trend to higher consumption of cereal products, have meant an unprecedented demand for wheat.

Unfortunately, this demand has not been a boon to Brazil's wheat producers, who have been discouraged by poor crops and low profits. Wheat consumption in Brazil is currently about 2.9 million tons but domestic production can supply only a fraction. The balance is imported mainly from Argentina and the U.S.A., resulting in a major drain on Brazil's hard-pressed reserves of foreign exchange.

For over thirty years, Brazilian scientists have been trying to improve yields of wheat. Persistently low crop yields are attributed largely to (a) the susceptibility of traditional varieties to diseases and (b) acid soil with a high, free aluminum content, a property which inhibits the beneficial effects of fertilizers.

While the annual per capita national average of wheat consumption is presently 38 to 40 kilos, the average for Rio Grande do Sul, the only state entirely self-sufficient in wheat, is 120 kilos.

This means that in many areas, notably in the north-east, people eat bread almost as a luxury.

In 1968, the General Manager of Massey-Ferguson's operations in Brazil recommended that the company support an intensified research project in southern Brazil to develop high-yielding wheat varieties suitable to local soil and climatic conditions and resistant to disease.

While ways in which Massey-Ferguson might provide support were being considered, a team of wheat experts, financed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) conducted a survey to help determine what sort of project would best meet the needs of the Brazilian wheat growers. The UNDP team was headed by a world authority on wheat, Dr. John Giber, then associate Director of the Wheat Program of the International

Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement in Mexico, and included representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

After the UNDP team had completed its report, Massey-Ferguson employed Dr. Giber to serve as the technical director of a cooperative project to involve the Governments of Brazil and Rio Grande do Sul, Fecotriga (the Brazilian Federation of Wheat Cooperatives), the Bank of Brazil, the UNDP and Massey-Ferguson.

There are now more than thirty full-time agronomists working on the Brazilian wheat project. Others, such as station directors, work part time on the program, and eleven of these will undertake or have completed advanced training in Mexico, Japan, Germany and the U.S.A.

The principal purpose of the wheat project in Brazil is to assist the Government of Brazil in increasing and developing its wheat production by determining which existing semi-dwarf wheat varieties and lines can either directly, or after cross-breeding, be introduced successfully. More specifically, fertility trials and experiments in plant breeding and plant pathology have been undertaken. A wheat quality laboratory is presently in the planning stage.

Seventy acres have been planted with approximately 4,500 new crosses, representing more crosses than have been made since wheat improvement efforts started many years ago. Only the top 30 per cent of the crosses will be harvested.

Dr. Giber is particularly interested in the new type of wheat called Triticale. This is a cross between wheat and rye which has been developed at the University of Manitoba and has been extensively researched in Mexico. The new cross is due to be licensed in Canada soon under the name of Rosner.

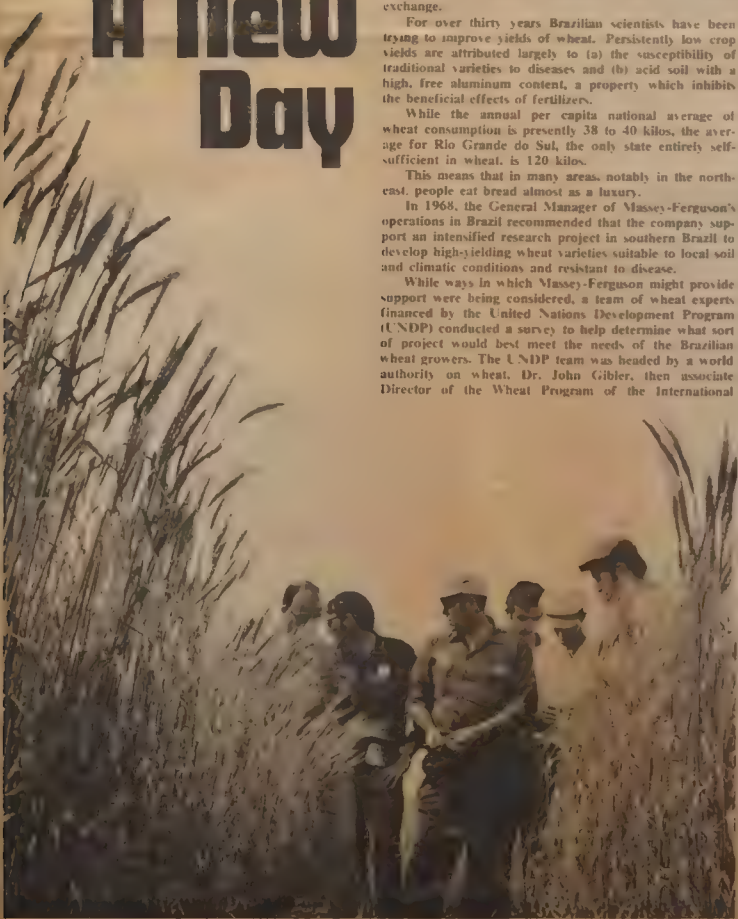
During the research program, training of Brazilian scientists and agricultural extension personnel will take place at the Passo Fundo Centre of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and will later be extended to other research stations. Once suitable wheat varieties are available, semi-commercial demonstrations will be conducted on typical farms by federal and state extension agents to enable farmers to learn the best methods of planning and cultivation to maximize yields.

As more people are trained, the program should become self-perpetuating and should also lead, as has been demonstrated in other countries, to the improvement of other crops throughout Brazil. The program will also probably involve (a) the development of lime deposits, since lime is used to correct the acidity of the soil; (b) increased fertilizer production and distribution; and (c) improved storage, transport and marketing facilities in readiness for increased production.

The accelerated wheat program has become known as the Programa Acelerado de Trigo and is being financed mainly by the federal and state governments and Fecotriga. The UNDP has also pledged about one million dollars over four years for the provision of experts and equipment (under the direction of FAO). Massey-Ferguson, in addition to supplying Dr. Giber's services, will contribute approximately \$150,000 over three years.

The wheat project is not the first occasion on which Massey-Ferguson has contributed to agricultural development in Brazil. The company has donated farm machinery in support of a corn improvement program, and last year Massey-Ferguson inaugurated a training school at Lencois Paulista in São Paulo State to train machinery operators and mechanics.

The impact of good varieties, proper liming and fertilizers, and an extension program to better inform the farmer should revolutionize wheat production in Brazil. Within the next decade, Brazil should take its place among self-sufficient wheat producing nations.



"WE NEED A BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH"

Ceres, the FAO Review, interviews Maurice Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Agency. Published bimonthly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Ceres has become a forum for lively discussion on the issues of international development.

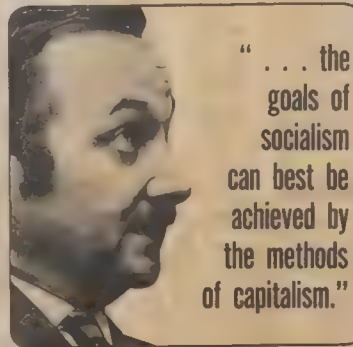
CERES: We seem to have reached a plateau in the aid effort with a flood of analytical comment paralleling a dip in the flow of aid itself. Do you see any major faults in the way the international development system now operates?

Strong: I believe that development diplomacy is a long way removed from the real problems of the development business. The work of the development bureaucrat sometimes seems far away from the realities he is trying to solve. There are lots of devoted people around but too many have an investment in the development business *per se*. A great international bureaucracy has been built up and sometimes the last person to be considered is the human being who is supposed to be the end result of it all.

I think this is one of the real problems of development: it is over-bureaucratized. It might even be better to take specialists from the less developed countries out of these bureaucracies and put them back into their own countries. These bureaucracies—both national and international—consume tremendous amounts of talent, not necessarily in the most efficient way. I believe that we must strip the development business of much of its protocol and diplomatic aspects. We have been hindered far too much by the niceties of diplomatic life. I think it should be far more a shirt-sleeves, grass-roots type of operation.

The idea that the grass-roots expert is junior and that you have to make head-office is all wrong. There are, of course, occasions for high-level representation but governments of the less developed countries are adopting a practical approach. More and more they are saying: "Look, we've got enough advisers, we want a man who can go out and show us how to turn wheat into flour at the right moment. We want a man who can really design a marketing system so that we can get those bananas to market. We want people who can teach us these things."

The very structure of the development enterprise is one of the greatest inhibiting factors. I think we should learn from business. One thing about business is that it has developed techniques for bringing resources to bear on problems. What does business do when confronted



"... the goals of socialism can best be achieved by the methods of capitalism."

with a problem? It creates a corporation or project organization designed to undertake a specific task and it supplies needed inputs. What do we do? Just add another division, subject to the same centralized rules. Personally, I believe that the goals of socialism (with a small 's'—designed to serve the social interests of man) can best be achieved by the methods of capitalism. The goals of socialism have been compromised by marriage to obsolete and unworkable bureaucratic methods.

I think that fundamental changes must be made in the structure of the international development enterprise. It must somehow be given more freedom, more ability to form cohesive, sometimes short-term, but flexible units that have the resources and limited mandate to solve particular problems. Where this has happened the results have been impressive: the Ford and Rockefeller programs, the Wheat and Maize Improvement Centre in Mexico and the Rice Research Institute for instance.

CERES: How does this agree with the Jackson Report's suggestions for integrated programming and centralized financing?

Strong: The present system of allocating resources within the UN has little relation to the effectiveness of the various institutions in using these resources. You do need, in my view, some central mechanism which can evaluate the effectiveness of the development impact of various organizations, which may be quite different from their effectiveness in other areas of their operation. You need some central body which donor and less developed country governments can come to regard as an objective arbiter of where resources can best be used. That kind of centralization is fine, but I do not believe in attempts to impose overall standards—of hiring and firing, for instance—right across the board. A small group can allocate a budget in relation to effective criteria, but such a central body cannot very well direct on high what kind of expert is needed to develop a new strain of wheat in Tunisia, for instance.

It may have been true in the past that dispersed financing has been used to gain pockets of extra finance

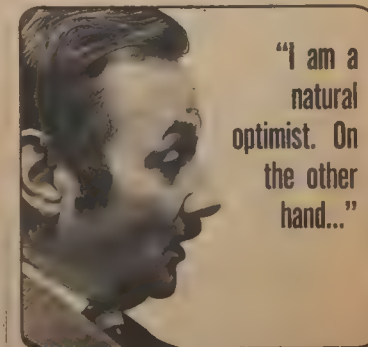
here and there for the less developed countries but this will not be true in the future. Development budgets in donor countries are more and more coming under centralized control. Many UN agencies are not going to get in the future what they have been getting in the past.

I very much believe in the UN agencies but inter-agency rivalry has had a very erosive and negative influence on the whole system. Most of the agencies were not originally set up as development bodies and their present structures are not best designed to carry out the kind of development work they now find themselves immersed in. The friends of the United Nations system are those who see this and who want them to make the kind of changes suggested in the Jackson Capacity Report.

CERES: In a recent speech to the Vienna Development Institute you said: "Civilized life on our planet may not survive much beyond the end of this century. A new Dark Age is not a vague threat—it is a real possibility." Do you agree with the Jackson Report that on the evidence of the last twenty years governments will not take the opportunities offered them? What are the odds facing us?

Strong: I really do think we are facing a situation which is not just viable. Try to visualize the kind of society we will have at the end of the century, thirty years away, if no extra effort is made to solve the major problems pressing down upon us: that sort of society just would not hang together.

I am a natural optimist. On the other hand I have enough of the analyst in me to be impressed and de-



"I am a natural optimist. On the other hand..."

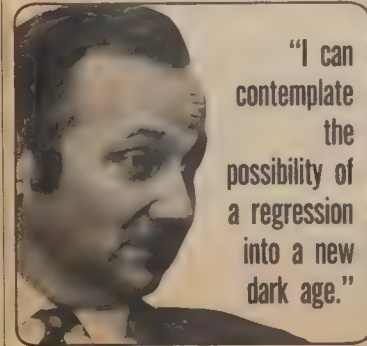
pressed by the evidence. For the first time in history man has his own future in his hands but the evidence does not suggest that he is going to use these opportunities. If we do not start planning and working now it will be too late. Our society is complex and sensitive—it is not hard to throw it out of gear. The kind of strain that will build up cannot be maintained without renewed effort.

I can contemplate the possibility of a regression into a new dark age. I am not a prophet of doom, it does not

have to happen, but it is equally wrong to ignore the evidence and say that it cannot happen. Remember the lines by Shelley:

"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!
Nothing beside remains, round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away."

Civilizations have been menaced before but this is the first time that the entire world has been threatened. It seems so foolish to be planning for the future of our



"I can contemplate the possibility of a regression into a new dark age."

children and neglecting the future of the world they will live in. It is not even as though we cannot afford it. Canada spent 3 thousand million dollars a year during World War II because we were threatened—but we are much more threatened now. We are more conscious of our poverty today because of our affluence. Right now we face the real test of man—whether he has the wisdom and the will to plan for his own survival.

CERES: You seem to take for granted a recession in United States aid. Can we do what we have to do without the full support of the U.S. Senate?

Strong: The United States started the development business. No one else took their responsibilities that seriously. The U.S. have been trying for a long time to convince the rest of us to get into the development business. Now we are coming in just at the time they are temporarily declining. We should not let the peculiar political circumstances of the moment prevent us from going ahead. We can best influence the U.S. by being positive ourselves. If all the other donor countries doubled their contributions we would more than make up for the half that the United States has contributed in the past. We are not talking about an impossible undertaking and the Pearson Report has shown that aid is not just a bottomless pit. This report effectively disposed of one of the great myths of development: that there has been no progress in economic well-being among the less developed countries.

CERES: Canada stands 16th in respect of total aid flows and 10th in respect of official aid flows, according to the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. Will Canada reach the 1% figure supported by the Pearson Report, and more specifically the 0.7% figure for concessional government aid suggested in the report?

Strong: I think we will. I cannot tell what the government will decide but I do know that the aid program is going ahead despite severe cutbacks almost everywhere else in government.

CERES: Canadian aid has concentrated in the past on four main areas: various Asian countries under the Colombo Plan; several English-speaking and French-speaking African countries; and the Caribbean. Several Latin American projects have now been started through the auspices of the Inter-American Development Bank. Is it possible that Canada will step into U.S. shoes in Latin America? Will similar arrangements be started in conjunction with other regional development banks?

Strong: Canada cannot provide the same massive amounts of capital that the U.S. has been providing in the past. But does Latin America

need just capital? They have considerable capacity to generate capital themselves. They are a sophisticated intelligent people. They need help and support sometimes, perhaps political support for some of their revolutionary movements, occasionally they need training.

A government like ours cannot go in and start fomenting revolutions, but some Latin American governments are trying in a peaceful way to create revolutions which will unlock and use their own resources. These societies have the capacity for development but they need certain kinds of help and support and we can provide some of these things.

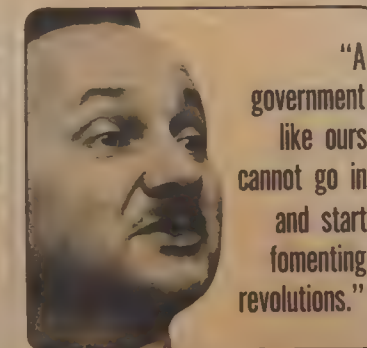
So far as the regional banks are concerned, we are members of the Asian Development Bank and sponsors of the Caribbean Bank. We are now entering into active discussion with the African Development Bank.

CERES: What part can private investment play in the development process?

Strong: It can play a significant role in those countries which welcome private investment. We find that Canadian investment is particularly welcome because it diversifies the flow but can never be dominant—there just is not enough of it. We also have competence in many fields which need development: forestry, fisheries, mining for instance. We know what it is like to be a little guy next to a big guy.

Private enterprise projects generally do not represent a large initial cost to a country, though they may represent an eventual cost; there has to be some balancing. Private industry is far ahead of government in its ability to deal with the realities of international life. The structure of business permits resources—human, technical and capital—to be brought to bear more readily and more effectively than by government. As institutional instruments for the application of technology, the private sector is far ahead of the government sector—which is one of the main reasons why we must improve the government sector.

So I am not against private enterprise. I just feel that national and international government can learn from business in the creation of instrumentalities. I think that there are many areas where private enterprise is the best available instrument to accomplish various objectives but the exact price over the years may be very great in terms of the country's national interest; though of course there are many instances where business goals are fully compatible with the country's long-range plans. There



"A government like ours cannot go in and start fomenting revolutions."

are some very real dangers. Canada is an example: we have great prosperity but who owns Canada? We are big enough and diverse enough to achieve a certain measure of independence, but many countries might find this difficult to achieve. We must have new instrumentalities to ensure that the obvious benefits private industry brings are not necessarily compromised by disadvantages. We must remember that so-called international corporations are not really international—they are national companies capable of being used—and many times so used—as instruments of national extraterritorial power. It is up to governments to provide a regulatory climate in which such power cannot be used against the interests of the people of the less developed countries.

CERES: You have always emphasized the need for more research and technological development, particularly within the less developed countries. What about resultant unemployment, or underemployment?

Strong: What has caused the gap between north and south, east and west, the first and second worlds and the third world? One side has mastered technology and the application of that technology; but its effects have accelerated the population explosion in the less developed countries without creating equivalent resources to look after this surge of population. Today, only 2% of all research and development is being spent within the less developed countries. If it is true that today's research produces tomorrow's technology, then we can build all the bridges and hospitals we want in the less developed countries without resolving basic problems of development unless we tackle the 'technology gap.' Somehow an indigenous capacity for science and technology has to be created within the third world.

This does not mean to say that it will be used in the same way. In Europe and North America, technology is labour-saving and capital-intensive. Within the third world it will have to be capital-saving and labour-intensive. We desperately need a program which will fill this



"... the private sector is far ahead of the government sector."

gap and unless it is launched by the aid programs it probably will not be launched at all—private business will merely use technology to bring in the greatest economic return.

I hope that Canada's proposed International Development Research Centre (IDRC) will help fill this gap. Emphasis will be on the development of new technology, appropriate to the needs of the less developed countries, out of existing scientific knowledge. We are not just talking about the physical sciences of course; the problem is often not just technology but an understanding of the conditions under which technology might be useful and acceptable. The projects will likely involve existing institutions both in Canada and in the less developed areas; for instance work now being carried out at the University of Manitoba on hybrid wheat varieties and the protein enrichment of cereal grains.

It will not be an economic or social science institute but one where the social sciences are married to the physical sciences in concerted attacks on problem areas.

Land reform, for instance, has always been thought of as primarily a political or social problem. But the 'green revolution' has created a completely new set of conditions for land reform. Most social changes over the last hundred years have, in fact, followed technology, taken place as a reaction to technology. The old idea that you need huge farming units for effective land reform is not nearly so true now as it was. In Southeast Asia, for example, yields are being increased to the point where even tiny farming units are becoming viable.

It does make it more possible to envisage the kind of practical land reform that we have hoped and wished for. It does not solve the problem of the landless worker or the debt-ridden smallholder but it does mean that they do not have to work on vast farms. Of course as agriculture becomes more prosperous it uses fewer people. Technology will have to develop ways of using the landless worker—in agroindustry, for instance. A combination of technological and social science research will be needed—in building new towns, for example.

The 'green revolution' works but it has created tremendous problems in its wake. We have not 'got it made' but we have proved that we can do it, that the application of resources and ingenuity and a concerted attempt at a specific object pays off. Policy-makers must create the right environment in which scientists can search for technological answers—this does produce results.

Reprinted from CERES, the FAO Review.



"A great international bureaucracy has been built up..."



With enthusiastic smiles these four young ladies from Fredericton, N.B., hold posters advertising their local Miles for Millions Walk. The cross-country campaign to raise money for developing countries began in 1967, Canada's Centennial Year. Since then one Canadian in every five has taken part in a local Miles for Millions Walk. The posters were supplied by the CIDA Miles for Millions Committee.

Lawyers Sent Abroad By CIDA

Many of the developing countries of the world, in Africa, Asia, South America and the Caribbean, have been assisted by Canada's legal profession in drafting new and important legislation which has affected all of the people of these countries.

This has been accomplished within the past 10 years or so by a small number of highly qualified lawyers who have been sent abroad under Canada's foreign aid program to help with the process of nation building. Hired individually by the Canadian International Development Agency they have brought about the enactment of income tax and health statutes and have acted as advisers in financial and commercial matters.

Most of these legal hirings were made by the Canadian International Development Agency between 1960 and 1963 and were either in the form of a two- to three-year contract with CIDA or were a direct secondment of an employee from a government department or university.

This was the period when many of the developing countries, such as the Caribbean islands, the South American country of Guyana and the African states of Tanganyika and Ghana, were going through a dramatic stage of development. The social-political expansion of these countries created an urgent need for legal advice on the drafting of new legislation, particularly in health, finance, and treaties and trade agreements. These newly independent nations turned to Canada, a young but industrialized country for legal advice on which to base their new legislation.

Canada responded to the requests of these countries by supplying them with expert legal draftsmen.

One of the most outstanding examples of the successful secondment of a government lawyer by CIDA is the case of Robert Emmet Curran.

In 1964 Mr. Curran, who is now retired from active practice, was legal adviser and special assistant to the Deputy Minister

of the Department of Health and Welfare.

That year several islands, wishing to modernize their health legislation along Canadian lines, asked that Mr. Curran be made available to help with the drafting of this legislation. Seconded by CIDA, Mr. Curran in his role as adviser visited the islands of Montserrat, St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and St. Vincent.

Previously Mr. Curran had worked in Jamaica under the sponsorship of the Pan-American Health Organization. During that time he had helped to establish the basic structure for three important statutes—a medical and dental act and a public health act. Local officials were able to continue working on these statutes until Mr. Curran's return as a CIDA adviser in 1967 when the drafting of the new legislation was completed.

Although he retired from public life some time ago Mr. Curran continues to visit the islands to give guidance on the promulgation of these new laws.

In 1967 Canadian lawyer John Alfred Scow, under contract with the Canadian International Development Agency, was instrumental in drafting legislation concerning the Amerindian Lands Act in the South American republic of Guyana. He was contracted for a two year term to serve as a Commissioner on the Amerindian Lands Commission. This was, in effect, a Royal Commission set up to research the land laws of Guyana and to make recommendations in respect to the rights of the native Amerindians.

The Amerindians of Guyana are mostly migrant farmers. An Amerind is a member of any of the aboriginal Indian or Eskimo peoples of North or South America

although the term is in general use only in Guyana). The main function of the Commission was to determine areas where Amerindians were ordinarily resident or settled and to report and recommend what title they should have to this land or whether they should be given title to more suitable land if their present holdings were unsatisfactory. The final report was completed and submitted to the government of Guyana in August 1969.

Mr. Scow was well qualified to undertake this difficult posting. A North American Indian himself, he is a law graduate from the University of British Columbia and before his overseas posting was city prosecutor for the city of New Westminster, B.C. His background includes a vast knowledge of the legal aspects of land transactions affecting

FIRST OF TWO PARTS

Indian properties in British Columbia and the constitutional rights of the Indian people.

The Canadian International Development Agency also recruits qualified individuals to serve for short periods as expert advisers to the less-developed countries in connection with the Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Programs, the United Nations Technical Assistance Programs and the UN's specialized agencies.

Sidney Livingstone Howell, a former wing commander in the RCAF, was in this category, when in 1960 he became a legal adviser to Ghana on Africa's Gold Coast. Before joining the Canadian International Development Agency Mr. Howell served as legal adviser to Lt. Gen. E. L. Burns of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East and later became a judge advocate-general with the Canadian joint staff in London. England under Maj. J. D. B. Smith. Mr. Howell undertook his assignment when Ghana was embarking on an extensive development program in the process of developing her

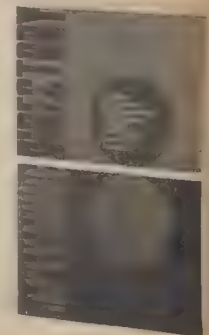
CCIC Directory Lists Voluntary Agencies

Around the world, more than 8,500 Canadians are at work today in the developing countries on behalf of, literally, a hundred and one voluntary agencies.

A new directory prepared by the Canadian Council for International Co-operation gives the details. In 285 pages of text the bilingual paperback lists the non-governmental organizations alphabetically, outlines in a page or two the essential statistics and facts about each group, and offers a useful 40-page table that serves as a cross-index, showing how many agencies operate in each continent or country and in how many types of development work each agency is active.

Three years ago, when the Canadian International Development Agency surveyed the voluntary groups, 73 organizations had about 6,500 people serving overseas. Most of the increase in personnel is accounted for by the Canadian University

Service Overseas (up from 550 to 1,200) and by religious orders and agencies (from 4,408 to 5,222). The value of cash, material and personal contributions, excluding service by members of religious orders, is estimated at \$38,000,000 in 1969.



The CCIC, a non-governmental co-ordinating centre for voluntary assistance efforts, researched and published the directory under a contract with CIDA. The Directory of Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations Engaged in International Development Assistance is available at a cost of \$5.00 from the CCIC, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa.

CESO In Philippines

The piano industry of the Philippines has received the expert assistance of Mr. Romain Ducharme of Charlemagne, County l'Assomption, Quebec. A Philippine company which works the beautiful Kalasaks and mahogany woods native to the islands into pianos was having production problems and appealed to the Canadian Executive Service Overseas for assistance. CESO sent Mr. Ducharme who has had many years' experience in the Quebec woodworking industry. On completion of his assignment the company reported to CESO . . . "The teachings and improvements effected by Mr. Ducharme in our factory have created a milestone achievement . . . quality control standard of our company has increased by 1,000%."

IFC Appointment Announced

The appointment of Ladislav von Hoffmann as vice-president of the International Finance Corporation was announced recently by Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank.

The International Finance Corporation is the affiliate of the World Bank that furthers economic development by encouraging the growth of private enterprise in less developed member countries.

During the past five years Mr. von Hoffmann, a German national, has been director of IFC's Department of Investments for Africa, Asia and the Middle East. He has been with IFC since 1960 and prior to that was associated with Wasag Chemie AG of Essen, Germany, as its delegate in the Middle East.

Continued Next Month



Extensive audio-visual material was available at all times to aid volunteers in their research. Films provided valuable information about local diseases, social customs and history in West Africa.



Oware means "long game" in West Africa and it became a popular amusement with CUSO volunteers at the conference in London.

CUSO Volunteers Prepare For Service In Africa

Crickets chirp their monotonous song in the breathless heat of the night and a sullen orange moon glowers down on a colourfully clad group of young people sprawled in the grass. They are speaking Ewe, the language of the Volta Region of Ghana.

The scene is African but the setting is not. The people are Canadians and they are at Westminster College in London, Ontario, learning the language and social customs of the West African countries where they will be spending the next two years of their lives as volunteers with the Canadian University Service Overseas.

They are teachers, nurses, lab technicians and technical experts who wish to make their skills available to the governments of developing countries. The 150 volunteers, many of them recent graduates, will work at the same rate of pay as their counterparts in the developing country to which they have been assigned. Several say that they chose to work through CUSO because their salaries, extremely low by Canadian standards, will give them a living standard equal to that of the people with whom they will be working.

Sharing similar incomes and conditions, volunteers should gain a better understanding of life and its problems in a developing country.

Bea Ashem will have a particularly difficult adjustment to make. Unlike many of her fellow volunteers, she has been working for several years and was the Assistant Director of the Behaviour Therapy Unit of Montreal's Douglas Hospital before taking up a teaching post with the Department of Psychology of the University of Lagos. Moreover, she will have her two adopted daughters, Michele, 31, and Nalawa, 2, with her. Although CUSO pays transportation and health costs for its volunteers, salaries are paid by the host government and Miss Ashem will have to cope with the same difficulties in making ends meet as her Ghanaian colleagues.

Recent university graduate Charlie Gray of Ottawa feels he may have an easier time living on a low salary since he gained practise as a student in wrapping along with limited funds.

The main difficulty for these young Canadians, however, will be that of adjusting to a new and very different culture, and the purpose of the London conference was to prepare them for this.

The orientation which took place in August employed a combination of traditional and futuristic methods.

Stan and Anne Percival have been involved in development work for the past five years. They spent two years in St. Vincent, West Indies, and three in Ghana, all under the auspices of CIDA. As two of the 25 "resource" people who made their experience in Africa available to the new recruits, they provided information ranging from the types of toothpaste available in Ghana to the best method of entertaining colleagues.

Young Africans studying in Canada and the United States, such as Doris Yeboah of Ghana and Akin Akinsulure of Nigeria, also offered valuable information during country orientation sessions, held on the well-manicured

lawn of Westminster College. Orientation was not confined to these sessions, however: some took place at parties held in the basement of the Westminster residence, where the Canadians were introduced to high life, a popular dance in West Africa.

A revolutionary feature of this year's orientation was the computer used to furnish volunteers with a speedy list of sources of information on almost any subject relating to their postings. Located in a large room designated as the Resource Centre, the computer was programmed with the titles of books, films, film strips, cassette tapes, and the names of the resource personnel, all available for reference in this one central location. CUSO organizers created an African atmosphere in the room through the use of wall hangings, wood carvings and exhibits of African handicrafts. The Resource Centre became, in fact, the nerve centre of the entire conference, and volunteers used it at all hours of the day and night for research or to play chess or "oware," a West African game.

It's The Language Of The "Ewe"

Woe nye nufala tso Kanada?

In the Volta Region of Ghana, those are the words a CUSO volunteer might expect to hear upon his arrival. They mean "Are you the teacher from Canada?", and Ghanaian John Afesi is certain that the group of volunteers assigned to him for lessons in the Ewe tongue will be able to understand and answer such basic questions.

John (it's what he calls his "colonial" name) was one of half a dozen Africans working with the volunteers to teach them the rudiments of languages spoken in the areas where they will be working. But this was only a small part of his job. He provided the young Canadians with what for some was their first real exposure to things Afri-

can and he did it with patience and good humour.

Most of the Africans have adopted European first names while in North America because their own make life too complicated. An exception is Akin Akinsulure who is taking his PhD in psychology at Columbia University in the United States. Akin and his wife Mills have been involved with the CUSO orientation for three years, and as well as assisting in the setting up of the Resource Centre, Akin also taught Yoruba to volunteers who will be posted to his native Nigeria.

Doris Yeboah, a beautiful Ghanaian girl, provided valuable information about the social customs in her country along with lessons in Twi. Ratcliffe Jones from Sierra

Mother Of Five On CUSO Assignment

The reference to "university" in CUSO's name is misleading because it gives the impression that all volunteers are recent graduates in their early twenties. This is far from the case.

Mrs. Hella Hess of Prince Rupert, B.C., is travelling to Western Nigeria to become regional hospital and health centre administrator. She does not fit into the general CUSO volunteer mold for several reasons. For one thing, she is 61. Unlike most of the young people who are going with her, she has travelled a great deal, having lived in some 10 countries in her life, although never in West Africa. She is an energetic, humorous woman of German origin with a strong interest in international development.

Mrs. Hess says that her five sons, all of them grown-up, are pleased with her decision to become a volunteer to help African development: "Children tend to worry about a widowed mother for fear that she will become lonely and bored. My sons know that I am doing something that I feel is important and I have their wholehearted support".

Jessie Craig retired a few years ago after breaking her ankle. At sixty-five, with energy to spare, Miss Craig became bored with her life of leisure in Prince George, B.C., so when she read an article about the Canadian University Service Overseas, she decided to apply. Her skills as a lab and X-ray technician and registered nurse are in great demand in Africa and she was quickly accepted by CUSO to upgrade the laboratory at St. Patrick's Mission Hospital in the Ashanti district of Ghana. Miss Craig says that the posting will be an "adventure" for her, but she approached the London training program in a spirit of concentrated seriousness quite at odds with her twinkling eyes and excited smile when making that statement.



Jessie Craig of Prince George, B.C., discusses the problems of daily living in West Africa with Dr. C. Adams-Jones of Sierra Leone.

Rae Baumber may be better prepared to work in the comparatively isolated area near Ibadan, Nigeria, where she has been posted, than most other volunteers. Miss Baumber, an X-ray and lab technician from Owen Sound, Ontario, spent two years working in a small mission hospital in northern Manitoba and another two in northern Alberta before deciding to make her services available outside of Canada. She appears to have fewer apprehensions about her job in the small 30-bed Eruru Hospital than many of her younger fellow-volunteers because of her previous experience.

The location of the conference was a good choice. London, Ontario, in the heart of some of Canada's richest farmland, has had an interest in international development for years now and

has seen a number of aid meetings similar to this one. Last year, for instance, London held a World Week to acquaint its citizens with the problems of international development. The co-operation shown by the city to the CUSO group indicates the deep concern the community feels for development work.

Londoners went out of their way to cooperate—from the local transit authority, which rerouted its buses every morning to pick up volunteers headed for practice teaching sessions at Central Secondary School, to the 150 high school students from all over the city who returned to classes for two weeks in August so the CUSO volunteers could practise their teaching methods.

Prof. Ken Kenney, the Director of the West African Orientation Program, says it has been held in London for the past four years and consequently a bond has been established which has contributed greatly to the success of the orientations.

Volunteers spent three and a half weeks in London before moving on to Aiyetoro, Nigeria, for a further two weeks of teacher training. In previous years, all five weeks of orientation have taken place in Canada, and this year's African orientation is another innovation which it is hoped will prepare volunteers to fulfill their jobs more effectively.

Leone is studying at the University of Ottawa for his Bachelor of Science degree. He gave lessons in Twi to volunteers going to his homeland, and he admits that it is difficult for Canadians to pick up the African languages because they are tonal. This means that different inflections given to identical words can produce completely different meanings. The subtlety of this kind of language requires intense concentration, and Mr. Jones says that for the first week of the three weeks of lessons it was all just a jumble to the students "but now they're catching on very well".

Volunteers faced two more weeks of lessons under "total immersion" conditions in Africa.



The Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi help the Indian Railway Board meet the massive transportation demands of more than five million passengers daily.



Indonesia will receive a credit loan of \$18,500,000 from the International Development Association for the improvement of the Djatiluhur irrigation system. The system is near Djakarta in the most important rice-producing area in West Java.

As a result of the project the marketable surplus of rice from the area is expected to increase by nearly 400,000 tons a year over the present level, permitting new foreign exchange savings of at least \$30,000,000 a year. The higher rice production will also increase family incomes in the Djatiluhur area which has a population of 3,000,000.

Two irrigation projects providing flood protection and drainage for 232,000 acres and irrigation for 97,000 acres in East Pakistan are being financed by a credit loan of \$2,400,000 from the International Development Association.

The elimination of flooding and the provision of irrigation and drainage, combined with the use of fertilizer and improved varieties of rice, will result in a tripling of present yields in the project areas of Karnafali and Muhuri.

The Inter-American Bank has announced four technical assistance grants equivalent to a total of \$850,000 for agricultural training programs in Colombia and Mexico and regional development studies in Central America.

Two of the grants, for \$300,000 each, will be used to finance the advanced training of Latin American professionals in modern wheat and corn farming technology and in the production of food crops in lowland tropical areas. Another grant, for \$100,000, will help carry out studies of three major river basins in Central America. The remaining \$150,000 grant will be devoted to regional agricultural development studies of a wide-ranging nature in Central America.

A key aim of the training programs is to promote the "green revolution" through widespread application of newly developed seeds and farming methods. The river-basin studies will focus on the development potential of the Gulf of Honduras, Gulf of Fonseca, and San Juan River areas, while the Central American agriculture studies will stress the economic development and physical integration of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Inter American Development Bank is increasing its resources by \$3,500,000,000 to foster Latin American development in the 1970's.

The increase was proposed by the bank's board of governors in a resolution passed at the board's 11th annual meeting held recently in Uruguay.

Specifically, the board of governors, the Bank's highest governing body, called on the Bank's 23 member nations to adopt measures necessary to:

1. Increase the ordinary capital resources—the Bank's hard loan window—by \$2,000,000,000. Up to \$400,000,000 of this total would be paid-in and \$1,600,000,000 would be callable.
2. Increase the Fund for Special Operations—the Bank's concessional or soft loan window—by \$1,500,000,000.

Under the agreement establishing the Bank, callable capital is subject to call only when required to meet Bank obligations created by borrowings in the world's capital markets. This is constitutes, in effect, a guarantee of the Bank's securities.

Varanasi Works A Success Story Of Modern India

The Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi, in the state of Uttar Pradesh in India, recently made two major breakthroughs on the international market in the face of tough competition from the developed countries.

The Turkish Railways have sought technical assistance from the Varanasi works in the assembling and manufacturing of diesel locomotives. In the export field Canada's famous Montreal Locomotive Works has placed an order for a supply of connecting rods. The Varanasi Works has also offered to supply locomotives and components to Sudan, Syria, and Nigeria.

In 1967 India purchased \$2,200,000 worth of locomotive parts from the Montreal Locomotive Works for the construction of 40 diesel electric locomotives.

Since the early days of the Colombo Plan Canada has assisted the growth of the Indian railways with grants and loans. An \$8,800,000 interest-free development loan given to India's railways system by Canada in 1968 made possible the purchase of 30 more Canadian-built diesel electric locomotives and a quantity of metre gauge and broad gauge diesel components used for manufacturing complete units at the Varanasi Works.

Varanasi was once the Holy City of Banaras where pilgrims came to bathe in the holy waters of the Ganges. Now there are other kinds of pilgrims—the industrialists who come from many parts of India and Asia to see Varanasi's diesel locomotive works, acclaimed as a showpiece of Indian industrialization.

Only seven years ago rice and wheat were being grown on the flatlands outside the city where the 220-acre industrial plant now stands. Craftsmen who had worked like their fathers and forefathers before them in the fashioning of brass and silver have been attracted to machine shops which turn out 2,600 h.p. diesel giants.

In an immense, heavily populated country such as India, the need for modern railway equipment is insatiable. The country's system, 37,000 miles long, is the second largest railway network in the world. Under the direction of the Indian Railway Board some 10,000 trains run daily carrying over 5,700,000 passengers and over 55 million tons of freight. The Board operates some 7,000 stations, employs 1,350,000 people, and owns 12,000 locomotives, 32,800 coaches and 370,000 freight cars.

One of the showpieces of industrialization in the developing countries, Varanasi's modern plant is now winning large export orders in competitive foreign markets.



Cameroon Medical Project . . . From Page 1

unit for the new University Centre for Health Sciences in Yaoundé, capital of Cameroon.

The Canadian International Development Agency will grant up to \$1,200,000 to construct, equip and staff the public health unit, an essential part of the University Centre.

East and West Cameroon, located at the meeting point of West and Central Africa, became the Federal Republic of Cameroon in 1961. The official languages are French and English and the population is 5,600,000.

The coast region of Cameroon is hot and rainy, and despite the government's recent successful campaigns to eradicate malaria, smallpox and measles, communicable diseases are a serious problem. There have been no facilities for training doctors and paramedical personnel, and the ratio of doctors to population has been falling.

The new University Centre for Health Sciences is being supported in a major way by the World Health Organization, as part of the United Nations De-

velopment Program, and by France and one or two other donors besides Canada.

It will be a major medical complex with three components—a biomedical science unit for basic pre-clinical sciences; a clinical practice unit that includes a fully equipped hospital with an outpatient clinic, as well as a health centre for community education and preventive treatment; and a public health unit to conduct research and training. Canadian doctors have been particularly instrumental in designing the University Centre and its Public Health Unit.

Besides informing the people of Cameroon on health and training medical staff, the Public Health Unit will undertake applied research on rural and urban health problems, such as nutrition and communicable diseases. Such research will be of great practical significance, for it will determine the orientation of the University Centre for Health Sciences and the direction chosen in the whole field of health training, curricula and programming in Cameroon.

In the past the whole approach to public health facilities and training has followed traditional European patterns. The Centre, however, is geared to find and meet the specific medical needs of Cameroon and is thus a pioneering attempt to respond directly to the real health situation in a part of Africa today. Research and preventive care will be stressed, through a multi-disciplinary approach that emphasizes teamwork between doctors and various paramedical personnel.

The Canadian-financed health unit will be mobile, serving the country's many regions and conducting medical research in rural settings.

Plans for the project to be carried out over a three-year period during which Canada will supply several full-time experts and other short-term advisers as required. A certain number of fellowships will be made available each year for training in Canada, and the Canadian staff will be replaced by Cameroonians during a proposed second three-year phase.



International Development

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Canadian International Development Agency — Government of Canada

OCTOBER, 1970

IDRC Board Headed By Pearson

The first board of governors has been chosen for Canada's pioneering International Development Research Centre, and its members have already set to work, holding their first meeting October 26.

The Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, former Prime Minister of Canada and chairman of the recent World Bank commission on international development, will be the first Chairman of the Board of Governors. Many of Canada's and the world's outstanding experts on international development will serve along with Mr. Pearson. The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced October 22 that members will include:

Prof. Pierre Bauchet, Scientific Director, National Centre for Scientific Research, France.



More food is needed each year, and projects to improve agriculture are underway all around the world. In India's Bihar State Dr. Lotte Hirschmann of the Unitarian Service Committee and tribal farmers look proudly at a new crop of artichokes. After the Bihar famine of the mid-sixties the USC helped the Rama-Krishna Mission provide training, equipment, and no-mortgage, low-interest loans for local farmers. For other agriculture stories, see pages 3 and 4.

Family Planning Policy Outlined By Government

A new Canadian policy on population and family planning was made known through two announcements on September 18 from the Minister of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

To help developing countries cope with economic and social problems, Mr. Sharp announced, the Canadian International De-

velopment Agency will prepare a program so it can respond to requests for help in their efforts to reduce too-rapid population growth.

Three different kinds of help in this field are likely to become part of Canada's international development assistance — contributions to international organizations, support of research, and bilateral aid.

The first Canadian action is expected to be taken through financial contributions channeled into multilateral agencies or private voluntary organizations already carrying out established and effective programs, such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Canadian technical and human resources may also be made available to support related research in such areas as demography and reproductive biology.

The third form of help might include appropriate Canadian materials, equipment, and technical assistance, and would be provided through Canada's bilateral assistance program at the specific request of a developing

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NIXON RECOMMENDS SWEEPING CHANGES IN U.S. ASSISTANCE

A "sweeping reform" of his country's foreign assistance programs has been recommended by President Nixon in his September 25 foreign aid message to the U.S. Congress.

Accepting the broad policy outlines suggested in March by the Peterson Report (U.S. Foreign Assistance in the 1970s: A New Approach), the President proposes a clear division of the aid program into three distinct categories — security programs, humanitarian aid, and development assistance.

The existing Agency for International Development (US/AID) should be dismantled, the report suggests, and most development assistance should be channeled through international, multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. Remaining country-to-country aid would be administered by two new agencies — a U.S. International Development Corporation offering a variety of long-term loans tailored to meet the borrowers' needs, and a U.S. International Development Institute designed to conduct bilateral technical assistance programs, to focus US science and technology on critical problems including population programs, and to operate with the flexibility enjoyed by some of the private foundations.

Although the President gave no figures, he expressed the hope that a "fresh start" through a re-

newed and more effective program could reverse the recent decline in American aid levels.

"For more than two decades", he noted, "these programs have been guided by a vision of international responsibilities conditioned by the aftermath of World War II and the emergence of new nations. But the world has been changing dramatically; by the end of the 'sixties there was widespread agreement that our programs for foreign assistance had not kept up with these changes and were losing their effectiveness. . . . The answer is not to stop foreign aid or to slash it further. The answer is to reform our foreign assistance programs and do our share to meet the needs of the 'seventies'."

The message announced an immediate untying of US aid funds spent in the developing countries — largely a symbolic move, US officials noted, as most required products are only available in the industrialized nations — and proposed complete untangling of aid by all donors. A mid-September meeting in Tokyo of the 16-nation Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development failed to reach agreement on the details of joint untangling of aid funds, but authorized a study of the problem.

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Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Chairman of IDRC Board of Governors.

Mr. John G. Bene, President of Weldwood of Canada, Vancouver, and former Special Adviser to CIDA on forestry.

Dr. C. F. Bentley, Professor of Soil Sciences, University of Alberta.

Dr. Louis Bertlinguet, Vice-President, Research, University of Quebec.

Prof. Irving Brecher, Director, Centre for Developing Area Studies, McGill University.

Mr. Roberto Campos, President of the Industrial Development Bank and former Brazilian Ambassador to the United States.

Sir John Crawford, Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, Canberra.

A. Dias, Governor of the State of Tripura, India.

Prof. René Dubos, Professor of Microbiology, Rockefeller University, New York.

Miss Lila Engberg, Home Economist, Guelph University, now serving at the University of Ghana.

Lady Barbara Ward Jackson, Visiting Professor, Columbia University, New York.

(See page 7)

Emergency Grants For Jordan Relief

Two special grants were made by the Canadian government in late September to support emergency relief work in Jordan.

On September 25, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced a donation of \$25,000 to the Canadian Red Cross. The contribution was offered in response to an urgent appeal issued the previous day by the International Committee of the Red Cross for funds to help victims of the recent civil war.

On September 30, Mr. Sharp announced a special supplementary grant of \$150,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees. This contribution is in addition to Canada's pledge of \$1,200,000 for the Agency's regular work in the current fiscal year, and was offered to help UNRWA carry out vital work at a time when its services are needed more than ever in the aftermath of civil strife in Jordan.

A second grant of \$25,000 to the Red Cross was announced on October 13.

Paul Gérin-Lajoie New CIDA President

Paul Gerin-Lajoie has been appointed, as of November 16, the new President of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Mr. Gerin-Lajoie, as Quebec's first Minister of Education, was responsible for a vast program of growth and modernization in the province's school system, and did much to promote international co-operation in education. A Rhodes Scholar, he has published many works on economic and political subjects, including a well-known study on constitutional law, and has represented Canada at many international conferences. He has served during his career as President of the Junior Bar of Canada, legal counsel for many government commissions of enquiry, member of the Quebec legislature for nine years, and Vice Prime-Minister of Quebec for two years.

Mr. Gerin-Lajoie leaves the Prices and Incomes Commission where he has been Vice-Chairman to succeed CIDA's first President, Maurice F. Strong, recently chosen UN Under-Secretary General for environmental affairs.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE
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NEW PROGRAM TO ENCOURAGE INVESTMENTS

A pre-investment incentives program to encourage Canadian business and industrial firms to increase their participation in the economic growth of developing countries has been announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The new program, which will be administered by the Canadian International Development Agency, offers assistance to Canadian firms undertaking "starter" studies and feasibility studies of investment possibilities in developing countries. As a first criterion the program emphasizes the fact that all prospective enterprises must be approved by the government of the host country and fit into the overall development plans of that country.

For a "starter" study, qualifying under the program, and involving a short visit by a company executive to a developing country for an initial investigation of an investment opportunity, CIDA will cover reasonable expenses.

In the case of an approved feasibility study which will comprise an in-depth economic analysis of the relevant profitability factors of a proposed enterprise in a developing country, CIDA will provide support services to the company making the study. In the event the company decides not to proceed with an investment following examination of the results of the study, CIDA will reimburse the company for 50 per cent of the approved costs of the study on condition that it becomes the property of the government. In such cases the study will be made available to other potential investors.

In support of this new program, CIDA will provide businessmen with current information on investment conditions in developing countries, including regulations on taxation, repatriation of profits, and requirements for participation by nations or host governments.

Further information on the program can be obtained from the Director, Business and Industry Division, Canadian International Development Agency, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.



Canada and India recently signed three agreements in New Delhi covering an industrial commodity loan, a groundwater survey, and research on dry-land agriculture. Left to right: Mr. James George, Canada's High Commissioner; Dr. I. G. Patel, Secretary, and Mr. A. T. Banerjee, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. For story see page 4

Dixon, Tippet and Pankhurst Appointed to CIDA Positions

Three senior appointments have been announced by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Philip T. Dixon, the new Director-General of Finance and Administration, was Director of Accounting for the Department of National Defence and has spent the past two years with the Treasury Board. Replacing Lionel G. Bonnell, now with the Department of Supply and Services, Mr. Dixon will have overall responsibility for CIDA's financial and administrative services, and for administrative procedures followed by the Agency internally and in its overseas activities.

Ronald H. Tippet, formerly with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, is CIDA's new Director of Information. Born at Port Hope, Ontario, Mr. Tippet

graduated from the University of Toronto in political science and economics and has over 20 years of experience in the fields of communication and public relations, both in government and industry. He will be responsible for public information activities related to government programs for developing countries.

The new Economics Division, a significant addition to the Planning Branch in CIDA's changing structure, will be headed by Kenneth V. Pankhurst, formerly a lecturer at the University College of Wales (Aberystwyth) and since 1966 Chief of the Manpower Requirements Section of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, as it embarks on a program of economic research in a complex and relatively unexplored field.

Prime Minister Busia A Visitor In Canada

The Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kofi Busia, will pay an official visit to Canada in the second week of November.

Prime Minister Busia, who studied history at London and Oxford and holds a doctorate in social anthropology, served as Leader of the Opposition after Ghana (formerly Gold Coast) achieved independence in 1957 and became Prime Minister when his country returned to civilian rule after elections in August of 1969.

On his tour of Ottawa, Toronto and southwestern Ontario Dr. Busia will be accompanied by Mrs. Busia, Mr. Owusu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Richard Quarshie, Minister of Trade, and F. E. Boateng and V. A. Bartels, Principal Secretaries to the Prime Minister. As well as a number of official receptions, highlights will include visits to the Niagara Hydro (long associated with Ghana's Volta River Authority) and the University of Western Ontario (linked in co-operation with the University of Ghana).



Dr. K. A. Busia, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ghana.

Prime Minister Busia's visit, an important landmark in the continuing growth of Canada's close and friendly relations with Ghana, is in response to an August invitation from Prime Minister Trudeau.

CANADA GIVES FUNDS TO FIGHT SMALLPOX

Canada is making a voluntary contribution of \$145,000 annually for the next four years in support of the World Health Organization's Smallpox Eradication Campaign.

The Canadian International Development Agency, in response to a request directed by WHO to the Department of National Health and Welfare, will provide funds to purchase up to 17,000 vials yearly of a special type of vaccine suitable for the modern jet-injector method of vaccination now used in many of the developing countries.

The vaccine will be produced by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories of the University of Toronto, which is one

of the world's foremost sources of this high-quality vaccine and which is also one of two WHO International Reference Centres for Smallpox Vaccine. The vaccine will go by air to the countries where it is needed.

A great deal has been achieved since 1967, when the WHO Smallpox Eradication Campaign began as an intensive 10-year program to eliminate the disease completely. World incidence has declined almost 60 per cent, and the number of countries with recorded cases has dropped from 43 to 29.

The campaign is financed in two ways. Almost \$3,000,000 will come this year from the regular WHO budget, to which Canada as a member contributes \$2,230,000. A substantial proportion of this is being used against smallpox.

The special contribution of \$145,000 annually is in addition to Canadian support of WHO's regular budget. It will make this country one of the largest voluntary contributors to the Smallpox Eradication Campaign.

Wheat Sent To Turkey

Turkey will receive 98,000 tons of wheat valued at \$7,000,000 through the food aid program of the Canadian International Development Agency.

The agreement was announced late in September, after a three-hour meeting with External Affairs Minister Sharp, by İhsan Sabri Çağlayangil, Turkey's minister of foreign affairs and the first Turkish government representative to make an official visit to Canada.

Turkish ships will take on wheat at St. Lawrence and Maritimes ports between now and the end of January.

Canada Helps Build Bridges In Jamaica

Canada is sending \$200,000 worth of bridge building materials to Jamaica as part of an eight-year program to construct 60 bridges on the island.

The materials supplied under a development loan agreement will be used for the construction of six bridges. A supply of emergency Bailey bridging is also included, to be put into use if any of Jamaica's 750 bridges collapse. The bridge building program will help replace many of the island's old bridges which were built to handle donkey-cart traffic of 50 years ago and now act as a bottleneck to modern transportation.

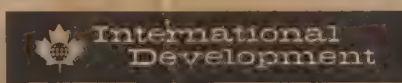
Construction cost for the six bridges is \$370,000 with the Jamaica loan. This 50-year loan is



Canadian air surveyors are mapping regions of Guyana, South America's only Commonwealth country. The three-year, \$3,100,000 survey, financed by a Canadian loan, will help Guyana plan the development of its resources.

Jamaican government paying for being provided with no interest charges and an initial 10-year period of grace on principal repayments. It includes shipping and insurance costs.

The Jamaican government will issue public tenders to private Jamaican contractors for construction of the bridges. The Jamaicans also plan to spend another \$265,000 for necessary road approaches and river bank supports related to the bridges.

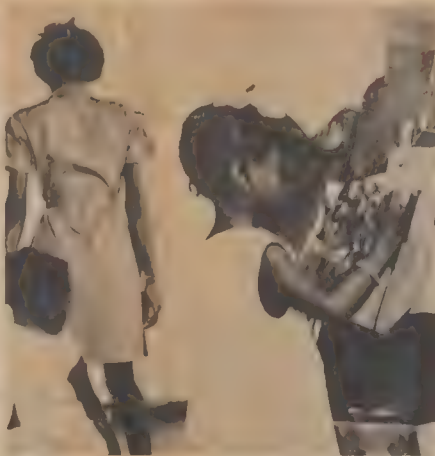


is produced by the Information Division of the Canadian International Development Agency under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER, 1970



Cots are being scrubbed and dried in the sun at the Chateau Belair, St. Vincent day nursery as Miss Beryl Rose, Canadian Save the Children Fund administrator in the Windward Islands, pays a visit.



Ida, 3½, thrives in the stimulating atmosphere of a CANSERVE centre, and benefits from extra care and food she would not otherwise have. Many children on the islands must be left underfed and unattended while their mothers work long hours each day.



Mothers bring their children to the Chateau Belair centre and learn more about food preparation and nutrition. The centre cares for about 20 children each day in a small town on the island's west coast.

CANSERVE Helps Caribbean Mothers And Children

The sun-soaked islands of the blue Caribbean conjure up a picture of waving palm trees, beautiful beaches and steel bands playing the limbo.

But behind the tourist facade there are "many sights of woe", according to T. J. Morgan, a field secretary with the Canadian Save the Children Fund. With vast numbers of children populating the islands (in Trinidad alone half the population is under 14), many suffer from malnutrition, inadequate health care and lack of educational facilities.

CANSERVE, a voluntary organization supported by public and private grants, has, like the proverbial pebble, "stirred the still pond" by setting up a number of day nurseries, feeding centres, and a staff training centre on the islands.

The Child Welfare Training Centre, where local girls are trained, was opened in 1964 in St. Vincent. Here 76 children are cared for daily, and each year two students from each of the islands receive training in nursery nursing. On graduation they work either in CANSERVE's nurseries or feeding centres, or they may enter a day nursery run by another organization, or help to improve the child care program in various communities.

In 1969 the Canadian International Development Agency, through its Special Programs Division, made a \$17,000 grant to the Caribbean project while the Calgary and District International Aid Society contributed \$22,000.

Day nurseries are now open at Chateaubelair in St. Vincent, Sauters and Paradise in Grenada, Portsmouth in Dominica, and Castries in St. Lucia. These vary from specially built centres to converted village homes, but in all of them the children receive daily care with a balanced diet and opportunities for play in a stimulating environment.

CANSERVE feeding centres have been set up in particularly deprived areas of the islands and here local foods are used for nourishing meals for some 20 to 30 children every day. Mothers and guardians, who accompany the children to the centres, also benefit by learning the rudiments of good nutrition and child care. As the children who visit these centres reach a reasonable standard of weight and health their places are given to others in need.

In this way a large number of families are helped toward better health. Dried skim milk from Canada is also given to needy children and a constant check is kept on their progress.

In his description of these feeding centres Mr. Morgan says: "A feeding centre is normally a strong building, although Canadians might consider it a sham building. As far as the community is concerned it is one of the better buildings". He was told that if the buildings were too grandiose the mothers would be suspicious and stay away.

Children attending the day nurseries have the advantage of staying longer and receiving more food over a longer period of time. The mother is also released from the child for the day so she can go out to work if she wishes, or can give more attention to the other children in the family.

Day nurseries provide the child with a feeling of security, Mr. Morgan believes, and give him a sense of belonging to a group. "In the routine of nursery life the child doesn't just wait for fate and consequently begins to have a more positive outlook on life. Such children, unlike those you see in the streets, are very happy, bubbling and normal".

The day nursery is also an educational experience for the child. Here the basics of learning—perception and color, and play as a learning experience—are taught through the stimulating environment that surrounds the child each day.

CANSERVE officials believe that as more girls are trained in nursery care and as their program develops with increasing success, long-overdue social changes will be brought about that will eventually provide a sounder basis for economic and technological growth in the islands.



CANSERVE's Child Welfare Training Centre on St. Vincent provides care and a balanced diet for 76 children daily, and trains two child-care workers from each of the islands so the program can spread through the Caribbean region. Financial help has come from the Calgary and District International Aid Society and the Canadian International Development Agency.

NO FOOD GAIN IN '69

World food and fisheries output stood still in 1969 while population continued to rise, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization reported this month.

For the first time in 12 years, the FAO's annual survey revealed, there was no increase in overall food production, which had risen by 4 per cent in 1968 and by an average of almost 3 per cent over the past 10 years.

Agricultural cutbacks in the developed countries offset most of the gains in the developing countries, while world fisheries output fell for the first time since 1950 — by 1 per cent in the developed countries, by 3 per cent in the developing countries.

Detailed figures revealed that food production rose by 4 per cent in the underdeveloped nations of the Far East, better than the 10-year average of 2.6 per cent but substantially less than the 1968 gain. India recorded a 5 per cent gain.

In Latin America drought restricted agricultural growth to 1 per cent while population rose by 2.9 per cent.

Less food was available per person during 1969 in most of the world's underdeveloped regions, where population is increasing at an overall rate of 2.7 per cent annually.

1971 Pledge Grows

Canada will contribute \$16,000,000 to the United Nations Development Programme in 1971.

André Ouellet, recently appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, told the UNDP Pledging Conference in New York on October 29 that the increased contribution "is a tangible demonstration of Canada's conviction that significant progress has been made by the Governing Council in establishing, in its consensus document, guidelines which will provide a basis for enhancing the capacity of the United Nations Development Programme".

With a pledge of \$15,000,000 at last year's conference, Canada ranked fourth among the UNDP's supporters for 1970, following the United States, Sweden and Denmark.

World Food Needs And Agriculture

On November 16 Dr. Fred Bentley, professor of soil science at the University of Alberta, will deliver the second address in the 1970-71 Plain Talk series, sponsored by the University of Saskatchewan, in the Centennial Auditorium of Peacock Technical High School, Moose Jaw.

World Food Needs and Canadian Agriculture will be his topic. Deeply interested in international development, Dr. Bentley has worked in Ceylon for the Colombo Plan, in Thailand for the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, and as agriculture adviser to the Canadian International Development Agency.

Canada Helps Indian Study Of Dryland Crops And Water

Canada is granting \$1,500,000 to India's research program in dryland agriculture and a further \$706,500 for a groundwater hydrological survey in the country's hard rock areas of the Andhra Pradesh plateau.

Research in dryland agriculture, as part of India's current Five Year Development Plan, has

created wide interest throughout the country. Approximately three-quarters of the total cultivated area of India is dependent on rain-fed agriculture and crop production in these areas can only be increased by a more efficient use of the seasonal rains. The purpose of the research program is to develop ways of con-

serving the available rainfall, and to conduct experiments in such aspects of agriculture as soil tillage and crop rotation.

Canada's Department of Agriculture is sending a team of research scientists to assist the project with techniques based on Canadian experience with dryland agriculture.

Canada will also provide suitable agricultural machinery and laboratory equipment not available in India. Indian scientists will spend short periods studying at Canadian dryland research centres.

The complementary hydrological survey covering an area of 3,000 square miles will evaluate groundwater resources and their potential for future exploitation. The executing agency for the government of India will be the government of Andhra Pradesh, through its state Agro-Industries Corporation. The corporation will provide staff, facilities and equipment, and supervision for the project's five-year term.

Through the Research Council of Alberta, Canada will send a groundwater hydrological team to demonstrate new techniques perfected by the team in Alberta. As with the dryland agriculture research program, Canadian assistance will also include certain types of equipment and the training of some Indian personnel in Canada.



Malaysia, rich in timber resources, and Canada, experienced in forest-industry development, are co-operating in the unique Sarawak sawmill training centre.



Canadian experts and equipment help Malaysians learn to tap the potential wealth of the Commonwealth country's lush forests.

Strategy For Second Development Decade Adopted By UN Vote

The United Nations, celebrating its 25th anniversary, has adopted unanimously an international strategy for the Second Development Decade, which begins January 1, 1971.

After 10 days and 84 commemorative speeches, the General Assembly climaxed its jubilee on October 24 by accepting an international development strategy based on proposals submitted earlier in the month to the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) by a group of 89 developing countries.

The Second Development Decade plan, a consensus achieved after many months of work, asks each economically advanced country to transfer to the devel-

oping countries, by 1972 if possible and not later than 1975, financial resources equivalent to a minimum of 1 per cent of its gross national product. Recommendations are also made on international trade, science and technology, and special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries.

The new strategy for the 1970s will be further explored in future issues of this publication.

In his address on the last day of the commemorative session, Secretary General U Thant called upon the nations to move away from narrow national interests toward a sense of earth patriotism and global solidarity.

India Buys Canadian Goods

A \$13 million development loan agreement was signed recently between Canada and India for the purchase of Canadian industrial commodities.

The loan, a continuation of last April's \$17 million commodity loan to India, was signed by Canadian High Commissioner James George and Dr. I. G. Patel, Secretary for India's Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. This second loan for the 1970-71 commodity program has been agreed upon as balances from previous years' loans have already been committed.

One half of the \$13 million loan will be used to increase stocks of edible oil seeds with the import of \$6,500,000 worth of Canadian rapeseed. Copper, not provided for in the previous agreement because of short supply, is included to a value of \$2,500,000. Asbestos, zinc and rubber, covered in the earlier agreement, have new allocations of \$1,500,000, \$1,000,000 and \$500,000 respectively. The agreement also provides \$1 million for miscellaneous commodities such as ferro alloys and acetylene.

The loan is interest-free and will be repaid over the next 50 years, with an initial 10-year grace period.

India has received industrial commodities from Canada since 1953-54 when copper and aluminum were provided through grant assistance. Since 1967 five such commodity loans totaling \$78,600,000 have been signed.

Industrial commodities supplied by Canada play an important role in the growth of Indian industry by providing essential raw materials either not produced in India or produced in quantities insufficient to meet domestic needs.

Nova Scotia Credit Union Course

Adult students from 16 nations of Africa, Asia, the West Indies, Central and South America completed a seven-week course in credit unions in Nova Scotia recently. The course was sponsored by CUNA International, Inc., and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Lecturers were drawn from CUNA, the Ontario and Nova Scotia leagues, and Coady International Institute of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

The course was held at Coady, June 29-August 14, 1970. The

29 students received diplomas marking successful completion of the course at graduation ceremonies held August 14.

Lectures were given on a variety of credit union topics including structure and services, accounting, community development and public relations.

During the last week of the course, the students went on a field trip to Halifax to observe and learn about the communications media which may be used to promote credit unions. The students visited the Canadian Press co-operative news service bureau, the Halifax daily news-

paper, and the radio and television facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

During another field trip, they visited several credit unions in Sydney, Cape Breton area, for on-the-spot inspection of credit union operations.

Each student was recommended for participation in the CUNA credit union course by his or her government following a CIDA invitation through Canadian missions. The candidates are chosen for their co-operative, credit union, or related experience and for their potential as community leaders.

Training The Workers For Sarawak Sawmills

A sawmill training centre, the only project of its kind in Southeast Asia, has been launched in the Malaysian state of Sarawak on the island of Borneo with the help of the Canadian International Development Agency.

The new centre, located seven miles from Sarawak's capital, the picturesque town of Kuching, is offering courses to local sawmill employees in sawmill operation, "saw-doctoring", log handling, log and timber classification, and machine set-up and maintenance.

With a total budget of \$267,470, Canadian participation is scheduled to last 28 months with the prime objective of up-grading the country's sawmilling operations and contributing to the important timber industry. Malaysia will contribute a comparable amount to the project, about \$816,355 (M) (\$3M = 1 Cdn).

Timber is Malaysia's third largest export and "made in Malaysia" timber products have gained world-wide recognition for their quality, endurance and beauty. The present national building boom is also bringing about an expansion in the local wood-working industry.

Four Canadian experts are staffing the centre at present. Project manager is J. Veitch, who arrived in July, and the other Canadian advisers are J. Towland, equipment set-up and maintenance instructor; R. Buntain, saw doctor; and F. Leroux, forestry adviser responsible for field liaison and extension work.

In February four local men began instructor training at the centre. Nine others began a sawmill maintenance and saw-doctoring course in July.

Future plans are to double this intake as adequate equipment becomes available. To date \$150,000 (Cdn) has been spent on the purchase of machines, instruments and hand tools.

The overall job of the Canadian advisers is to build up the project by gradually ordering more equipment, training more men from local mills, and expanding the curriculum. Canadian administrators have indicated there are sufficient funds for the inclusion of basic related courses in auto mechanics, welding and the maintenance of diesel machinery as the centre's facilities expand.

It is felt that the inclusion of these basic courses will help make the trainee a far more useful person when he returns to his employer. Skilled maintenance people are at a premium in Sarawak and other parts of Malaysia. Realizing the advantage of having skilled workmen on the job, the local sawmill operators have been eager to send their men to the training centre, paying both their wages and their transportation.

Malaysia's forest industry has been under scrutiny since 1968 when the United Nations, in co-operation with the federal and state governments of Malaysia, assessed the country's entire forest industry at a cost of \$6,600,000. Part of the project dealt with the implementation of forest development operations and the encouragement of private investment in the industry.

Other timber-producing countries in South East Asia, particularly Thailand and Burma, have shown interest in the Canadian-sponsored program in Sarawak, with a view to participation in the future.

Sharing Our World

On September 19, during the International Teach-In at the University of Toronto, Maurice F. Strong discussed in detail current problems of international development and Canada's response. Mr. Strong, who leaves CIDA's Presidency at the end of 1970 to become Secretary-General of the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment, clarifies the issues and offers some frank opinions in the following excerpt from his Toronto speech.

There has been, throughout the 1960s, a steady increase in the importance and priority which the Canadian Government has given to international assistance. At the time of greatest government austerity, in this year's budget, when many other departments were having expenditures cut back or frozen, the authorization for CIDA was increased by \$28 million to a total of \$364 million. And in the foreign policy review, the firm commitment is made to increase it by a further \$60 million next year and, in future years, to try to increase the percentage of the national income allocated to development assistance; this means, in effect, a minimum increase each year of about \$40 million. The aim, as the Paper says, is to move Canada "towards the internationally accepted targets". These are themselves "moving targets": they have been changed during the Sixties, and we are again confronted with a new set of targets as we face the second Development Decade. They are useful as a means of providing impetus towards an improved performance, but they are not adequate as a measure of the real value and effectiveness — or even the relative performance — of the rich countries' contributions to the LDCs. When you consider that Portugal is at the top of the tables compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) which are based on presently accepted targets, and when you consider the DAC figures can include aid to present as well as former colonies, I think you'll see the weakness of the targets as a basis for comparison. Certainly, Canada's performance would be considerably enhanced if these tables included development aid to our own less developed regions.

Nevertheless, by any standard — the DAC tables or a broader comparison — there is on Canada's part a quickening of the assistance effort; the importance of that, at a time when the effort of some major donors seems to be slackening, needs to be stressed.

Volume of aid, of course, is one index. Quality is quite as important. The reorganization which has taken place inside CIDA in recent years, the recruitment of professionals to the CIDA staff, the posting to embassies and high commissions abroad of CIDA field personnel, these are among the many measures which have improved the quality of our operations. The spreading of the Canadian program through Africa during the Sixties, with the Franco-phone section as large now as that in Commonwealth Africa, has meant we have tapped a good deal of Canadian talent to serve in those countries which was not attracted to the earlier program in Asia. And this year we are launching a selective bilateral program in Latin America which will utilize more varied talent. These changes, coupled with the comparatively generous terms of development finance which Canada now offers, give us a fair claim to saying that we have today one of the most enlightened programs among the 17 donor countries that are grouped in the Development Assistance Committee (or DAC). I would dare to say that, if you were to canvass professionals from other countries working in the development field, they would tell you the Canadian program is among the best of the bilateral operations.

Only 16 months of our defense budget

But none of this means that we are saints. Canada spent a lot more money on waging war between 1939 and 1945 than it has on helping the poorer countries since. Even today our 20 years of aid authorizations, amounting to \$2,000,000,000, are only equivalent to 16 months of this country's present defense budget. And for several years our actual disbursements have lagged considerably below authorizations, although this gap is now being closed. Last year we disbursed \$308,000,000, a leap from the \$186,000,000 of the year before.

There is one reservation I have to make here. Many of us would like to see much more done. But no government can be that far ahead of what the general public is prepared to support. Having said that, I should add that I am cheered by the way in which the governments of Lester Pearson and Pierre Trudeau have met the priorities of international assistance up against the immediate and visible demands they face at home, and given an increasingly significant priority to international assistance. "The world must be our constituency," Mr. Trudeau said in Edmonton in 1968. Since then, his government has acted in that spirit.

Another encouraging move has been the initiative taken by Canada to help spread more fairly between the rich and poor nations the benefits derived from modern science and technology. It is one of the sadder ironies of 20th century development that the inventions of science and technology have on the whole only served to widen the gap between rich and poor.

While the northern states grew strong and rich through these inventions and their thriving markets stimulated further research for new materials, almost the opposite has happened to the south. Modern medicine has dramatically cut the death rate of populations in the LDCs, but modern technology has only just begun to help them produce the food and the other materials which they need if they are to be assured of a decent life on even basic terms. In some areas research has clearly worked against the interests of the LDCs: not only is 98 percent of the world's expenditure on research and development still made in the industrialized countries, according to a recent study, but there is almost as much money spent in those countries on developing synthetics as is spent on all forms of research and development in the poorer countries; and synthetics, of course, can cut away at the very foundations of a poorer country's export economy, as Tanzanians well know from the problems that now beset their sisal industry.

The imbalance can probably only be corrected by deliberate acts of policy on the part of the industrialized nations. It was at any rate in this belief that the Canadian government launched the International Development Research Centre, and provisionally committed \$30,000,000 towards its budget for the first five years. Much of the Centre's research will take place in developing countries; all its work will be aimed at easing those countries' problems. When the 21-member board of directors, including 10 from other countries, holds its first meeting in October, the Centre will be on its way to tackling a most significant task.

Tied aid, and how to untie it

Now let me turn to some of the criticisms of the Canadian and other programs. I have talked about the volume of aid, the real value of it is undoubtedly reduced by the conditions surrounding procurement which are tied to many offers of assistance. Tied aid can reduce the real value to the recipient by as much as 40 percent in some extreme cases. By requiring that a recipient country shop for its capital equipment in your own market,



A UNICEF drilling rig, striking water and changing villagers' lives for the better, demonstrates how international co-operation can mean "a more equitable and just life for all mankind".

it restricts the range of choice, reduces competition and can load the recipient country with considerably higher costs. The Pearson and Peterson reports came down strongly on the side of untied aid as widely and quickly as possible; and there is no compelling economic justification for tied aid, since the reduced value to the recipients cannot be justified by any corresponding benefits that it brings to the economy of the donor.

The obvious question that follows is: why do we persist in tying any of our aid? In facing that question, I should first make some specific points about the nature of Canadian tied aid. First, although I have quoted a figure of 40 percent reduction in the face value with some cases of tied aid, this is the extreme figure. The Canadian tying provisions have resulted in an average reduction of more like five to eight percent; the reduction in value is that much smaller on average because many of the tying arrangements involve Canadian goods that are of a competitive price in the world market, most notably food products. Capital equipment, on which tying restrictions have the heaviest effect, is a smaller item in Canada's list when compared to other donor countries.

Secondly, the amount of our assistance that is now to be subject to any tying requirements is now only about 50 percent of the total. This is one of the major advances achieved this year, and consolidated in the policy review. Before this year the requirement that there should be an 80 percent Canadian content in any particular tied project was relaxed to 66 2/3 percent. Then this year a number of other changes have been authorized which substantially reduce the tied aid element in the Canadian program:

- the decision that 20 percent of our bilateral assistance can be offered on a completely untied basis;
- the increase in the multilateral proportion of our aid total to about 25 percent;
- the decision that Canada should absorb the shipping costs which the recipient countries have up to now borne on Canadian goods;
- the increase in our support of the program of private agencies;
- and the launching of the International Development Research Centre, for which financing will be provided on an untied basis.

These changes have the effect of reducing the proportion of Canadian aid that is tied to less than 50 percent. There are problems in moving further — at least, in moving further on a unilateral basis. A good deal of public support for the development aid program, particularly in the business community, has been based on the fact that it is used largely to finance the provision of Canadian goods and services to the LDCs, thus providing an important source of financing for Canadian exports and of jobs for Canadians. It would be difficult to sustain this support if Canadian aid funds were seen as being used, to too great an extent, to finance purchase of materials and equipment in other countries which denied similar opportunities to Canadian suppliers. Other countries, of course, have similar problems and this is why the question of untied aid must ultimately be resolved by internationally agreed action that involves all the major donors. I am pleased to say that important progress is now being made in this direction under the auspices of DAC, and as a direct result of the Pearson Commission recommendations on the subject.

Breaking the multilateral log-jam

Another significant issue has been the proportion of assistance Canada and others should offer through multilateral channels. Our proportion, ranging between 15 and 20 percent, has in the past been much higher than the average for the DAC countries, which is under 11 percent. Now, as a result of the policy review, we have set our aim at 25 percent.

In principle, I am convinced that development assistance must be made more and more multilateral. But here again, there are important practical constraints on the rate at which we can move in this direction. Many donor countries attach great importance to the direct relationships they maintain with the developing countries receiving their assistance under bilateral programs; and indeed a great deal of their aid has its basis in the special ties between particular donors and recipients which have resulted from their colonial past. Also the capacity of the multilateral development organizations to utilize aid funds effectively is in itself a constraint on the rate of growth of multilateralization although the capacity of these institutions is growing steadily. The recent report by Sir Robert Jackson on the development capacity of the United Nations system documents very candidly the limitations in its capacity to use more funds effectively, following a period of impressive growth. Also it should be said that despite the advantages and principles of multilateral aid there are still many kinds of aid, particularly in the technical assistance area that can be more effectively administered on a bilateral basis. And the distinctions between bilateral and multilateral aid are themselves becoming, in many instances, increasingly sharp and important. For multilateral aid is being provided to a growing extent within a multilateral framework, in which donors' programs are more closely coordinated and subjected to the application of much more rigorous development criteria.

Canada is playing a very positive role both in increasing the resources available to the multilateral agencies and increasing the degree of multilateral coordination and influence on bilateral programs. It is a solid supporter of the UN Development Program which combines preinvestment surveys with technical assistance, and it took a leading part, at the end of 1968, in the moves to replenish the funds of the World Bank affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), because it offers 50-year interest-free loans (as Canada also does), was the most hopeful source of finance for projects for many of the poorest countries, and the drying up of its funds in 1967-68 produced a major log-jam.

Canada not only led the way in helping to break this log-jam but also agreed to increase its contributions in order to make up the short-fall in the contributions of some

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other members. Canada also took an important initiative in the agreement reached recently for replenishment of the International Development Association for the next three years at a level of \$800,000,000 per year — double the previous level. Again, we agreed to make a contribution in excess of our normal pro rata share to make this possible.

Political strings and trade vs. aid

Bilateral programs involve political strings — that is inherent in any relationship between governments. The strings, of course, may never be tugged or even tweaked. In Canada's case political considerations undoubtedly have counted in the selection of countries receiving Canadian aid during this past decade, in a new concentration on the Commonwealth Caribbean states, in Francophone and in Commonwealth Africa. But they don't count in the same way in the choice of projects undertaken in those countries. For example, political or ideological strings have not been a factor in Canada's relations with two African states which are following a distinctively socialist path, Tanzania and Algeria. Conversely, political considerations played what I assume most of this audience would call a proper part in determining that Canada offer Botswana this year the largest single loan yet made to any African state — \$18,000,000 to provide power generating equipment for the country's new mining industry — and a loan that will help reduce Botswana's economic dependence upon neighbouring South Africa.

Another subject at issue is the question of trade. It is sometimes posed as the slogan "Trade rather than aid". At this stage, though, they can't be thought of as alternatives to each other. We need to aid, and help build up, their capacity to earn from trade. At the same time, we shouldn't be using aid as a substitute for not making more fundamental changes in our trading arrangements. Aid is in one sense the easy stage, the stage of buying time to do the most difficult job of changing the world trading patterns which are dictated today by the developed countries. This is an awkward area even for Canada in prosperous days, and made more difficult by higher levels of unemployment in areas where trade changes could have most effect.

Again, I should inject a reservation on this subject. Some people have suggested that if Canada dropped all its tariff barriers to the developing countries it would do them far more good than our present or future assistance programs. That is carrying possible effects into wild exaggeration. A study of this point done for the CIDA review by M. Pierre Frechette suggested that a total elimination of tariffs would provide the developing countries with a maximum additional \$50 million of trade; and that \$50 million would be worth much less than that amount, as an equivalent of direct aid. (His study was based on 1964 figures, and although the base is broader today the proportional increase would be roughly similar, due to the limits of what economists call "demand elasticity". The developing countries could, for instance, expect to increase the sale of their primary products here by only about 7 percent. The increase of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods would be greater, certainly, but they come from a smaller base.)

Having said that, I should add that there has been some hard work done by the DAC countries in efforts to agree on arrangements for giving preferential rates to products from developing countries. The UN Conference on Trade and Development, with delegations from 121 countries, agreed unanimously in New Delhi two years ago to plan what is called a "generalized system of preferences" for the developing countries, which could increase their export earnings and promote their industrialization. The general hope then was to have the system in operation by 1970. That hasn't happened; but in the course of many subsequent meetings, some progress has been made towards agreement. The problems that remain are not all due to hesitation by industrialized countries to lower tariffs far enough, or open their markets to enough products, or to their insistence on safeguards and escape clauses to protect some of their own industries if they look like becoming the victims of these new cheaper imports. Certainly there are stumbling blocks here. But another controversial issue — the question of existing preferences — has tended to divide both the LDCs and the industrialized countries among themselves. For example, the African states which have a preferential association with the European Economic Community are reluctant to reach regional preferences eliminated, while Latin American states line up with the United States in wanting that to happen. The Canadian hope is that these regional preferences can be harmonized and fitted into a general system of preferences; while, on the issue of tariff cuts, the Canadian offer has been seen by most LDCs as wide enough in scope — although criticized by some as not yet being deep enough. The negotiations during the next few months, while likely to be difficult, may also be decisive.

There are non-tariff barriers for these countries also to cross to get access to our markets, and one of these is obviously the knowledge barrier. We need to help them improve their marketing. One of Canada's first bilateral programs in Latin America is a pioneering scheme to advise Brazilian exporters on prospects for marketing their products in Canada.

The building up of the LDCs' trading ability involves the transfer of technological and management techniques. I think Gunnar Myrdal, in his latest book "The Challenge of World Poverty", makes an important point when he puts his weight behind proposals to speed this transfer through international contracts. These proposals involve developing countries making a contract with a foreign concern, not to come in as a fully-fledged entity but to come in the end prompt reversion and nationalization, but as a management unit that might also provide some initial capital but which is paid off on a strict fee basis. It would be paid for the job it does in building up an industry and in training local replacements for themselves. This sort of arrangement could avoid some of the suspicion that surrounds repatriation of profits by foreign firms.

Does our help harm the new countries?

Now, having plunged you into the depths of a lot of figures and facts about the Canadian program, let me soar for a while in the clearer air — or is it the clouds? — and open up the whole question behind aid programs. What is the role of aid? Does it really help the developing countries? Does it represent or support a new form of "colonialism"? Are the donor countries hurting the chances of these countries to find their own best way to a more worthwhile life?

Speaking personally, I have a great deal of respect for some of the views of those who think aid can do (and has on occasions done) harm in encouraging people of the developing countries in the wrong kinds of activity, and in loading them with economic and social costs quite out of line with what they ultimately see as their best long-term interests, and in supporting existing power structures and institutional arrangements which are admittedly inadequate. Ivan Illich has put this thought often very vividly. In an article last November in *The New York Review of Books* he began by saying, "We recognize at once that the importation of Cadillacs should be heavily taxed in Peru, that an organ transplant clinic is a scandalous ploy to justify the concentration of more doctors in Bogota", and he then went further to argue against the value-system that fills the roads with private cars rather than buses, and that puts such emphasis on impressive school buildings for the young and neglects adult education. Gunnar Myrdal has also begun to criticize the way in which a small upper class dominates and in practice distorts the basis of a developing country's educational efforts. "Status and degrees are given undue importance, reflecting the system of valuations in an elite society," he says and also observes that "Adult education is played down everywhere in the non-Communist world." We in the richer countries must take a good deal of blame for this situation for material belongings, status and degrees have been the values respected here and we have had few qualms in transplanting these attitudes to other countries.

Does this, though, mean that because some aspects of aid programs can distort values, or contribute to some of these things, we should withdraw entirely, let alone touch front teeth or twist their growth? I do not think so. Western influences would still permeate those countries through television and magazines and many other sources long after every CIDA expert and UNO worker had been pulled home. Rather, the experience gained by those Canadian workers abroad should — if they are sensitive — lead them to question profoundly the values which they mostly accepted uncritically when at home. I know that this has happened in the case of many UNO returned volunteers, and I welcome it.

Again, to concentrate predominantly upon the harm which aid programs may make it very easy for someone who says, "Don't do anything. We cannot make perfection in the existing arrangements and institutional mechanisms a pre-condition for action. It could all too easily provide an excuse for us to fall back to the laissez-faire days of unconcern and irresponsibility. No doubt, there are people who argue that this would be a preferable situation, that there would be less exploitation than exists today. I cannot

agree. With all its deficiencies direct aid, even when it has been motivated by dubious political and economic considerations, has made an important contribution to improving the lot and the prospects in life for millions of the world's poor people. True, it hasn't solved the fundamental problems of world poverty and, at present levels at least, cannot be relied upon alone to do this. But aid programs have done, and can do, much to help. And there has been, I believe, a strong underlying element of internationalism in the aid programs of the last two decades, despite narrower considerations that are sometimes visible on top.

If we were not so, why have nearly all developing countries — except China — continued to want some help from the outside? It is one thing for some of us at this luxurious distance, to be theoretically against aid; but we have to assume that the governments of these countries really know what they want. That is not to deny that much of what we offer may turn out to be less valuable to them than they hoped, because of the conditions we have been in the habit of attaching to it.

Profound changes in our time

It is clear by now that some of the present institutional and structural arrangements in developing countries must be changed — in some cases, radically. Indeed, some significant changes are under way. I have been impressed how in several countries — and Tanzania and Algeria are examples — the political leaders have been able to make profound changes, and at the same time have the confidence and ability to accept foreign assistance and use it to their own clear advantage. And the Chinese achievement of the last 20 years is impressive for the way that they have managed to reach a respectable level of development without much foreign assistance, and indeed none in recent years.

There is no question that in many countries radical — even revolutionary — changes must be made within the societies before economic and social development can hope to effect a real improvement in the lot of the masses of their people. In some such cases foreign aid can in fact help postpone such changes by creating the illusion of growth and sustaining regimes that are resistant to real change. But this does not mean that revolution is the answer everywhere, and I am equally convinced that there are many instances in which the people of developing societies would benefit most from changes which can be carried out in a more peaceful and evolutionary manner. Canada is surely an example of my point. The poor in Canada today are far less imprisoned in poverty than their fathers and grandfathers were; and our society has not had to be completely overturned for the great majority of Canadians to enjoy a better way of life.

A little time back, I touched on the benefit to Canadians who work abroad, that they are open to some of the changes they may have brushed past before. Only the supremely arrogant would suggest we are the purveyors of all wisdom about development. (In parenthesis, the distinction made in jargon between "developing" and "developed" countries unfortunately feeds this arrogance). Many, and I hope most, of the Canadians who are working abroad discover that developing countries provide lessons that have relevance to Canadian problems. The plain truth is that we have not dealt with many social and economic problems as well as some of the new nations are now doing. I can cite the disruption of families during the process of urbanization, the wreckage that is sometimes left in the wake of the rapid growth and the loneliness of new urban workers. The problems of development, the many side effects of change, are most acutely seen in the alternatives facing Canadian Indians today.

It is important to stress, as the Pearson Report does in greater detail, that the developing countries have overcome enormous difficulties to achieve results in these last 10 or 20 years which compare well with what countries in the Western world achieved at their stage. And that phrase itself is misleading; for our stages of development have been strung out over generations, while the new countries of Africa and Asia have had to face tasks telescoped very dramatically into a short time frame. The tasks they face of welding a national unity, building up a competent civil service, planning for an equitable distribution of wealth and opportunities among their peoples, these and other tasks come thick upon them in the first years of independence; we in contrast have been allowed generations of time to tackle these issues.

Not by GNP alone

But now comes a sober note. We should be very realistic in seeing that, even if these countries reach the highest targets of economic growth and we for our part meet the top targets for transfer of resources, the net result will still be a widening of the absolute gap between the rich and the poor countries. The Pearson Report makes this point clearly, even when it optimistically predicts the next years will take Chile or Gabon to reach the standard of living which the French enjoy today. The world of 1990 or 2000 A.D. is still going to be divided between the rich minority and the poor and the very poor who will represent the majority of mankind. If we confine our attempts to build a better world within these targets, the best we can hope to do is to improve, if only by a little, the lot of the very poor. Implicit in the exhortations of targeters is the suggestion that we are going to solve all problems by achieving their targets. I think it is dangerous to suggest that this could be so.

Is this, then, the sort of society we should want for the world? Success, in the terms of the aid industry, is going to produce a truly just and equitable world society. To rely upon the growth of the Gross National Product as a prime index of progress — a practice already being discredited in the rich countries; to apply the same standards for the poorer countries is to condemn them always to being regarded as second-class world citizens. Growth by itself is clearly not enough. Alongside it must go a restructuring of institutions, and a reordering of value systems — and the establishment on a world basis of a true sense of community, in which there is a greater acceptance of mutual responsibility. This shared responsibility should transcend national, international and ideological divisions and must involve a more equitable sharing of resources and opportunities, as well as a common commitment to maintaining the balance between man and nature on which the future of all human life depends.

Toward a world of fair shares

Even at their best, present foreign aid programs represent just a first primitive step towards the evolution of an international system which will have built into it more continuing and impersonal mechanisms for the transference of resources in order to remove poverty and equalize opportunities on a global basis. The present system of direct aid in the form of conditional giveaways is a no more durable basis for the relationship between nations and than were the soup kitchen and the dole as a relationship between rich and poor within our national societies. But it has provided us with the beginning of such an international system and the basis for broadening and extending it.

There are other areas in which progress is being made in the direction of creating a more ordered world society. The creation of special drawing rights was an historic act that vested in an international body, the International Monetary Fund, a right which traditionally has been the closely guarded prerogative of nation states — the right to create currency — or its equivalent. Agreement now seems near, following lengthy discussions in Geneva, of a treaty to ban weapons of mass destruction from the ocean floor and thereby encouraging a new era of peaceful international agreement. For the setting up of a super-national regime to regulate the exploration and exploitation of the sea beds "as the heritage of all mankind".

But the way will not be easy. Power continues to reside primarily in the individual nation state whose reluctance to part with it provides one of the principal barriers to effective international action. Nevertheless, there are a growing number of fields which simply cannot be dealt with effectively within the jurisdiction of individual nation states, and the recognition of this is providing the political basis for agreement on selective international action on such urgent problems as the protection of the environment on which the common fate of the entire human community depends.

The United Nations, which this year is celebrating its 25th anniversary, provides us with the essential foundation on which we must build this kind of world order. Its weaknesses and deficiencies reflect our own collective shortcomings, but it remains the principal repository of our common aspirations and hopes for the future.

And so it is in this larger perspective of the overriding necessity of constructing the framework of a more ordered and more equitable world society that I see the importance of international development assistance. For, in the long run, development assistance will not succeed unless it contributes to the creation of a more equitable and just life for all mankind. And effective world community cannot be achieved unless it is based on a substantial measure of equity in the sharing of the world's resources.



Miss Eleanor Rice supervises training at the Addis Ababa secretarial school supported by the YWCA with help from CIDA. Skilled secretaries are badly needed in Ethiopia, and the school has opened new career possibilities for many young women.

YWCA Vocational Program Incentive For Ethiopian Girls

Young people in the developing countries, particularly in Africa, often cannot wait for long formal training as the problems of their societies are too urgent and the pace of change too swift.

This is a premise supported by the Young Women's Christian Association, which has set up a two-year pilot vocational training program for young women in the East African kingdom of Ethiopia.

The program, costing an estimated total of \$79,627.42, includes a 10-month secretarial

course, a four-month nursery aid course, and a sewing course.

The secretarial course has received special emphasis as there has been no training available in this field up until now. A qualified secretary is a much sought-after person by both business firms and the government in Ethiopia.

To give added support to the program the Ethiopian airline and various firms have been canvassed for contributions.

The Special Programs Division of the Canadian International Development Agency has made matching grants totalling \$14,000 to the project at the request of the Canadian YWCA. With this assistance a Canadian teacher, Miss Eleanor Rice, was sent to Ethiopia last December by the YWCA as teacher-principal.

The new course began October 13, 1969, with 20 students, four part-time teachers, one full-time teacher, and an acting principal. The students range in age from 17 to 27 with an average age of 18. The curriculum includes

shorthand, typewriting (in English and Amharic), office practice, current events, and personal development.

Classes are held in a house made available by Princess Maberet Heptemariam, president of the YWCA of Ethiopia.

In her report Miss Rice says: "There are innumerable opportunities for highly qualified secretaries in Addis Ababa. This 10-month course has come as an added incentive for those who are willing to work at a steady pace and who have the imagination to achieve their goals."

"The short, intense course is to allow the girls to become wage earners more quickly and to help those with some secretarial work experience to develop their skill for a more highly efficient service."

When the course was first announced 100 applications were received. With this in mind Miss Rice hopes the course will be enlarged next year under the leadership of the Ethiopian government.

Thomas Horne has just one year to go before he retires from teaching. He will spend that year in Uyo, Nigeria. Mr. Horne, a science teacher from Vancouver, B.C. is on a year's assignment with CIDA to work in the field of teacher-training in the West African country. He applied for the position at the urging of CIDA officials who were familiar with his work during a five-year posting in Singapore. He had originally not intended to apply, thinking that he was too old to be accepted.

C. D. Kent, director and chief librarian for the London Public Library, left London, Ontario early in September for Uganda where he is advising the East African country on library services under the auspices of UNESCO.

Dr. Andrew Stewart, 66, a former chairman of the Board of Broadcast Governors and former President of the University of Alberta, has taken up a CIDA posting to the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. The posting involves teaching and research in the field of educational finance.

Investors Registering For UNIDO Conference

Canadian businessmen interested in exploring new territories will have time to register for the Nairobi meeting of the International Conference on Investment, which will be held from November 10 to 14. The conference is sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The conference, sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, will be held from November 10 to 14 in Nairobi, Kenya. It will offer a unique opportunity for face-to-face discussions with business and government representatives from many nations in the field of investment.

Dozens of potential enterprise of interest to foreign investors or businessmen have already been proposed by African countries — including factories, mines, power plants, and other industrial facilities. These projects are being developed by the host countries.

Any person or firm wishing to be represented at the conference interested in further information should contact the Director of the International Development Conference, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Vienna, Austria.

Relief Funds For Caribbean

Canada will contribute \$5,000 of emergency relief funds to help the families of persons drowned in August when the ferry Christina sank between St. Kitts and Nevis in the Leeward Islands of the Caribbean.

The disaster, a major blow to the economy of the two islands, caused a heavy loss of life. The ferry was the only method of sending produce from Nevis across 11 miles of open water to markets in St. Kitts, and the only transportation link most of the islanders could afford to use.

The Government of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla has established a President Fund, to which Canada will contribute.

Canada, Ceylon Sign Agreements

Three agreements for cooperation in the development of Ceylon were signed recently by the Canadian and Ceylonese governments.

The first, an understanding, will facilitate the participation of Canadian aid for particular projects in Ceylon and will replace the general statement of principles made in 1952.

The second agreement provides for a loan from the Canadian government of \$2,000,000 which will be used by Ceylon for the purchase of newsprint, asbestos, kraft wood-pulp and logging equipment. The loan will be interest-free and repayable in 50 years, including a 10-year grace period.

The third agreement, in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding, concerns a feasibility study in connection with proposals for the establishment of a mechanized logging operation in the Sinharaja Forest Reserve.

Mr. John Timmermah, Canadian High Commissioner, and Dr. H. A. de S. Gunasekera, Permanent Secretary of Ceylon's Ministry of Planning, signed the documents on behalf of their respective governments.

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Family Planning

From page 1

country. Organizational and administrative assistance might be given, along with support for maternal and child health programs, in this way.

Many of the developing countries, aware of the implications of the population program, have considerable experience with large-scale voluntary family planning, and the UN, the World Bank, and other donor countries attach high priority to their support of these programs. Canadian assistance will be closely coordinated with the work of other national and international agencies.

Dr. George Brown, CIDA's special adviser on public health, has spent two weeks in Ghana since the announcement studying the national family planning program to determine what help Canada is best able to supply, and what lessons we can learn from the countries already conducting programs. Dr. Brown, who spent five years helping the governments of Tunisia and Morocco establish family planning programs, says that in helping a beginning program such as Ghana's the Canadian government might offer medical supplies, educational equipment training and advisory service.

people IN THE NEWS

Mr. Felipe Herrera, President of the Inter-American Development Bank, has resigned his position with the Bank which he had held since its founding in 1960. Mr. Herrera is returning to his native Chile to resume academic work. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Herrera said "For me, the IDB, in its first decade of regional public service, not only has been an effective instrument of financing and of technical cooperation, but also a factor in the maturing of important concepts relating to the growth and the economic integration of Latin America, which at the same time have opened new and original perspectives in the scene of Inter-American and international cooperation."

Mr. Clinton Davis of the Jamaica National Water Authority visited Ottawa recently and discussed progress on four water projects in his country with CIDA officials.

IDRC Board From page 1

Mr. Ralph M. Medjack, lawyer and developer, Halifax.

Mr. R. M. Nettleford, director of studies for the Trade Union Education Institute of the University of the West Indies, Jamaica.

Dr. H. A. Oluwasanmi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife, Western State, Nigeria.

Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Principal of Scarborough College, University of Toronto.

Prof. Marc Sankale, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Dakar, Senegal.

Mr. Maurice F. Strong, President of CIDA until January 1, when he will become Secretary-General of the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment.

Dr. Puey Ungphakorn, Dean of Economics, Thammasat University, and Governor of the Central Bank, Thailand.

Another member of the Board of Governors will be Dr. William David Hopper, President of the

IDRC, who has many years of experience with agriculture and the "Green Revolution" in India where he worked for the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, and as a consultant to the World Bank and the Government of India.

The new International Development Research Centre, a Crown corporation established by the Parliament of Canada, is an experiment of great promise. To help overcome a drastic lack of advanced research on the problems of developing regions, the IDRC will attempt to focus modern science and technology on significant areas in the field of international development. It will support or conduct special research projects and will try to find ways of applying and adapting the knowledge accumulated in the wealth, developed countries to the problems of the less-developed parts of the world.

Canada Helps East Pakistan Flood Victims

Powdered milk, drugs and 420,000 corrugated steel sheets will be sent from Canada to help the victims of disastrous floods in East Pakistan.

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced on October 15 that the Canadian International Development Agency is providing the corrugated steel sheets for shelter construction in response to a request from the government of Pakistan. They are valued at about \$1,725,000 including cost of shipment.

Supplies of powdered milk and drugs, to a value of \$100,000 each, will also be sent to help in the continuing work of recovery and rehabilitation.

The total level of special aid by the Canadian government during the crisis is now \$5,465,000, including previously announced grants of \$3,500,000 in wheat to replenish depleted food stocks and a \$40,000 cash grant to the Canadian Red Cross for emergency relief work.

The lives of about 10,000,000 people have been disrupted by the floods, which have covered 15,000 square miles of land, destroying crops and about 100,000 homes.



Longshoreman Sterling Somerville holds one of thousands of bags of flour being loaded on Indonesian ships in Saint John, New Brunswick. It is part of \$3,000,000 of food assistance Canada is sending to Indonesia under the Colombo Plan this year. Total 1969-70 contribution of Canadian wheat and flour to developing countries was valued at about \$69,000,000.—Photo courtesy of Saint John Evening Times-Globe

Canada's Legal Profession Assisting Developing Nations

Last month, the first part of this story appeared, recounting the work of three Canadian lawyers during the 1960s in the Caribbean region, Guyana, and Ghana. The second half of the article outlines the role of two other lawyers, and describes some additional ways in which the Canadian legal profession has helped newly independent countries draft legislation and build adequate legal structures.

In 1967 lawyer John Douglas Lambert was sent by the Canadian government to draft an income tax act for the independent republic of Barbados, a Commonwealth member located in the Caribbean. Designed on lines similar to our own Canadian Income Tax Act this new legislation was one of the most important bases for a sound and viable economy in Barbados.

Throughout his assignment as an income tax legislative adviser Mr. Lambert worked closely with the financial secretary of Barbados, the Attorney-General, the solicitor-general, the senior parliamentary counsel and the commissioner of inland revenue.

At the conclusion of his assignment Mr. Lambert received a letter from the financial secretary conveying the appreciation of the government of Barbados and the Prime Minister for the work he had accomplished. The Barbados legislature passed the income tax bill in February 1969.

In his final report Mr. Lambert states: "I am satisfied this assignment was worthwhile and am very grateful to the External Aid Office for having had the opportunity to undertake it."

Another Canadian lawyer, James William Ryan, who had been assigned earlier to the West Indies as a legal draftsman for two years, also received high praise for the completion of a "superb job". The former federal government of the West Indies in their request to the Canadian government asked for a specialist to:

- advise the federal legal department on modern techniques and procedures in the field.
- assist the federal government in the preparation of financial legislation, including banking companies, insurance and industrial development.
- train legal officer.

Mr. Ryan was legislative counsel for the provincial government of Alberta before being placed under a two-year contract, 1960-62, by the Canadian International Development Agency.

In 1963 the government of Tanganyika, now called Tanzania, asked the Canadian government to provide a qualified lawyer for the office of the parliamentary draftsman's division of the Attorney-General's Chamber in the capital of Dar-es-Salaam. Tanganyika at that time was beginning to go through a dramatic era of nation building but was short of qualified people. Canada replied to her urgent request by obtaining the services of an experienced commercial lawyer, Walter Richard Underhill.

Mr. Underhill was employed by the law firm of Ladner, Downs, Ladner, Locke, Clark and Lennox in Vancouver as a barrister and solicitor in legal practice. He was a former law teacher at the University of British Columbia and his experience included

the preparation of draft legislation through Bar Committees, and the preparation of private bills for passage through the legislature.

As well as being responsible to the Attorney-General in Dar-es-Salaam Mr. Underhill was also responsible for assisting the parliamentary draftsman in the preparation of bills and subsidiary legislation; the preparation of and the advising on drafts of commercial agreements, mining leases, licences and similar documents; and the scrutiny and drafting of treaties and trade agreements with foreign governments.

Canada undertook a different type of legal aid project in the early 1960s. In 1959 the chief justice of Nigeria, during his visit to Canada, suggested that the Supreme Courts of the two countries exchange legal publications. This led to the purchase of \$400 worth of law books for Nigeria out of the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Program Funds. This included a complete set of Canada's Supreme Court reports known as the *Butterworth First Series*. Later, 131 volumes of Canadian Criminal Cases were sent to Nigeria at a cost of \$983. Canada also paid for a subscription to the *Dominion Law Reports* and the Canadian Criminal Cases to be sent to Enugu in Eastern Nigeria.

Canada provides some scholarships for law students in developing countries who wish to come to Canada for post-graduate studies.

This scholarship program which is administered by the Training Division of the Canadian International Development Agency, has attracted mainly those who wish to become more pro-



Rehabilitation of Nigeria's transportation network, aimed primarily at maintaining the flow of imports and exports, is expected to move at a faster pace with the help of a World Bank loan of \$25 million. The project will assist in relieving congestion at the port of Lagos, the only major port now operating, by reactivating the second largest port, Port Harcourt, and its connections with its hinterland.

The loan is to be used for the purchase of urgently needed materials and equipment for ports and railways, the rebuilding of up to 500 miles of highways, and replacement of damaged bridges.

Restoration of the transportation network is regarded by the Nigerian government as one of its most urgent postwar tasks. Many of Nigeria's main exports—groundnuts, groundnut oil, cocoa, and palm produce—have to travel long distances to port. Domestically, too, transport is important, for although the country could be self-sufficient in food, large distances separate producing and consuming centres. Import and export traffic patterns have been distorted and as a result ships at Lagos were experiencing delays of over 20 days in waiting for berths in April, and at times as many as 20 or 30 ships were awaiting their turn to discharge or take on cargoes.

Improvement of the railway system and of the telecommunications network serving the nations of the East African Community—Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda—will be undertaken with the assistance of two loans totalling \$52,800,000 from the World Bank. Sweden is also lending the equivalent of \$5,200,000 for the telecommunications project.

Both World Bank loans were made to statutory corporations of the East African Community: one of \$42,400,000 to the East African Railways Corporation (EARC) and the other, of \$10,400,000, to the East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (EAPTC). Both are for a term of 25 years, including 5 years of grace, with interest at 7%, and are guaranteed jointly and severally by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The Swedish credit has been extended to the three countries as co-borrowers for a term of 50 years, interest-free, with a service charge of 1/2 of 1%. The governments will release the proceeds to EAPTC on the same terms as the World Bank loans.

A World Bank loan of \$7,500,000 is supporting a project which will increase the production of cocoa in the Ivory Coast.

Cocoa is that country's leading export, and the project is designed to extend cocoa plantations and improve their production methods.

The project will increase the incomes of participating farmers. At full production it should increase the Ivory Coast's foreign exchange earnings by the equivalent of \$14 million a year.

Joining Ceylonese and Japanese investors, the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group, and the Private Investment Company for Asia (PICA) are helping to finance a new \$13,800,000 integrated textile mill to be located near Colombo, Ceylon.

The sponsor and majority shareholder is A. Y. S. Gnanam, a prominent Ceylonese industrialist. Approximately 16 per cent of the share capital will be provided by a public offering to Ceylonese investors. Ceylon's two leading financial institutions—the Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon (DFCC) and the Bank of Ceylon—are providing major financial support to the project.

Pearl Textile Mills, Ltd., will be one of the largest textile mills in the country, with an annual capacity of approximately 13,400,000 yards of cotton and polyester-cotton fabrics.

Besides adding to Ceylon's industrial capacity, the new mill is expected to generate net foreign exchange savings of over \$1 million a year, as textile demand in Ceylon currently exceeds domestic supply, and is expected to do so for the next several years. It will provide employment to some 1,700 people.

efficient in the area of international law.

At present there are two law graduates from Indonesia studying at Montreal's McGill University. These lawyers, who are government executives in their own country, were awarded two-year scholarships on the recommendation of their government for the study of international air and space law, with the intention of obtaining their master's degree in this field. Enrolled at the Institute of Air and Space Law at McGill the two lawyers work closely with the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal.

A young Ethiopian lawyer is also studying for his Master of Laws degree at McGill University under the auspices of the Canadian International Development Agency. An 11 B graduate from Haile Selassie University in Addis Ababa he was a crown prosecutor in the high court of Kaffa Province.

While in Canada he will obtain practical experience on the functions of court procedures and administration by attending various court sessions. He has already presented a paper on the exercise of prosecutor discretion in Quebec. On his return home he plans to encourage the Ministry of Justice and the university to open extension courses in law in all 14 provinces of the Ethiopian Empire.

Nixon Recommends

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The message to Congress also recommended measures to encourage participation by the private sector in international development through trade and investment.

Consultations on aid objectives and policies will now take place between the administration and Congress, to work out a foundation for the legislative proposals that the President will submit next year.



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India Experiences A

Miracle In Wheat

In moving from food shortage to an approach to plenty in just a few short years, India is doing more than winning the battle to itself. She is breaking out of a centuries-old cage of subsistence into an era in which her millions of people can face the future with confident self-reliance.

History of this amazing feat is outlined inside, in a detailed account to Improve Food Production from the Rockefeller

and bushels. The speed with which wheat has never been duplicated in any other country anywhere else in the world, including the agriculturally sophisticated developed nations. It was accomplished by India's farmers and scientists, with some material and counsel from outside. One of those providing counsel was a Canadian wheat specialist, Dr. R. Glenn Anderson.

But the real revolution is the one that has happened, not to farming, but to farmers — the revolution of hope.

Teams Plan Latin American Bilateral Assistance Program

Officials of the Canadian International Development Agency are visiting Colombia and Peru to initiate preliminary plans for the development of a bilateral technical assistance program to these countries. This marks the first step in an expanded assistance program for Latin America, which was announced several months ago in the Canadian Government's Review of Foreign Policy.

The first CIDA team was in Colombia November 15 to 27; a second will visit Peru November 27 to December 11. Additional teams are expected to make similar visits to Brazil and Central America early in 1971.

Team members are examining areas where Canadian technical capabilities can be effectively used. Emphasis is being placed on agriculture, forestry and fisheries, education and community development needs.

Technical assistance funds will be made available to assist in the development of human skills and talents. It is expected they will be used for the engagement of Canadian advisers and consultants and for the provision of scholarships.

The new program, which will be in addition to the funds provided each year since 1964 for administration by the Inter-American Development Bank, will more than double the present annual allocation of funds to Latin America.

Team members visiting Colombia are: W. Kiffayle (Team Leader) — Latin America Program, Planning Division, CIDA; E. A. Valère — Latin America Section, Operations Branch, CIDA; and CIDA Special Advisers W. H. Beall, W. J. Gail and H. A. Steppier.

Visiting Peru are: H. D. Madden (Team Leader) — Director, Latin America Program, Planning Division, CIDA; E. A. Valère — Latin America Section, Operations Branch, CIDA; and CIDA Special Advisers L. J. Bérubé, S. Peters, and H. A. Steppier.



The deadly cyclone and tidal wave that ravaged the coast of East Pakistan at mid-November proved to be the worst natural disaster of our century, and many countries rushed to help the survivors. For photos and on account of Canada's role, see page 8.

Family Planning Agencies Get Funds From CIDA

The Canadian International Development Agency will provide support totalling \$4,250,000 (US) over the next two years for two international agencies working with developing countries in the field of population and family planning, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced.

CIDA will contribute \$3,000,000 to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (\$1,000,000 for 1970-71, \$2,000,000 for 1971-72). The UNFPA, which is administered by the United Nations Development Program, was established in 1969 to enable the UN family to respond in a co-or-

ordinated way to the needs of developing countries for assistance with their population and family planning programs.

An amount of \$1,250,000 to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (\$500,000 for 1970-71, \$750,000 for 1971-72) is also being provided. The International Planned Parenthood Federation is an autonomous international agency composed of member family planning associations from 55 countries, including Canada, whose aim is to encourage the development of family planning throughout the world. The IPPF provides financial and

See Family Planning, Page 2

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE
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"Canada considers that the Program is able to make an extremely significant contribution to meeting the needs of developing countries and has therefore been one of its major supporters. Moreover, our larger contribution for next year is in keeping with my Government's stated policy to increase its support of the LDCP on evidence of improvements in the Program's effectiveness."

The Story of Wheat in India goes back 5,000 years — if all of it were to be told — with most of the excitement packed into the last ten years and especially the last five.

Wheat dating back to 2500-3000 B.C. is known to have been raised in places scattered from China to Egypt. Its actual birthplace is a matter of conjecture, but certainly northern India was one of its earliest homes. An archaeological dig at Mohenjo Daro in the Indus basin has uncovered charred kernels which carbon tests have shown to be at least 5,000 years old. Even today a few farmers in the Nilgiri hills of South India raise a primitive type of emmer wheat with kernels very much like those of Mohenjo Daro.

By the early 1960's Indian scientists, through some excellent work, had managed to inch wheat yields up to 11 or 12 bushels an acre, which was as much as any body could do with the germplasm then in the country. This was a significant advance in the face of formidable obstacles, and laid the base for much of what was to follow.

In the seasons of 1965-66 and 1966-67, which saw the worst droughts in 40 years, India was desperately short of wheat and had to import 10 million tons to avert widespread hunger, and even starvation in some states. She had been unable to accumulate a reserve stock to tide her over such a calamity of weather.

Today, just two years later, the Gangetic and Indus plains of northern India (and of neighboring West Pakistan) are one vast carpet of beautiful wheat — short stiff strawed, thick in stand, as level as though just mowed, heavy with big heads loaded with plump kernels. The better farmers in this region are regularly

achieving yields of 60 to 70 bushels an acre, and some have passed the 100-bushel mark. One Punjab farmer was recently awarded a medal for a top yield of 150 bushels an acre. The transformation has been nothing less than miraculous.

Wheat yields of almost these levels are beginning to be recorded in irrigated areas throughout the entire length of India. In the southernmost part of the country, for instance, a farmer near Coimbatore realized 70 bushels an acre the first time he ever raised wheat, and 70 bushels would be considered extremely good for spring wheat in the United States. Even the rain-fed areas, some of them actually rain-starved, are starting to pick up, although at a much slower pace.

India now has so much wheat that, at harvest time, towns like Ludhiana in the Punjab are literally awailing in it. Wheat pours in by bullock carts and trucks and on the backs of burros, mules, and camels. Yields are so heavy that threshing takes two months and has become a real problem. Supplies are such that the government has had to stabilize the market with procurement prices of around \$2.75 per bushel. India still imports some wheat, but only a fraction of the amount of a few years ago. Now she is beginning to build a buffer stock (target: 7 million metric tons by 1971-72) against the next poor monsoon which, judging by the past, will surely one day come again.

No region in the world has come so far so fast with a cereal grain — not even the United States with all its wealth and its inputs, with its land-grant colleges 100 years old, its excellent farm magazines, and general agricultural sophistication. Even Mexico, where dwarf wheats have been booming, needed 15 years to do what India, with Mexican help, has done in five.

How did it all happen?

Genes from around the world

The story starts outside India, with the collection and combining of varied germplasm from many parts of the world.

Indians themselves had laid a foundation — set the stage as it were — for what was about to occur. Wheat breeding in India dates back to the early 1900's, when valuable pioneer work was done by British scientists such as Sir Albert Howard and his wife, Geoffrey Evans, H. M. Leake, and T. Milne, with later substantial contributions by Ram Dhan Singh, Boshu Sen, B. P. Pal, A. B. Joshi, M. S. Swaminathan, S. M. Sikka, and others.

Because the wheats already in the country provided only a narrow genetic base, the chief efforts had been to protect against drought and major diseases — rusts, smut, and hant. Heavier yields seemed too far out of reach to be worth putting much time or thought on, as indeed they were in those times. Consequently, yield levels had stagnated for 30 years at around 11 or 12 bushels an acre.

But things were happening in other parts of the world which were soon to change this picture. Many plant breeders and some sharp-eyed observers, including farmers, were developing plant materials and finding others by accident which were to produce the amazing new wheats of India.

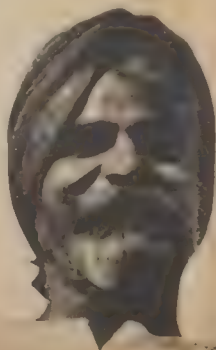
Japan (and probably Korea, if one goes farther back) was to furnish the dwarfing gene so necessary for development of the modern improved varieties. (Another dwarf type, now called Tom Thumb, came from Tibet, where a writer for the *National Geographic* first saw it, and a single such plant was found growing in a farmer's field in Rhodesia.)

Dr. S. C. Salmon of the U.S. Department of Agriculture discovered the now famous "Norin" dwarfs in Japan and brought them to the United States. Dr. Orville A. Vogel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Washington State University used some of them in developing Gaines, the famous winter wheat of the Pacific Northwest, which in the United States has produced phenomenal yields of up to 216 bushels an acre — a world record. Dr. Norman E. Borlaug of The Rockefeller Foundation, and his associates, using some of Salmon's and also Vogel's material, put the dwarf characteristic into the Mexican wheats that have now spread around the world.

The first time Borlaug tried using the Norin dwarfs at Chapingo, Mexico, he lost the entire crop to rust.

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by CARROLL P. STREETER



India's "wheat revolution":
good news in the
First Development Decade

Miracle in Wheat

But fortunately he had a few kernels left, which he shook out of the original paper sacks and took to his test plots at Ciudad Obregon. There they grew and multiplied, and "we crossed them on everything we had," as he puts it.

By such a thread hung the dwarf wheats that are now revolutionizing wheat farming not only in India but also in West Pakistan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Turkey, the Mediterranean countries of North Africa, in Argentina, and in much of the rest of the wheat-raising world. Their impact is now beginning to be felt in the spring-wheat areas of the United States.

The story of the wheat breeding done by Borlaug and his associates is too long and involved to tell here. Suffice it to say that, in producing the new wheats for Mexico, they employed breeding materials from widely separated places: the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Texas, and Washington in the United States, North Africa, Kenya, Canada, Australia, Italy, Japan, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru, among others. Some of the materials contributed dwarfness and high yielding ability, some a desirable color of kernel, some rust resistance, some good milling and baking qualities, some higher protein. "The plants of the world have a lot of wonderful genes in them if you can just find them and combine them," says Borlaug.

Nowadays he and his associates do not claim to turn out a finished commercial variety. They make the original crosses, then select through two to five ensuing generations. Their most promising lines they then send out in "nurseries" to 86 plant-breeding stations in 30 countries; thereafter, it is up to the local scientists to go on with the improvement process and turn out something adapted to the local environment.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture distributes similar nurseries especially designed to test rust resistance, and it was one of these that first caught the eye of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan and his associates at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi. What particularly attracted their attention in the collection were five dwarf wheats developed in Mexico. The basic architecture of these plants was different from anything they had ever seen. Not only was the plant short and stiff, not much more than knee-high, but it also put out an unusual number of tillers. These Mexican types also seemed unusually resistant to rusts. But even more important, they could take heavy amounts of fertilizer without lodging—falling over. The native Indian wheats, both taller and weaker of straw, could stand only a little fertilizer if they were not to fall over just before harvest from rank growth.

Still another valuable characteristic of the Mexican wheats, one that explains why they have performed well in many different parts of the world, is their nonsensitivity to photoperiod. In other words, they have been bred to do equally well whether days are short or long. Many a crop variety has failed when taken from one country to another because it was "photoperiod sensitive" and could not tolerate the day-length difference. Not so the Mexican wheats.

Dwarf wheats arrive from Mexico

The Indian plant scientists knew something good when they saw it. In the spring of 1963 they asked The Rockefeller Foundation to send Borlaug to India to look further into the possibilities of the new dwarf wheats for their part of Asia. Borlaug spent a month touring the principal wheat-growing states, and at the end of that time said he could see no reason why the Mexican varieties should not do as well there as they did at home. On his return to Mexico he sent back 100 kilograms of seed of four of his best varieties—Mayo 64, Sonora 63, Sonora 64, and Lerma Rojo 64A, as well as smaller samples of 613 other selections.

The seed was grown at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and two of its substations, as well as at Punjab Agricultural University and two breeding stations in Uttar Pradesh. The very first year Sonora 64 and Lerma Rojo 64A yielded 55 bushels an acre—better than four times the national average.

Something else happened the same year that was to have major impact on India's wheat program. The Government of India invited The Rockefeller Foundation to cooperate in an all-India coordinated program on wheat improvement patterned after the maize program in which the Foundation had been helping for a number of years. Dr. Leland R. House was borrowed from other work with the Foundation until Dr. R. Glenn Anderson, a Canadian wheat specialist, could take up his duties in the spring of 1964. Dr. Anderson is still serving as joint coordinator of the all-India wheat improvement project, with his Indian associate Dr. S. P. Kohli as coordinator.

The country was divided into five geographic zones, and a plan was drawn up for a network of nine main research centers, nine subcenters, and two hill stations where a second generation of wheat could be grown the same year. Meanwhile the new Mexican wheats were tested thoroughly at 155 locations around the country. On the basis of their performance, Sonora



A Sikh temple hundreds of years old makes a backdrop for a field of Kalyan Sona wheat, a line originated by Foundation scientists from which Indian scientists have developed even better performing selections.

64 and Lerma Rojo 64A were released as approved varieties in the fall of 1965 by the Central Varietal Release Committee.

Although yields had been good in the spring of 1965, they were not as high as expected. And the reasons were found to be in the farming methods, not the varieties. Just having new varieties was not enough: The new wheats needed some new agronomy, different cultural practices. They had wonderful potential, but this could be realized only if they were correctly planted, planted at the right time, properly fertilized and irrigated, and kept free of weeds.

For example, depth of seeding proved to be critical. Indian farmers were accustomed to planting five to six inches deep, but the new wheats were dwarf below ground as well as above. Two inches was enough for them, and any more was more than enough. With deep planting the seedlings could not struggle through to the surface.

Likewise, for best results, irrigation water had to be applied at just the right times—early in the season when tillers were starting and late in the season when the heads were beginning to fill. Another question was, how much fertilizer is optimum? (The answer: about 100 to 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre, and 40 to 60 pounds of phosphorus.)

Fortunately, Dr. B. A. Krantz, a University of California agronomist, was in India at the time to spend a sabbatical year with the Rockefeller Foundation, and he agreed to help in working out the agronomy for the new dwarf wheats. He and his Indian colleagues devised a system for raising the new wheats which is basically unchanged today. In the several years since then, however, Indian and Rockefeller agronomists (including Dr. B. C. Wright) have contributed further important findings, without which India's impressive record in wheat production would never have been possible.

India takes a gamble

Even though the wheat yields of 1964-65 were lower than anticipated, they were so much better than anything achieved in the past that the Government of India sent an unprecedented seed order to Mexico for 200 tons of Sonora 64 and 50 tons of Lerma Rojo 64.

This action took courage, because it had to be made in the face of a scarcity of foreign exchange as well as vigorous objections to the step from several quarters. Some Indian plant breeders pointed out, quite correctly, that there was a gigantic gamble

Nobody knew for sure that the new wheats would not suddenly be decimated by a disease unimportant in Mexico but devastating in the Indian environment. Some economists added the point that India's scant supply of fertilizer would go farther if spread thinly over many acres rather than applied heavily to the new dwarfs which could use liberal amounts. In addition, some farmers were afraid that the new wheats, being short stemmed, would not furnish enough straw for the water buffalo. All manner of stories got around, including one that a mysterious ingredient in the new wheats could cause human sterility.

Nevertheless, the Indian government went ahead. West Pakistan, which had been testing samples of the same wheats, ordered a supply of Mexican seed the same year.

Borlaug got busy in Mexico rounding up the wheat, for time was short before planting dates in South Asia. Within a few days the seed was rolling on trucks toward Los Angeles, where the last ship that could reach India on time was waiting in the harbor, ready to sail.

All went well until the trucks came to the Watts section of Los Angeles, which was impassable for days because of the serious riots then taking place there. The wheat finally reached dockside with only hours to spare, was hustled on board, and the ship sailed out of the harbor. But while the ship was en route, war broke out between India and Pakistan. At Singapore the cargo had to be divided. One ship took the Indian seed to Bombay, another carried the Pakistani seed to Karachi. It arrived in both countries barely ahead of planting time and was rushed to the wheat-growing areas. In India, the more than 100 farmers who had agreed to take part in a national program of field demonstrations, as well as others producing for market, managed to plant 7,000 acres that fall.

There had been no time to make germination tests, and the seed turned out to have been overtreated with fungicide storage for three weeks in the hot hold of the ship had not helped either. As a result, when the seed was planted, less than 30 percent of it sprouted. "In Mexico, we would have plowed it up," Borlaug says, "but in India there was too much riding on it." The Indian farmers poured on water and fertilizer and got a fair yield anyway—far more than they were used to.

Nothing daunted, and furthermore now supported by the results of a second year of adaptive testing, the Government of India in the summer of 1966 ordered 180,000 tons of Lerma Rojo 64A and a few other varieties from Mexico. This order, in actuality a pooling of requests on the part of departments of agriculture of various Indian states, represented the

How "Golden Savior" worked a miracle on the plains of India

largest single seed order ever placed anywhere in the world up to that time. Both Pakistan and Turkey sent larger orders the next year, but for huge commitments India led the way. Her order came to approximately U.S. \$2.5 million, even though her foreign exchange was then in short supply.

With so much at stake, the Indian government took no chances on what it was getting. It sent a team of three experts to Mexico at harvest time to see the wheat growing in the field; one member was from the Ministry of Food, one was the coordinator of India's wheat improvement project, and one was from the national Extension Service.

On arrival in Mexico, this team found that the only places where the wheat had not yet been harvested were a valley in the northern part of the State of Sonora around Hermosillo, and a small area in Baja California. A group from Mexico's national seed organization, a government agency, met the Indian party with some ceremony, hoping to make the sale from the organization's stocks. But before dawn the next morning the Indians quietly slipped out of town and went out to buy directly from farmers. They still wanted to see the wheat growing. From field to field they went, visiting nearly 500 farmers before they had their 18,000 tons.

While the seed was being bagged and in the warehouse, the Indians dropped some off a 15-foot incline to test if the bags would hold. Sure enough, the bags burst, spilling the wheat all over the floor. Twice more the Mexicans had to go back for stronger bags, before the Indians were satisfied.

When the seed got to India, it performed beautifully. Farmers who tried it made about three times more income per acre than their neighbors who raised the tall native varieties, according to calculations of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The 18,000 tons of seed, plus the increase from the imported seed of the year before, was enough to plant 700,000 acres. For the 1967-68 crop there was seed for 6,685,000 acres—almost a 10-fold gain in area planted to the new dwarfs in one year. Now there is more than enough for all the irrigated wheat land in India.

Wheat in the dooryards

One of the major sources of seed in India will be the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, which has 11,000 acres largely in wheat during the rabi (winter) season. Until recently the university was besieged for seed; in 1967 it had nearly all there was of a new variety called Sonalika.

The university offered any farmer who came to its field days one kilogram of Sonalika seed for five rupees (about 30 cents a pound or \$18 a bushel). Farmers not only came but brought truckloads of friends, each of whom picked up his kilogram. Some of them promptly sold it for 25 rupees for a fivefold profit. Now the university has so much seed of all the new varieties that it has to get out and sell.

What has happened around this agricultural university is typical of the whole irrigated wheat belt of northern India. Faculty members, including the vice chancellor, Mr. D. P. Singh, are raising wheat in their dooryards in place of grass. Some of the students have five-acre plots of the new wheats. Farmers, too, are enthusiastic and no wonder: In some instances, yields are running seven times what they were just three years ago.

One of the basic decisions accounting for the explosive success of the new dwarf wheats was the determination to apply the heavy amounts of fertilizer that these varieties can use. The economists may or may not have been right in their claim that spreading India's limited supply more thinly over a larger acreage would produce more wheat. But the agricultural scientists knew farmer psychology, which turned out to be more important. Farmers are not likely to gamble on anything new for a return of only 10 to 25 percent; this they could easily get with a scanty application. But when they saw that a heavy dose of fertilizer could bring them gains of up to 700 percent, even the most conservative of them had to sit up and take notice.

The jump in fertilizer usage in India in recent years has been one of the biggest and fastest known anywhere in the world. "All of a sudden, Indian farmers who had used little or no fertilizer became champions of it," Glenn Anderson says. "Nobody had to persuade them to use it—all anybody had to do was just help them get some. Those with the money or credit to buy it will never change back."

Another boost for the new varieties came from the National Demonstration Program which the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the agricultural universities organized. In 1965 more than 100 farmers were enlisted to try the dwarf varieties and also the recommended farming practices that go with them. In 1967 the program was expanded to include more than 300 farmers. Not only did this allow a thorough

test of the new varieties in many locations under actual farm conditions, but it also spread the gospel of the new wheats and the new agronomy throughout the countryside. Farmers in every neighborhood around one of these demonstrations watched what was happening—no need for them to trek off to a distant agricultural university to find out what was new. When they saw the phenomenal increases in yields that happened on a neighbor's farm much like theirs, they were ready to try some of the new wheats and new cultural practices on their own farms the next year.

The story of No. 8156

Among the first wheats which The Rockefeller Foundation supplied from Mexico in 1963 was a line known only as No. 8156. Like everything else in the collection it had started from a single plant—actually a simple cross, A x B—which had then been multiplied and further refined in succeeding generations.

From this one cross, No. 8156, has come the whole family of wheats which today occupies more area in Asia than any other. In India it is called Kalyan Sona, which literally translated means "golden savior." In West Pakistan the same wheat is known as Mexipak, named after Mexico and Pakistan. There are red-grained variants of it called PV 18 and Indus 66 in India and Pakistan, respectively. Indus 66 and Mexipak, but particularly Mexipak, are far and away the dominant varieties in West Pakistan today; they have rapidly replaced Penjamo 62, which comprised most of the first order placed by Pakistan in 1965. In Turkey the same wheat is called Espigas, meaning "spikes." In Mexico there are two strains of it, an amber-seeded one called Siete Cerros—"seven hills"—and a red one known as Super X.

All this from one solitary cross, one individual plant.

Three other new leading Indian varieties have come from that shipment from Mexico in 1963—but each of them narrowly escaped oblivion. After being included in the collection sent out to India that year, they were thrown away back in Mexico. Either they had not done well under Mexican conditions or their merits had been overlooked, no one is quite sure which now. At any rate, they were consigned to the discard pile.

But in India the Indian plant breeders and Glenn Anderson recognized that this material was something special, and today all three varieties are making a major contribution not only in that country but throughout southern Asia as well.

Of these three, Sonalika ("gold-like") is the one presently pushing Kalyan Sona hardest for first place. It yields almost as much as Kalyan Sona, has larger kernels which bring a better price, and matures earlier, which is important for any farmer trying to raise two crops a year.

Safed Lerma is much like the original Lerma Rojo 64 except that instead of having a red kernel it has a white one ("Safed" means white). In India consumers happen to like their wheat white or amber, and the market pays 15 to 20 percent more for that kind. Not surprisingly, therefore, the white and amber wheats are rapidly edging out the red ones.

Choti Lerma, more usually called S. 331, another white variety, does well in central and southern India in addition to the major wheat areas of the north. It is the most resistant of any to all three forms of rust—stem rust, leaf rust, and stripe or yellow rust. Also, it is unique in that the heads ripen while the stems are still somewhat green, which means that in almost any year it is pretty certain to mature regardless of late-season weather.

A fourth new wheat, Sharbati Sonora, is the most Indian of any of the commercially important varieties, for it was made in Dr. M. S. Swaminathan and Dr. George Varghese at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute by irradiating the original Mexican Sonora 64 with gamma rays. The resulting mutant was amber in color, whereas the parent had been red.

The Institute scientists are naturally proud of Sharbati Sonora, and they have a nice patch of it, six by ten feet, growing in a special planting right beside the front door of their new Conference Center building.

Triticale, man-made grain

Along with wheat breeders in Mexico, Canada, the United States, and elsewhere, the Indians are also working on "triticale," a cross between durum wheat (*Triticum*) and rye (*Secale*). The first man-made species of grain with large commercial potential ever created. Triticale is something wholly new, first achieved in Sweden many years ago, with further research in Spain. Much of the more recent work on it has been done at the University of Manitoba, with support in late years from The Rockefeller Foundation,

and for the last four years at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico in cooperation with the Canadian institution.

The first job of Borlaug and his associates in Mexico was to adapt the triticales of Canada to the new environment of Mexico. The plants were so tall and weak-strawed that they promptly lodged, and so susceptible to the leaf and stripe rusts prevalent in Mexico that the first crop planted there was almost entirely destroyed. Furthermore, they liked the long days of Manitoba but not the short ones of Mexico.

Two of these problems—shortening and stiffening the straw and overcoming day-length sensitivity—are being solved by crossing triticates with some of the Mexican dwarf wheats, while rust resistance is being developed by a whole gamut of crosses involving triticates, durum wheats, and ryes.

At first triticale was highly infertile—that is, it would make large heads but few or no kernels. The plant breeders are steadily working to eliminate this trait, however, and think they have almost succeeded. The grain is rough and of poor milling quality, a characteristic inherited from its rye parent. But this feature, too, is gradually being bred out.

Eventually triticale may yield more than wheat—its yield is already almost equivalent and is increasing. The grain contains more protein—sometimes 18 to 20 percent compared with 10 to 16 percent in wheat—and furthermore the triticale protein contains more of the amino acid called lysine, an essential ingredient of good nutrition for human beings and animals. While the grain lacks the gluten to make good bread flour, it may very well make excellent chapatties, a mainstay of diet in northern India.

Triticale resists dry weather and hence might prove a boon to some of the semiarid areas of the world. Within two or three years improved types may be ready for release as an excellent livestock feed (which will probably be the first major use), and sometime later triticale could become an important human food.

As might be expected in the light of such exciting possibilities, you can find research in triticale going on at an urgent pace at every major wheat experiment station in India.

Another line of wheat research which may portend something of new significance for the limited-rainfall wheat regions of the country is the work with "branched" varieties. Some of this is being done in India, but a more extensive program is under way in Mexico. These wheats have only rudimentary tillers, putting all their strength into one main stem, which is all the limited moisture will support. That stem bears a head that is flat and broad, instead of long and slim as in other wheats. This "branched" head sometimes contains half again as many kernels as ordinary heads. Because there is only one plant instead of several, the yield per plant is less than for ordinary wheats in moisture-rich areas, but somewhat it may well be more in the rain-scarce parts of India. At least the scientists think the prospect is good enough to warrant further research on the branched wheats, although so far they have nothing to compare in yield with Kalyan Sona.

Raising the protein level

Until recently the agricultural scientists had to be concerned chiefly with yield, for the country was short of food and there were 500 million people to feed, with the number increasing by a million a month. But now that high yields have been achieved, they have been able to turn to the question of quality.

What can wheat contribute, besides calories, to the Indian diet? How will it perform in the foods Indians like best? These are more important questions in India than they would be in more affluent countries, for in India cereals make up 60 percent of the diet. Half the people are vegetarians, while many of those who would like to buy meat, milk, and eggs cannot afford them.

Protein is the scarce ingredient in India's diet as elsewhere, and anywhere in the world it is the high-priced one. It is one of the essential ones, too, for both proper physical and mental growth.

Increasing the protein content of wheat can be achieved in two ways: by breeding, and by putting on enough nitrogen fertilizer. On the breeding front,

"CIMMYT is an independent, international research institution, the culmination of crop improvement work begun more than 25 years ago by The Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico. The Government of Mexico provides the land, water, and various facilities and is a participating sponsor. Financial support for salaries and general operating expenses comes from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and, more recently, from the U.S. Agency for International Development. CIMMYT not only conducts research in wheat, corn, and potatoes but is also an international training center for scientists concerned with these crops."

the new dwarf varieties that yield more also, happily, excel in protein, in total amount and also in the level of the essential amino acid, lysine. A special lysine laboratory has been established at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute to discover which of the new wheats have the most to offer in quantity and quality of protein. This laboratory, while not as far along as similar laboratories at the University of Nebraska and at CIMMYT in Mexico, works closely with them and is coming along apace.

Just putting enough nitrogen in the soil via fertilizer is the quickest and easiest way of increasing the protein content of wheat. The plant will do the job if the ingredients are made available.

By using both approaches, breeding and fertilization, the scientists have been able to achieve an astounding increase in protein level — from the 9 to 10 percent which has been standard in most wheats in India, to 16 to 17 percent, as high as anywhere in the world. What this can mean to the millions of protein-starved Indians who eat chapatties is obvious. It may also result in Indian wheats taking over more of the expanding market offered by the baking industry, which is supplying an increasing number of people with bread instead of chapatties. Up to now these bakeries have had to buy imported wheats, the only ones with enough gluten to make good bread. Now this will begin to change.

Although India continues to receive advanced-generation breeding material from CIMMYT in Mexico, the U.S. Department of Agriculture spring-wheat collection, and from other outside agencies, most of her wheat-breeding work is being conducted within the country by her own corps of able scientists, many of them relatively young men recently trained.

"Many Mexican and Indian wheats combine very well," a publication of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute points out, "and already more than 5,000 crosses between them have been made in India." That is a conservative statement, for more than 3,000 were made in 1969 alone. This gives some inkling of the tremendous amount of research in wheat now going on within the country itself — research that is certain to produce further dramatic breakthroughs in both the yield and the nutritive worth of India's wheats. The resulting new selections from this extensive breeding program are not only used in India but are also sent back for trial at CIMMYT in Mexico. Thus, there is now a two-way exchange, and in some cases the Indians are able to send back better material than they received in the first place.

Enter the three-gene dwarfs

The most talked-about wheats in India today are the "three-gene dwarfs." Some of the new wheats have one dwarfing gene in their chromosome make-up, some have two, and now some have three. The more dwarf genes present, the shorter the plant. In fact, it is possible to produce plants that are too short — a few freakish ones at the experiment stations are only ankle-high.

Three-gene dwarfs are not new. Glenn Anderson recalls working with some back in 1956. Their chief drawback then was that they were highly sterile. This fault is now being steadily overcome, however, and the three-gene dwarfs, although still not good enough for release, are definitely exciting.

But despite the fact that the plant breeders are shouting, "Wait — these aren't ready," farmers cannot bear to wait. In their view, if some dwarfing is good, more must be better. And it is easy to understand their eagerness to get hold of varieties resistant to lodging under heavy fertilization. Even the two-gene dwarfs like Kalyan Sona sometimes fall over just before harvest if heavily fertilized. Wheat that looked beautiful just before ripening can suddenly be flattened by a windstorm and lie there on the ground unable to fill the heads properly — an invitation to rats. For a farmer, this can be terribly discouraging.

One experiment station director says that he harvests scarcely any three-gene wheat within arm's length of the paths through his plots. Visiting farmers have taken handfuls and stuck them in their pockets. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute posts a guard with a shotgun at the three-gene plots at harvest time. At the Punjab Agricultural University such a guard was overpowered by a band of farmers one night, and while some of them held a knife at his throat the others harvested a few of the three-gene plots. (As it happened, they took some of the more infertile strains, and even though they struggled with their precious seed through a snow-filled pass in the Himalayas to raise a summer seed crop, they harvested but little.) There have even been instances where farmers have bought three-gene seed by the kernel, paying almost any price for it.

Although not ready yet, some of the three-gene varieties are likely to be the wheats of the future. Most plant breeders agree. There is an especially promising cross in the CIMMYT plots at Ciudad Obregon, Mexico, right now, so far known only as No. 23584. It has performed unusually well wherever tried — in Mexico, India, West Pakistan, or Tunisia.

Is this another No. 8156? In a year or two we'll know. It is all the plant breeders are to say, but the



Wheat is everywhere. A faculty member of the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University grows it in his yard in place of grass. Not only does it not need mowing, but at \$2.75 a bushel the grain is a small but valuable crop.

are all watching No. 23584 very, very carefully. No wonder. In Mexico it has yielded 140 bushels an acre, or about twice what is considered a good yield for spring wheat today in the United States.

Rust—the ever-present danger

The threat of a vast epidemic of rust, which might kill millions of acres of wheat any year when the weather is right, is a specter that continually haunts wheat scientists the world over.

The rusts are a group of pathogens some of which eat through the stems, others the leaves, interfering with the nutrition of the plant. A crop can be partially lost or totally destroyed.

Some wheats possess a natural resistance to some races of rusts but are susceptible to others. Since the rusts, like other organisms, are constantly producing new races that may successfully attack wheats previously "resistant," wheat breeders are faced with a continuing challenge.

One of their top priorities, therefore, is to keep bringing out wheats with genetically different kinds of resistance so that, if a new race of rust attacking one variety should appear (and that can happen at any time), a major part of the country's entire wheat crop would not be lost.

India, especially, could not afford that kind of catastrophe. Too many people have to eat. She has no reserve stocks, nor would it be possible to import enough wheat, or fast enough, if she had a near-total crop failure.

All across southern Asia (not just India) there has been a rush toward one dominant family of wheats prized for its yielding ability, the descendants of cross No. 8156, as mentioned earlier. All of this wheat carries the same kind of rust resistance, which means that if a new race of rust to which it would be especially susceptible were suddenly to appear, much of the wheat crop of that whole vast stretch of the world could be devastated almost overnight.

The public has not been aware of this danger, but the plant pathologists fully understand the risk. The Ford Foundation has contributed a wheat-rust specialist, Dr. Eugene E. Saari, who works full time with the Indians on this menacing problem. The Rockefeller Foundation's Glenn Anderson and the Indian plant breeders watch every new selection of wheat for its ability to ward off any or all of the various rusts.

Now India has at least four wheats with somewhat different kinds of rust resistance — Kalyan Sona, Sonalika, Safed Lerma, and, most resistant of all, S.331. But these are not enough insurance, and her scientists are working hard for still more variance. In the hill stations in the foothills of the Himalayas, it is possible to raise a second crop of wheat the same year because of a later season. These stations, which are allied with the university experiment stations down in the plains, are working chiefly on screening for rust resistance. Many thousands of individual plants in "breeder rows" are isolated one at a time by hand sowing with all the known toxins of rusts, and these breeder rows spread the tests to the rest of the plot. Only those plants that survive are used in further breeding work. The rest are discarded, no matter how good in other respects

New Frontiers

One frontier not yet adequately explored is that of making wheat-growing more profitable in the rain-fed areas, which provide two-thirds of India's wheat but are dependent for moisture on uncertain amounts of annual rainfall. Many farmers in these areas still get only five to eight bushels an acre, while farmers in irrigated areas now often get 60 to 70 bushels. The gap in yields between the two kinds of region continues to widen — and the social and political unrest over the situation continues to grow. Not only are farmers in the rain-fed areas not sharing in the new-found abundance from high yields, but their price is being hurt by the abundance others enjoy. Farmers in rain-fed areas have a lot of votes, particularly in some states; the situation could become politically explosive at almost any moment.

Until much more is done for the rain-fed part of the country, a national wheat revolution cannot be said to have occurred.

The best answer for some of these farmers may be to turn to other crops, like sorghum or the millets, or to grazing land for livestock, but for those who still want to raise wheat, the scientists are urgently trying to provide help. New varieties can do something — maybe they can boost yields 10 percent, says Glenn Anderson — and so far Kalyan Sona is the best. But a bigger gain — maybe 50 percent — can be made through better agronomy, better farming methods. Use of more fertilizer, seeding at the right time and at optimum rates, and saving of such rain water as does fall, offer possibilities that have not been fully researched.

Better machinery is another urgent need of the whole wheat belt of the country. India needs good small drills so that the seed can be put down at more precise depth. These are beginning to appear — the Ford Foundation and the agricultural engineering departments of some of the universities have brought out some good models — but their use is not yet widespread.

Threshers are needed to get the grain out, now that there is so much more of it. The old methods of tramping it out with bullocks, or crushing it out with rollers pulled by bullocks, take too much time, especially when the bullocks are needed in the field to get the ground ready for the year's second crop.

Although a good many small threshers are now available, most of them are designed not only to thresh grain but also to chop straw into chaff for cattle feed. Chopping straw takes most of the power. Bhusa is now so plentiful, though, thanks to the new varieties, that the market for it is demoralized. The present need is for a machine designed exclusively for threshing.

Storage, transportation, credit, the marketing system — all these suddenly are inadequate now that wheat has become so plentiful so fast.

Despite the many problems still to be solved, however, India has a tremendous success story in wheat. The first Mexican wheats were introduced only in 1963. Seed imported on any significant scale came in no longer ago than 1965. The best wheat output in those days was only 12 million tons or so, achieved in the excellent monsoon year of 1964-65, and usually annual production was considerably less.

Today, just five years later, virtually all the irrigated wheat area, more than 12 million acres, is planted with the new dwarf wheats, and the national output varies from 17 million to nearly 20 million tons — if all of it could be found and counted.

India's speed record on wheat is unequaled anywhere in the world, except perhaps in West Pakistan. The Indians have had substantial help from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, U.S. AID, some of the U.S. land-grant colleges, and others. But it was largely the Indians themselves who did the job. Among them were such outstanding leaders as Dr. B. P. Pal and Dr. A. B. Joshi, director general and deputy director general for crops, respectively, of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, who has been a major mover in the wheat program and who designed the National Demonstration Program; and Dr. D. S. Athwal, who popularized dwarf wheats in the Punjab, the leading state in the change to new varieties. The list, were it to be complete, would include many scientists in various institutions and disciplines.

All of them were part of the all-India coordinated wheat improvement program. It was only through such a nationwide cooperative mechanism that so much information could be exchanged so fast, despite a shortage of funds and facilities. The spirit of cooperation among these workers was magnificent, and their dedication immense.

The Government of India celebrated the work of these men when it issued a special "Wheat Revolution" stamp, presented by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a ceremony commemorating the large increase in wheat production with the harvest of 1968.

To these plaudits within India might well be added a salute from the rest of the world for an achievement that set an all-time record. It is an augury of what could happen throughout much of the rest of Indian agriculture within the next few years.

Mennonite Hens Go To Brazil

The ordinary, back-yard chicken is not the most exciting animal in the world, but its status has been rising fast as the worldwide struggle against hunger proceeds.

Now, in Northeast Brazil, a Canadian voluntary agency has launched a pilot project that gives top billing to chickens. Though limited in size, the project will be at least a start toward a better life for some of the region's people, and could prove a catalyst for widespread social and economic change.

A \$25,000 cheque arrived in August at the Winnipeg office of the Mennonite Central Committee (Canada). It came from the Special Programs Division of the Canadian International Development Agency, as a grant to help carry out the first phase of an imaginative but highly practical plan.

At an estimated total cost of \$60,000 this agricultural development plan will bring chickens to two communities, credit to another. In two towns in the State of Pernambuco, the main region of malnutrition in Brazil, small flocks of six hens will be given to 225 families of impoverished cane workers, along with advice, feed and medications to get the back-yard poultry project underway.

Some of the eggs will be sold to make the flocks self-supporting, and the local supply of food will thereby improve in quality and quantity. Some, of course, will be eaten by the participating families — enough, it is hoped, to raise animal protein intake



Senator Paul Martin, left, presents a \$5,000 cheque for the Pakistan Emergency Relief Fund to M.S. Sheikh, High Commissioner of Pakistan to Canada. Centre is M. Akram Zaki, Commercial Counsellor, Pakistan High Commission. The cheque was part of the \$2,000,000 of assistance announced by the Canadian Government November 20.

to an acceptable level and to eliminate second and third degree malnutrition.

A further expected benefit will be the development among these families of basic managerial skills that will be of great value should they eventually gain access to farmable plots of land.

In a third community a supervised credit project will help some of the many families already raising traditional crops on small patches of land to increase their output, by switching to longer-season crops and by accepting a "package" of improved techniques — better seed, superior methods of cultivation, proper use of soil tests and fertilizers, insect and disease control, new ideas for harvesting and storage.

An MCC volunteer will administer the credit through a local co-op, purchasing the desired

materials or supplies and delivering them personally to the participating farmer. Instruction will be by demonstration, alongside the farmer in his own field.

Volunteers will continue to serve in the three locations for at least 5 years, until the projects, developed in response to local needs and through discussion with local leaders, have roots deep in the community. Data on diet and income will be collected, so the impact of the project on people's lives can be judged realistically.

Most important of the many hoped-for benefits may be, however, something very difficult to capture on a chart or graph: a new awareness among the people that they can improve present sub-standard living conditions and solve some of their problems through local initiative.

Canadians Reorganize Rail System In Zambia

Canadian National Railways will lend a team of senior personnel to Zambia Railways under agreements signed November 11 in Lusaka.

To transfer some of Canada's acquired expertise in rail transportation, CNR will suggest a candidate for appointment as general manager and supply several other officers to fill key management posts while Zambian personnel gain experience. As many as 25 Canadians may be involved in this major effort to reorganize the Zambian system, which operates about 750 miles of track, so it can meet efficiently and profitably the growing transportation needs of the landlocked south-central African republic, a Commonwealth member with a population of 4 million.

Half the cost will be covered by an interest-free \$2,500,000 development loan from the Canadian International Development Agency. Funds will be supplied over the project's 5-year duration, with repayment beginning after a 10-year grace period and spread over a further 40 years. Zambia's government will be responsible for the other half of the financing.

The loan agreement was signed for the two governments by Mr. John Mwanakatwe, Zambian Minister of Finance, and Mr. John Irvin, Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania. CNR General Manager Alton Johnston and Zambia Railways Board chairman Robinson Puta signed the management contract.

The arrangement "ushers in a new era for the future of Zambia railways" said Mr. Mwanakatwe, stressing his government's pleasure in obtaining the friendly co-operation of Canada, a country that shares with Zambia the same basic principles of respect for individuals and for other



Canadian hydrologist Anthony Smith watches as trainees launch a gage into a Trinidad stream. Since 1966 CIDA has helped Trinidad and Tobago carry out an overall water-resources survey and set up a permanent, locally staffed agency. Development of water resources is a key to economic progress throughout the Caribbean region, and Canada has assisted many island governments in improving the supply through a variety of related projects, including surveys, drilling, and expansion of distribution systems.

Water Resources Study Basis For New Agency

Canadian participation in a three-year water survey of the Caribbean islands of Trinidad and Tobago has been completed with the return to Canada of hydrologist Anthony Smith, who spent the past year helping the government to set up a permanent water resources agency.

The survey was initiated in May 1966 by a soft loan agreement for \$340,000 signed by Canada and the Trinidadian government. Trinidad's contribution to the \$659,000 project amounted to \$319,600. The survey established a preliminary assessment of the total exploitable water in Trinidad as 60 million gallons of ground water and 240 million gallons of surface water per day, totaling 300 million gallons per day. Trinidad's water requirements for the year 2000 will ap-

proximate 200 million gallons per day.

The actual work began in July 1966 when M. M. Dillon Ltd., consulting engineers of London, Ontario, started the survey in Trinidad's capital, Port-of-Spain.

On completion of the survey of the islands in September 1969, Mr. Smith, an employee of the Dillon firm, was contracted by the Canadian International Development Agency to remain for another year to help establish a permanent water resources agency for the local government. Mr. Smith acted as an adviser and a replacement for local engineer E. Wyke, who came to Canada to obtain his masters degree in hydrology. Mr. Wyke will take charge of the new agency in December.

people IN THE NEWS

The Thompson Family of Toronto have embarked on an adventure on the other side of the world. Roger Thompson, his wife Alice and their four children are in Kuantan where Mr. Thompson is working with the Canadian team developing a master plan for the Pahang Tenggara Region of Malaysia. The plan is being financed under a CIDA development loan and will guide the development of some 4000 square miles of what is now largely jungle. Components of the study include agriculture, forestry, mining, water resources, transport and communications, urban and industrial development, institutions and organizations required for development and socio-economic factors associated with the establishment of people in a new area.

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Health Services in Inuvik, Northwest Territories, working at a hospital for Indians and Eskimos.

Her next job was with CUSO, nursing refugee children at a Tibetan refugee school in Northern India. Before joining MEDICO, Miss James was employed as a social worker by the Children's Aid Society of London and Middlesex County.



LOIS JAMES

A woman from Ryder Lake, British Columbia made an outstanding personal commitment to international development this summer. Mrs. Alice Davies spent two months in Zambia teaching housecrafts to women there.

She raised money for the trip from many sources in her community of Chilliwack. Her husband made the largest contribution of \$650 plus two months of baby-sitting their five children; Miles for Millions provided a \$500 grant, personal friends and women's clubs in the area gave \$200; Nivea Company, Smith and Nephew Limited of Lachine, Quebec donated \$25 and Calona

Wines of Kelowna gave her \$20. The final help came from the Canadian Armed Forces who provided plane transportation for Mrs. Davies from Winnipeg to Ghana and home from London, England to Ottawa.

Six of her eight weeks in Zambia were spent in the small village of Solwezi, close to the Congo border. There she assisted in the training of about 85 women who took part in two three-week courses designed to teach basic skills. Fundamental sewing, baby care and nutritional cooking were stressed during the courses.

In addition to her six weeks in Solwezi, Mrs. Davies spent almost two weeks at a homecrafts centre in Chingola.

In summarizing the value of her work during the summer Mrs. Davies said "the experiences were very worthwhile, I believe, both to myself and the women I worked with. The women made me a part of them. I ate with them, worked with them and danced with them and although I was thousands of miles from home, I didn't feel as a stranger. They knew that I had come with goodwill and they accepted me."



MRS. ALICE DAVIES

Emergency Relief Goes To Pakistan

The Canadian government's \$2,050,000 relief effort for victims of the cyclone and tidal wave disaster in East Pakistan is nearing completion.

The emergency airlift which helped meet the most urgent immediate needs of the victims has ended successfully. Cash grants have been made to two agencies providing assistance, and a sea shipment is leaving in mid-December with foodstuffs, roofing materials and other necessities that will sustain families until their lands can be rehabilitated and the rice crops harvested.

The relief operation was mounted as a result of the cyclone and tidal wave which struck East Pakistan the night of November 12-13. It devastated the off-shore islands, the delta regions and an extensive tract of the main coastline. Most seriously affected

areas are in the north north eastern reaches of the Bay of Bengal and the coastline from Chittagong in the south to Dacca in the north. This is one of the most densely populated areas in the world and reports indicate this has been the most catastrophic natural disaster to occur in any part of the world in the twentieth century.

The official death count exceeds 200,000 persons and preliminary estimates of the combined deaths, missing persons and those seriously injured have been placed as high as 650,000. The estimated number of survivors who have been left destitute falls between 2,200,000 and 2,500,000.

Canada's immediate response was a \$50,000 grant to the League of Red Cross Societies for the use of the relief teams that moved into the stricken area.

As soon as relief priorities had been established, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced a \$2,000,000 relief operation.

Canadian armed forces aircraft were on their way within a few hours of this announcement, carrying items such as drugs, medicaments, bandages and other items for the sick and injured and blankets, tents and some selected foodstuffs for those left homeless and destitute. By November 28 a total of 13 flights had been made carrying 50,000 blankets, 2,000 tents and 54,931 pounds of medical supplies and food packs.

A \$75,000 grant was provided to UNICEF in response to its appeal for assistance and \$5,000 was provided for the East Pakistan Emergency Relief Fund. Both these grants came from the \$2,000,000 allocation.

Arrangements were made to provide space for materials collected by voluntary agencies on the freighter *Tarbela*, scheduled to take on Canadian government relief supplies at Montreal before sailing for Chittagong at the end of December.



Top left: Sweeping across the coast lowlands, November's cyclone and tidal wave ruined fields and crops, and even demolished concrete buildings. Top right: The few helicopters available were pressed into constant service, rushing food to stranded survivors.

Bottom: The first of 13 emergency flights via Lehr and Teheran left hours after Canada's \$2,000,000 relief operation was announced. Corrugated sheet metal, nails and more food were to follow by ship, along with contributions of clothing, powdered milk and baby food from voluntary agencies.



Canadian blankets, food, tents and medical supplies were unloaded from Armed Forces Yukons to trucks or helicopters waiting at Dacca, and sent into the stricken areas.

Managers Study Ways To Improve Grain Handling

As new and better food grains are discovered for feeding the hungry of the world there is increased interest in the developing countries in up-grading their facilities for the storage, handling and transportation of these grains.

A year ago East and West Pakistan, where food grains supply some 71 per cent of the population's daily calories, looked westward to Canada for expert help in this field.

Canada, one of the world's major exporters of wheat with special access to world markets because of her wheat's high protein content, responded by setting up a special pilot project.

The project began with an extensive feasibility study on the problems of food grain storage in Pakistan by the Toronto firm of R. G. Watson. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development became interested in the program and recommendations were made for a large grain storage elevator to be built in Karachi.

The second phase of the project was the sponsoring of a six-week training course by the Canadian International Development Agency for eight Pakistani government administrators.

The "trainees", who hold mid-



Eight government administrators from Pakistan recently spent six weeks studying Canadian grain storage and handling methods. Sponsored by CIDA, they attended a special course at the University of Manitoba, then travelled to Thunder Bay, Guelph, Ottawa, Montreal and London, England.

dle and top management jobs connected with grain storage and handling, began their Canadian study tour by attending a specially designed course at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg for one month. Before returning to Ottawa they made stopovers at the Agricultural College in Guelph and the Great Lakes city of Thunder Bay. They spent a week in Montreal meeting with officials of the National Harbours Board and also made a tour of Phoenix

Mills, one of Canada's most modern milling units. During their final week in Canada the Pakistanis held discussions with their sponsors in CIDA and agricultural experts from other government departments. Four essays prepared by the group were read and discussed. On their return home they will be used by their governments in future policy making on food grain storage and handling.

Trade and Commerce and the National Harbours Board.

To conclude their western training the Pakistanis spent a week and a half in London, England. Here they attended the Tropical Products Institute which specializes in grain infestation control. This is the first time Canada has attempted a third country training program of this kind.

Other Canadian government departments which have participated in the program are the departments of Agriculture, Industry,

Trade and Commerce and the National Harbours Board. The necessity for this type of project is demonstrated by the fact that West Pakistan has more than doubled its wheat production in the past three years from 3,000,000 metric tons to 7,000,000. By 1975 production is expected to reach 9,500,000 tons. Rice output also climbed from 1,300,000 tons to almost 2,300,000 tons and by 1975 is likely to go to 3,500,000 tons.

With the purpose of eventually attaining self sufficiency, Pakistan has introduced high yielding varieties of Mexican wheat and IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) grown rice. Although the population has increased and a higher standard of living has been established, West Pakistan was able to ship 200,000 tons of wheat and 450,000 tons of rice to East Pakistan in 1969-70 after meeting its domestic consumption.

In East Pakistan, where the climate is not so favorable for wheat growing, progress has been slower. Nevertheless there was an increase from 10,500,000 tons of rice in 1966 to an estimated 12,800,000 in 1969-70. Wheat production increased from 36,000 tons to 102,000 tons in 1969-70.



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Canada Considers Increasing Aid



Arthur Buck of Toronto is shown demonstrating how to carve and prepare meat before a fascinated group of women and children in Guyana, where he recently spent seven months as a meat-cutter expert and instructor attached to the Ministry of Economic Development and advisor to the prime minister on retail meat cutting. (See story, page 8.)

External Affairs Under Review: PM

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT is studying ways of increasing foreign aid and decreasing the country's defence expenditures. Prime Minister Trudeau told the House of Commons. The announcement came in reply to a question by NDP House Leader David Lewis who asked if this was one of the problems now under active review by the Government.

Mr. Trudeau replied that in the government's review of external affairs and in its defence review it is looking at alternative ways of spending money usefully in foreign relations, and that this is one alternative.

Mr. Lewis introduced the subject to the House as the result of a statement made in Montreal by Postmaster General Eric Kierian.

The following is the exchange reported in Hansard:

Mr. David Lewis (York South): Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the right hon. gentleman whether a statement which is reported to have been made by the Postmaster General to the effect that Canada's foreign aid ought to be equal to or exceed our defence expenditure was, as I hope it may have been, a statement of government policy.

Mr. Trudeau: Mr. Speaker, I have not seen the Postmaster General since he made that statement. I will ask him whether he actually made it. I do know that he intended to make some statement to the effect that it was very important to have external aid, but in respect to what the per-

centage would be in relation to Canada's overall defence commitments I am not aware.

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether this problem of increasing foreign aid and decreasing our defence expenditures generally, including NATO, is one of the matters now under active review?

Mr. Trudeau: Yes, very definitely. In our review of external affairs and in our defence review we are looking very actively at the alternative ways of spending money usefully in our foreign relations, and this is one of them.

Mr. Kierian's statement was made at Sir George Williams University, while he was taking part in a panel discussion on Southeast Asian economy.

Canadian Press reported him as saying that the government will face the dilemma of deciding to cut either defence spending or "private and public consumption" should it make good its pledge to increase external aid.

The report adds that he pointed out foreign aid constitutes less than one-half of one per cent of (See EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, page 6)

Aid To Francophone Africa Undergoes Major Expansion

Since the announcement that Canada's aid program to Francophone Africa would be expanded and diversified in the next five years with \$40,000,000 in additional assistance, 51 specific projects have reached or passed through the planning stage.

Decision on this major expansion followed the report of the Chevrier mission to French-speaking Africa last February and March.

Already nine of the projects have been assigned to the general operations division of CIDA: ALGERIA—mining survey (June 26), technical assistance (Sept. 5), and food aid (July 16); MOROCCO—mining survey (July 5); TUNISIA—experts in the use of fertilizers (August 23), nitrate fertilizers, asbestos, cast iron pipes, water-meters and food aid (August 27). A tenth project will be put into effect at the beginning of September: ALGERIA—technical assistance.

Experts will inspect the sites of each of the mining survey and fertilizer projects. Technical assistance will be provided to Algeria by teachers whose number has been increased from six to 16 and in 1969-1970 will be further increased to approximately 30. The other projects answer the need for wheat supplies and various basic products.

Nine other files were given to the operations division for the preliminary technical studies

phase: ALGERIA—rerouting of waterways (Sept. 1); CAMEROON—physiotherapy centre (June 27); and waterworks at Kumbo (July 18); IVORY COAST—National Library (Sept. 1) and rural electrification near Abidjan (July 19); MOROCCO—cadastral survey (July

18); NIGER—Mariama College (June 28); SENEGAL—Blaise-Diagne boarding-school (Sept. 1); TUNISIA—transmission line (July 24).

The importance of economic cooperation was emphasized by the Chevrier Mission in granting (See FRANCOPHONE, page 3)

Canada Assists Cambodia To Construct Major Dam

Canada has agreed to assist in the construction of a major dam in Cambodia, as part of the Mekong River Development program.

George Ignatieff, Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations has signed a multilateral agreement under which Canada is to provide US \$2,000,000 for the project. Other countries co-operating in the project are Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom. The United Nations Development Program is also involved.

The Prek Thnot power and irrigation project will require a total of US \$27,000,000, of which \$9,000,000 is being supplied in local currency and \$18,000,000 by the various donor

nations co-operating in the development.

In its initial stages, the dam will irrigate 5,000 hectares of land and will provide 18 megawatts of electricity. Eventually the irrigation facilities will be expanded so it will irrigate 70,000 hectares.

This is the third project involving the development of the Mekong river basin in which Canada has been involved. Originally Canada provided US \$1,365,000 for an aerial survey of the river, from the borders of China through Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam to the South China Sea.

The second project involved the supply of US \$2,000,000 for the Nam Ngum hydro-electric development project in Laos.



George Ignatieff, Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations, signs a multilateral agreement providing U.S. \$2,000,000 for construction of a major dam in Cambodia while UN Secretary General U Thant watches. Another agreement will be signed later with Cambodia outlining the various services and types of equipment Canada will supply.



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OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 1968



Father Christian M. J. Kapingo, formerly of Peremba, Tanzania, is shown enjoying the view from Nepean Point overlooking the Ottawa river. On the snow-covered bank in the background the Peace Tower dominates the parliament buildings, seat of the Canadian Government.

TANZANIAN PRIEST IMPRESSED BY CANADA

Father Christian M. J. Kapingo, Principal-elect to the new Teacher's Training College at Songea, is one of 32 Tanzanians attending various Canadian universities under the Canadian international development program.

Father Kapingo, who is studying at Ottawa University in Canada's capital city, expects to obtain his M.A. in Education Administration in December.

Father Kapingo has enjoyed his two-year stay in Canada. He

has travelled extensively, whenever his studies permitted, and has made numerous Canadian friends both within and outside the University. He will take many pleasant memories with him when he leaves the snow and ice of a Canadian winter for the warm sun of Tanzania. Father Kapingo hopes to take up his new position with the Songea Teacher's Training College early in the new year.

CIDA APPOINTMENTS

GOUIN, Nicole, Montreal—Medical Nurse, Tunisia.

NADÉAU, Liliane, Lac Baker, New Brunswick—Medical Nurse, Tunisia.

GIRARD, Muriel, St. Laurent, Que.—Medical Nurse, Tunisia. McGARRY, Dr. G., University of California, Berkeley—Feasibility Study, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand.

PATTERSON, Dr. Wm. A., Spartanburg, S.C., U.S.A.—Professor of Chemical Engineering, Trinidad.

ROYER, Dr. Albert, Outremont, Que.—, posted to the Tunis Pediatric Institute (Bab Saadoun Children's Hospital in Tunis) as chief of the Canadian medical team. He will be replacing Dr. Gloris Jélu, who is on sick leave for three months. She is expected to return to her post in February 1969.

Dr. Royer served as chief of the Canadian team for a year in 1966-67. He is Chief Pediatrician at the Ste. Justine Hospital in Montreal and Director of the Pediatric Department of the University of Montreal.

LANDRY, Marc—joined staff of Training Division, Nov. 1. Assigned to Natural Resources section. Born in Ottawa, he attended Royal Roads Military College, Victoria, B.C., and RMC, Kingston, Ont., where he obtained his B.Sc. Following RCAF flying duties he was appointed ADC to Governors General Vanier and Michener, from 1966 to 1968.

LAMARRE, Antoine—Appointed to Capital Assistance Division. He was born in Laprairie, Que., May 1913, served five years overseas with RCA, served in Indonesia, 1955-56, with the International Commission and since has had various liaison tasks for External Affairs, including Colombo Plan and international exhibitions.

MARCHAND, Claudette, Montreal, as Medical Nurse General to Tunisia.

TISON, Andrée, Montreal, as Medical Nurse General to Tunisia.

Aborigine Research Station Expands Rapidly at Gombak

In 1955, during a brief stay in what was then Malaya, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Prime Minister of Canada, the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, visited an aborigine research station at Gombak, a few miles from Kuala Lumpur. The station at that time consisted of a thatched-roofed "long-house erected on stilts, which served as a communal hall for a group of aborigine families, a number of small thatched huts in which the families lived, and an administrative building which housed the administrative staff of the station. The shy but friendly aborigines had been brought from the deep jungle in order to teach them better methods of food production and hygiene, after which they were to return to their home communities to put into practice what they had been taught.

If a 1955 visitor were to return to the research station today, he would find it difficult to believe that it was the same place. It has become the headquarters of the Aborigine Medical and Radio Services. There is a 420-bed hospital at Gombak with separate accommodation for families of patients, who refuse to be separated. A six-month medical training program for aborigines, or Orang Asli, has been established, and 270 of them are on the Aborigine Medical Service staff serving at Gombak and in the jungle. There is a Malaysian, non-aborigine staff of 12 and a volunteer and expatriate staff of 13 at the present time. Dr. J. D. F. MacLean, a Canadian serving with CARE/MEDICO, has recently arrived to replace another Canadian, Dr. E. J. Ragan, who also served at Gombak. Miss Elaine Wach, a Canadian nurse, recently returned to Canada following service at Gombak.

At the request of the Government of Malaysia, the Canadian Government, in one of its most successful current projects under the Colombo Plan, has provided equipment costing over \$300,000 for the medical service of the Malaysian Department of Aborigine Affairs. This project has



The five motor ambulances, shown above, were recently presented by the Government of Canada, under the Colombo Plan, to the Malaysian Department of Aborigine Affairs at a ceremony at Gombak Aborigine Hospital. Below, His Excellency John G. Hadwen, High Commissioner for Canada and the Hon. the Acting Minister of Lands and Mines of Malaysia, Tuan Haji Ghazali bin Haji Jawi, prepare to drive one of the ambulances.



involved the provision of two-way radio equipment for the development of a medical services communications system for the benefit of the Orang Asli living in remote jungle areas of West Malaysia. A total of 50 two-way wireless sets and petrol generators have been provided by the Canadian Government under this project.

The project this year has been expanded to include the provision of five ambulances for the Gombak Aborigine Hospital to assist in bringing Orang Asli patients from the jungle fringe to various medical posts and to the Gombak Hospital.

At a ceremony at Gombak this fall, the five Canadian ambulances were presented by the Canadian High Commissioner, John G. Hadwen, to the Acting Minister of Lands and Mines of Malaysia, whose Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Department of Aborigine Affairs. The Acting Minister accepted the keys to the ambulances and he and the High Commissioner drove the first ambulance around the compound at Gombak. The ceremony was carried over Television and Radio Malaysia.

A mobile dental clinic will also be presented by the Government of Canada to the Gombak Hospital towards the end of this year.

Since Independence in 1957, the Government of Malaysia has provided many facilities with a view to raising the standard of living of the Orang Asli, so that they may be integrated into the Malaysian community and participate fully in the fruits of Malaysia's struggle to speed economic development. In the educational field the government has established over 80 primary schools for Orang Asli children

and at present there are almost 4,000 attending primary schools and over 200 in secondary schools.

The Orang Asli are being encouraged to develop their land for the planting of long term cash crops, such as rubber, coconuts and fruits. Thirty pilot settlement schemes have been established containing homes, schools, hostels and clinics and, where possible, water and sanitary facilities. A construction corps of Orang Asli has been established which is responsible for the construction of various projects in their own communities.

The Government of Malaysia has established a medical service which includes more than 140 medical posts and clinics situated in various Orang Asli areas, mobile health and dental clinics, and the modern hospital at Gombak.

The Aborigine Medical Services project is only part of the Canadian Colombo Plan program in Malaysia, which has included a natural resources survey which will form the basis of a program to develop Malaysian forestry, agricultural and mining resources. Further recent assistance by the Canadian Government has been the provision of technical education equipment to 53 comprehensive and secondary trade schools in West Malaysia and the provision of equipment for a sawmill training establishment in Sarawak. In addition, drainage and sewerage surveys have been undertaken for the cities of Kuala Lumpur, Georgetown and Klang.

In the current year there have been over 250 Malaysian students and trainees in Canada under Colombo Plan auspices. These have been matched by 39 Canadian Colombo Plan teachers and advisers serving in West and East Malaysia.

Canadian Efforts Abroad Respected

Canadians, and their efforts to assist the world's developing nations, are well respected and accepted in such countries as Tanzania, Africa, J. W. (Wally) Madill told the Calgary Cooperative Luncheon Association.

Mr. Madill is Director of Operations with the Alberta Wheat Pool. He recently returned from Tanzania, where, as part of a Canadian International Development Agency five-man team, he spent six weeks assisting Tanzanian officials with a wheat feasibility study.

Mr. Madill described Tanzanian farmers as alert, aggressive and intelligent people who highly merit the assistance extended to them by the people of Canada and other countries.

Their growing economy could make Tanzania a valued importer of Canadian hard wheats and other manufactured products. Mr. Madill said. Economic aid is essential to the Tanzanian farmer. Development of, and training in, mechanical aptitudes are of utmost importance, he concluded.

NEW SOURCE OF PROTEIN

Shark Meat Helps Diet For People of Mauritius

A Canadian fisheries adviser, Dr. Henri Fougere, has helped introduce a new source of protein to the people of the island of Mauritius — shark meat.

The meat has proven to be popular with many of the local inhabitants and is helping some of the fishermen maintain incomes that have been dropping as a result of the reduction in the size of catches in recent years.

"We devised a simple means of capturing sharks, then formulated a suitable salting and drying technique and established a purchasing system based on the relationship between the length of the shark and the weight of ready to process meat," reported Dr. Fougere, who has served as an adviser under the Canadian international development program.

The fishermen soon became aware that shark meat, processed or otherwise, is appreciated by many of the people, and the purchase of sharks from fishermen has increased considerably.

The sharks are captured in the inshore waters around the island, at depths of approximately 50 feet. Since the fishermen use small inshore fishing craft, it was necessary to develop a system of catching the shark that would result in him being exhausted so he could be killed and towed ashore.

Dr. Fougere started with a main line 120 feet long buoyed at both ends by painted or tarred

five-gallon air-tight metal drums or wooden kegs. These end buoys are anchored by at least 80 pounds of cement blocks hung on nylon ropes. The hook is atached to a stainless steel trace six feet long which in turn is atached by a strong swivel to a nylon hook line that varies in length according to the depth of the water. This hook line is attached in the middle of the main line and is buoyed up by another keg.

The apparatus is completed with two smaller drums which are tied to the main line between the three big drums.

"This set-up gives resilience to the line thus effectively exhausting the shark," Dr. Fougere said.

The hook is baited with fish for the hammerhead and "Chasse" (Eulamia lucas) sharks, or with a dead mongoose or flesh of any other animal for the tiger shark.

Once the shark is hooked and has exhausted itself, the fishermen pull up the hook line until its head comes out of the water. A heavy blow with a big stick on the snout will paralyze it for at least 30 seconds. The tail is then immediately caught by means of a lasso, and pulled up so the fisherman can sever the main artery just below the tail. Then the muscles underneath the side fins are cut, thus incapacitating the powerful tail. At this point the lasso is brought near

the head and attached to the boat which is towed back.

The shark is then eviscerated and the fins are cut off. The meat is cut into slices 12 inches long, six inches wide and one inch thick, and is salted. This consists of packing the layers of dry salt in meat in tubs in the proportion of 25 pounds of salt per 100 pounds of meat.

By the process of salt and water exchange, a natural phenomenon which takes place when salting with dry salt, the meat within a few hours is submerged in its own brine," he explains.

After four days the salted product is dipped and washed in a three per cent brine and set out to dry on wire racks.

Development of shark fishing techniques is but a small part of the work undertaken by Dr. Fougere, who has just returned home to Dartmouth after his five-year assignment.

He has also helped with the development of lagoon fisheries coupled with oyster production and biological studies on fish species and crabs.

"In the overall concept of food supply, fish farming today is a reality which is gaining impetus the world over; and in Mauritius the lagoons which are almost ex-



Protein on the fin. Fisherman rides the shark meat ashore off the coast of Mauritius. The big saltwater fish is towed in by a line attached behind his head — placed there after the fish has been rendered hors de combat.

hausted should be looked on as fish farms. With adequate protection and rational exploitation they should produce more fish and should contribute considerably to the welfare of the coastal population," he says.

The lagoons of Mauritius cover an area of 51,000 acres, and at 40 pounds an acre they should yield at least 1,000 tons of fish annually. With an additional 500 tons from outside the lagoons, the total average landings for the period 1966-70 should equal those of the period 1951-55.

The landings are far from that now, he says.

"In 1966 the recorded total landings were 1,083 tons compared to the annual average of 1,526 tons in 1951-55. And in a report on fisheries submitted in February 1966, it was pointed out from trends and probabilities that unless drastic measures were taken to correct the issue, the average total annual landings over the next five year period could well be in the order of 800 tons as a result of overfishing and waste in the lagoons."



After the struggle, fishermen show off the prime catch.



Diagram shows how buoyancy of drums is used to exhaust the shark.

Project "School-to-School" Given Canadian Assistance

Air Canada, Canada Customs and the Ontario Department of Education have all agreed to co-operate in getting mail to Ontario school children from students in the Commonwealth Caribbean who can't afford the postage.

Dennis Barley of Air Canada announced that the letters would be flown free of charge to Toronto International Airport. George Mason, head of the Education Department's Project School-to-School, said that Canada Customs had agreed to facilitate movement of the unstamped letters, and that the Department would provide the postage to mail the letters from Toronto. The program involves direct contacts between Ontario and Commonwealth Caribbean children through "school twinnings."

A related project of the Department is Operation School Supplies under which tons of educational materials, such as old school desks, copying machines and books no longer needed in Ontario schools, have been flown to the West Indies.

The announcements were made during a meeting, called by Minister of Education William G. Davis, of the Advisory Committee on Educational Assistance, made up of several groups providing aid to the Commonwealth Caribbean and who now wish to pool their efforts.

Mr. Davis described "Project School-to-School" as an "informal" program which had the

support of his Department, and as an example of "cooperative federalism" through which the Ontario government worked with the Canadian International Development Agencies formerly the External Aid Office of the federal government.

Maurice Strong, Director General of the Agency, said that the largest share of Canada's educational assistance to overseas countries goes to the Caribbean area amounting to about \$5.50 per person, compared to about 25 to 30 cents for other countries.

He called the Ontario project "a fantastically imaginative program" involving about 1,000 Caribbean schools.

"I can think of no other area," he said, "which has had more of a people-to-people impact, nor in which Canada and Ontario have received more mileage" through foreign assistance.

Stating that illiteracy in the world was increasing at the rate of 10 million people a year, Mr. Strong said that educational assistance was "a tremendous area of need — and the surface has barely been scratched."

Noting that education was a provincial responsibility and that the federal government "has no educational resources itself," Mr. Strong said that Canada must have the assistance of more departments of education and educational institutes "or we just can't meet the need."

FRANCOPHONE AFRICA, from page 1

expansion of Canadian assistance in French-speaking Africa.

Each project must go through the preliminary technical studies phase before being specifically assigned for implementation, necessitating the sending into the field of some 20 teams of engineers, architects or other specialists. Six such teams were formed during the summer, two of them returned to Canada before the beginning of September. Three preliminary technical reports are presently under study. MOROCCO — project for the development of the Derra Rif,

SENEGAL — general education college.

The operations division has recently taken up five new projects for implementation or preliminary technical studies: CAMEROUN — "geophysical survey; IVORY COAST — paper and school supplies; SENEGAL — collection, treatment and storage centres for milk and other dairy products and refrigeration warehouses; TUNISIA — school construction (three secondary schools, each a separate project).

Also approval has been submitted for a planning project in the Bay of Tangiers.

Ten projects are under construction: ALGERIA — Hydro-

Meteorological Institute and opening of investment credit; MOROCCO — Rabat Hospital Centre; TUNISIA — Children's Hospital; CAMEROUN — Bonaheri secondary school; NIGER — paper and school supplies, sports and youth group equipment, livestock improvement, geophysical survey and conservation of vegetation resources.

Ten projects are in the initial planning stage: ALGERIA — school construction, fishing industry, forestry and the provision of credit for preliminary technical studies; SENEGAL — internal medicine clinic and tuberculosis clinic; TUNISIA — office staff training centre, Health School and Cancer Institute

US Pushes Long-Range Aid Plans

The U.S. foreign aid program has changed sharply over the past two decades. Its recipients are different, its methods are different, and its objectives are different.

Once aid was concentrated in the old but economically competitive nations of Western Europe and Japan. Now it goes entirely to the less developed nations of Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Once aid was a tool of rehabilitation to help nations rebuild from the ravages of World War II. Now it is directed toward long-range social and economic progress.

Once aid was a means of rehabilitation to help nations rebuild from the ravages of World War II. Now it is directed toward long-range social and economic progress.

Once aid was largely in the form of grants. Now it is largely financed by dollar repayable loans.

Once economic aid was solely a United States effort. Now 18 other developed countries share in helping the less fortunate.

Once American aid financed goods from wherever in the world prices were cheapest. Now because of U.S. balance of payments problems, AID is tied tightly to the purchase of American goods and services.

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to less-developed countries. The major component of this was \$2.17 billion in economic assistance administered by the Agency for International Development. The total also included \$1.4 billion in agriculture products under the Food for Freedom Program, \$560 million in long-term loans from the Export-Import Bank, \$100 million for Peace Corps programs and \$485 million in other economic programs including contributions to multilateral organizations.

The United States economic aid total represents about 55 percent of the total official aid flow from the non-Communist developed world. The U.S. share has stood at this level for many years. However, aid as a share of U.S. Gross National Product has been declining. In 1949 when the Marshall Plan began U.S. economic aid amounted to 2.78 percent of GNP. In the current fiscal year, U.S. economic aid will be about three-fifths of one-percent of U.S. GNP — and may be less. The \$1.75 billion appropriated for AID programs by the U.S. Congress for fiscal year 1969 is the lowest appropriation since the program began.

THE TOOLS OF AID

U.S. development aid consists primarily of Development Loans and Technical Assistance. Development Loans are dollar loans made on concessional terms to nations with inadequate foreign

ports have grown ten times in the last seven years.

In Brazil lower government expenditures and higher taxes contributed to economic growth of five percent in 1967 — the best gain in five years — and to cutting the rate of inflation nearly in half.

AID CONCENTRATES ASSISTANCE

AID's resources are limited. For maximum impact, American development assistance is concentrated in the few countries which can make the best use of it — countries where self-help performance is best and most promising. The result is a highly concentrated program.

Seventy-five percent of all Development Loans in fiscal 1968 were committed to six countries: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Pakistan and Turkey.

Four countries, Korea, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, received 87 percent of the commitments for Supporting Assistance.

Twelve countries account for 80 percent of AID's total bilateral and regional programs — with Vietnam alone receiving 66 percent.

PRIORITY PROGRAMS

Help to expand food production and lower birth rates in the developing nations has the highest priority for AID. The less developed countries are not yet growing enough food to feed themselves, and their populations are increasing at higher rates than their agriculture — and their economies — can support.

AGRICULTURE

For an interim period, shipments from nations with surplus farm capacity such as the United States can continue to cover the food deficits of the less developed countries. But there are limits to how long food aid can fill the gap.

Within 10 to 15 years, if present trends continue, the food deficit in the less developed countries will be larger than food

aid from other countries can cover. Only increased farm output in the developing nations themselves can save the situation and lay the foundations for permanently improved diets in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Fortunately, food output is beginning to rise. Particularly in Asia, the less developed countries stand on the verge of a "Green Revolution" that could spell an end to the threat of famine.

In 1967, the developing nations set new agricultural records; total farm production increased by seven to eight percent over 1966, and per capita output by over five percent.

POPULATION

AID population programs are based upon four fundamental principles.

First, when a country's production gains are matched by population gains — its citizens gain nothing.

Second, the government of every nation, whether developed or developing, with a population problem, should do its utmost to increase the availability of family planning to its citizens. AID's role is to assist developing countries with this job.

Third, programs must be freely chosen by the developing country, and AID will not urge or force any particular type of program on any country. AID will not make family planning a condition of aid.

Fourth, AID will not support any family planning program unless it is voluntary.

As recently as 1965, the United States was spending about \$2.3 million to assist family planning in the developing nations. AID committed approximately \$35 million in fiscal 1968. Some 30 countries have received population and family planning assistance. In 1967, AID announced it would entertain requests to finance contraceptives and plants to manufacture them.

Many of AID's efforts in the population field are channeled through American voluntary, non-governmental agencies. In addition, AID finances population research by a number of U.S. colleges and universities.

HEALTH

In cooperation with other governments and international organizations, AID supports the efforts of less developed countries to control or eradicate malaria, smallpox, cholera, sleeping sickness and other diseases.

As part of its health program AID is:

—Financing the development and marketing by private firms of other high-protein foods, such as CSM, a compound of corn, soybeans and milk already being consumed by 40 million children around the world.

—Planning to help fortify staple foods in India with protein.

—Encouraging private investment in the production and marketing of low-cost protein products, including Fish Protein Concentrate.

EDUCATION

In the field of education, AID relies heavily on experts from American colleges and universities to carry out its assistance programs. Currently, teams from 100 universities are at work in 30 countries on technical assistance missions financed under contract with AID.

AID emphasizes the improvement and expansion of high school and college systems of vocational education and the training of teachers.



Willet K. Keyser, 62, an agricultural adviser for the U.S. Agency for International Development in West Pakistan, and Indian official view camp over-under irrigation system constructed with U.S. AID assistance in Salinity Control and Reclamation Project. The U.S. program has reclaimed thousands of acres of land of new types of wheat. As a result Pakistan expects to be self-sufficient in grains in the 1970s.



These Pakistani housewives are studying family planning under the U.S. AID program. The target is to reduce Pakistan's present annual rate of 50 births per 1,000 to 40 per 1,000 by 1970. The program offers both conventional and clinical contraceptive services to Pakistan's 20 million fertile couples who, it is hoped, will be motivated to practice family planning. AID provides technicians and consultants; sponsorship of trainees in the United States and dollar loans for commodities.

AID Program—Fiscal Year 1968

Development and Alliance for Progress Loans	\$1,042.1
Supporting Assistance	593.9
Vietnam	391.6
Other	202.3
Technical Cooperation / Development Grants (including Alliance for Progress)	294.7
Contingency Fund	27.6
Contributions to International Organizations	134.2
Administrative Expenses and Other	81.1
	<hr/>
	\$2,173.7

Greece and Turkey resist Soviet Communist pressure and to help Western Europe recover from World War II.

By 1949, it was clear that new nations emerging in Asia and old neighbors in Latin America would need technical assistance from the United States in their drive to break with the poverty of centuries and build modern societies. President Harry S. Truman proclaimed his famous Point IV.

"We should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefits of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life."

In 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower called for establishment of a Development Loan Fund to help poor nations achieve progress and security.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy recognized the special needs of our own hemisphere and called for concerted actions on problems shared by the American republics. He launched the Alliance for Progress.

In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson drew attention to the growing threat to world progress and stability posed by lagging food output and rapid population increase. He called for concentration on assistance in the priority areas of agriculture, health and education in the less developed countries.

In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1968, the United States committed about \$4.7 billion in economic assistance of all kinds

exchange resources. They are made for specific purposes: to cover the costs of specific projects, or to cover the imports of specific commodities and raw materials.

Technical Assistance helps the developing nations acquire the trained manpower and institutions they need to develop their economies, achieve necessary social reforms and build viable social and political institutions.

THE AID PROGRAM TODAY

Foreign economic assistance as conducted today by the Agency for International Development (AID) reflects two decades of experience. The program follows principles which experience has shown work best.

SELF-HELP

It is AID policy to tie development assistance to self-help: the governments of countries requesting aid agree to take specific steps which our assistance helps to support.

Nations which received the bulk of U.S. development aid today invest more than five dollars of their own for every dollar's worth of help they receive from AID.

Turkey's own savings now finance 90 percent of her gross investment.

India provides 78 percent of her own development investment. Efforts to improve tax collections and raise export earnings are important self-help steps.

In Korea tax collections doubled between 1965 and 1968. Ex-



Malaria used to be the number one killer in Thailand. Since 1951, when control activities first started, the United States and the Thai government have spent some \$34,000,000 on the effort to reduce the ravages of this mosquito-borne disease. This youngster winces in anticipation of pain as Peace Corps volunteer John Tucker prepares to take blood samples for traces of malaria.

With AID support, nine leading American technical schools have helped create an Institute of Technology at Kanpur in India.

The Agricultural University of West Pakistan is being upgraded through Washington State University. By 1970 this institution is expected to provide nearly half the technicians required for agriculture development in the vast Indus Plain.

Southern Illinois University is helping Afghanistan develop its own institute of technology. Hampton Institute, also working under an AID contract, is helping to build effective vocational instruction in Sierra Leone.

History of Economic Assistance

Fiscal Year	Amount Appropriated by Congress
1948-49	6,446.3
1950	3,728.4
1951	2,262.5
1952	1,540.4
1953	1,782.1
1954	1,301.5
1955	1,528.8
1956	1,681.1
1957	1,749.1
1958	1,428.9
1959	1,933.1
1960	1,925.8
1961	2,631.4
1962	2,314.6
1963	2,573.9
1964	2,000.0
1965	2,195.0
1966	2,463.0
1967	2,143.5
1968	1,895.7
1969	1,380.6

PRIVATE RESOURCES

AID relies heavily on the resources of America's private sector in carrying out its assistance programs. A major objective of AID programs overseas is to encourage more private initiative in the developing countries themselves.

AID assists local development banks and rural credit banks which make loans to private firms and to farmers.

During the past six years, U.S. cooperatives, credit unions and savings and loan associations have been working under AID

contract to establish thrift institutions in 53 countries.

AID helps to finance the International Executive Service Corps, a private, non-profit agency whose volunteers—experienced American businessmen—advise private firms in the developing nations.

AID supports the efforts of private voluntary agencies by paying the ocean freight cost of shipping the agencies' privately donated supplies overseas.

AID encourages private American investment in less developed countries by providing direct incentives to U.S. investors. These programs insure investors against certain risks, help finance private projects and redirect the attention of prospective investors to opportunities in the developing countries.

Since 1961, Specific Risk Insurance in force has risen from \$479 million to \$4.9 billion.

AID lends local (foreign) currency to hundreds of private firms in the developing nations, most of them U.S.-owned or affiliated.

Much AID assistance directly involves America's own private industry and enterprise. More than 4,000 American companies in 50 states produced the \$1.3 billion in American products which AID financed for use by the developing countries in fiscal 1967.

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

Increasingly, AID channels assistance through cooperative, or multi-lateral, agencies and arrangements. Cooperative aid avoids duplication and increases the impact—and the total flow—of assistance. Cooperative aid also minimizes political problems that may arise when one nation assists another bilaterally.

The United States and 15 other donors regularly consult on the volume, terms and methods of assistance through the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

AID commits development loans to India and Pakistan through international consortia led by the World Bank. U.S. loans to Turkey are committed

through a consortium headed by the OECD, and to Indonesia through an international group chaired by the Netherlands.

AID development lending and technical assistance to Latin America are subject to the review and recommendations of the seven-nation Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress.

The United States works through international agencies which support development—the World Bank, the United Nations Development Fund, the World Health Organization and others. The International Development Association, the "soft-loan window" of the World Bank, provides the developing nations with particularly vital development aid.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

River, health problems and educational needs often span national borders. Where they do, regions or groups of countries can make better use of common resources—and outside aid—than individual nations working on their own. Wherever possible, AID programs focus on regions.

A SUMMING UP

In a recent speech, AID Administrator William S. Gaud summed up the specific achievements of U.S. foreign assistance.

"... almost all of the dozen of so countries which have been receiving large amounts of development assistance over the past several years have made appreciable progress... A few have dispensed with concessional aid altogether. Iran is the latest to join the ranks of those countries no longer in need of special assistance from the United States. Iran is not the only country where we have concluded development aid. Taiwan and Greece are two more. And steady, substantial progress is being made in a number of other countries where the necessary will and resources are at work. Turkey is one. Others are Mexico, Colombia, Pakistan and Thailand. Korea is on its way. Internal leadership and drive, complemented by outside assistance, are making a success of these development programs."

Vietnam Projects Near Completion

Both the Canadian-financed refugee housing units in Saigon, and the rehabilitation centre at Qui Nhon, 250 miles north are now nearing completion.

Work is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

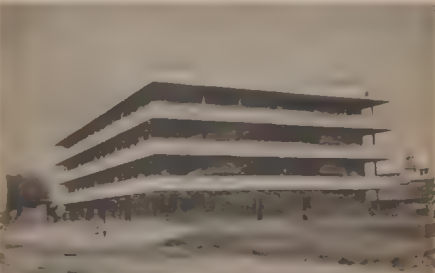
The refugee housing involves construction of a 72-unit apartment complex at a cost of \$225,000. Each of the units is designed to accommodate from 10 to 12 persons. The four-storey building is in downtown Saigon in an area that was cleared following fighting during the Tet offensive.

The rehabilitation centre may be finished slightly earlier. Dr. A. F. Huston, former adviser on physical medicine to the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan and now leader of the Canadian medical team, moved the team to the centre October 29, though it was not completely ready, so he could start operations at the earliest possible moment.

Construction of the centre, at a cost of \$1,210,000, has taken place under the direction of the World Rehabilitation Fund. The medical team is being supplied through an agreement with the Montreal Institute of Rehabilitation. Total cost of the program, over five years, is estimated at \$2,500,000.

The centre is needed because more than 60 percent of Vietnamese patients in civilian hospitals require physiotherapy or prosthesis. It is being equipped to handle 50 in-patients and 100 out-patients at one time and is part of a nation-wide plan administered by the Vietnamese National Rehabilitation Institute with facilities in Saigon, Da Nang and Can Tho.

The Canadian medical team, prior to coming to the Centre, had been working for some months at the NRI centre in Saigon. There, reports indicate, the Canadians were held in high professional regard, and introduced improvements that have been well-received by the regular staff.



Above is a view of one of the Canadian-financed refugee housing units in Saigon. Shown below is the exterior of Building No. 1 of the rehabilitation centre at Qui Nhon, also Canadian-financed.



Asian Bank Mission Plans Loans To Nepal

The Asian Development Bank has agreed to send a technical assistance mission to Nepal to study the organization and working of its Agricultural Development Bank and suggest specific measures for making the bank's operations effective.

The Agricultural Development Bank, which formally came into existence in March this year through a process of transformation of the Cooperative Bank, is the main source of agricultural credit and finance in Nepal. The future of agriculture in the country is, therefore, closely linked with the bank's sound organization and healthy growth.

The Agricultural Development Bank is authorized to provide loans not only to cooperatives,

but also to individuals and corporate bodies engaged in agriculture and agro-based industries including poultry, piggyeries and horticulture. The Agricultural Development Bank may also undertake normal commercial banking functions in rural areas.

The ADB's technical assistance mission will examine the role of various farm credit institutions in Nepal, review the Agricultural Development Bank's operational procedures and methods of processing and appraising loan applications and suggest appropriate measures for effective supervision of loans; and extend assistance in the fields of accounting, training of staff and branch management.

ARMED WITH KNIVES

Toronto Expert Shows How To Process Meat

Arthur Buck, of Toronto, recently spent seven months in Georgetown as a meat cutter expert on a mission attached to the Ministry of Economic Development and is now on the Prime Minister of Guyana on retail meat cutting to help improve the standards of meat processing in the country.

With a view to the future, the Guyanese Ministry of Economic Development has been working at the Prime Minister's Office in Georgetown to develop a meat processing program. It has been so successful that the course is soon to become the prerequisite for Apprenticeship Training with the Ontario Department of Labor. In addition, he is owner of a large independent meat market.

With great areas of savannah lands not yet developed, Guyana has great potential for meat production. The Government of Guyana has embarked upon a program of expanding and intensifying agricultural and livestock products. This created a serious need for a qualified per-

son to instruct in the processing and marketing of present meat production. Arthur Buck was chosen.

In Georgetown, he organized at the Technical Institute a course for meat cutters and a series of eight-week courses for proprietors, managers, supervisors of meat stalls, meat departments and meat stores.

Between lectures, armed with his six-inch boning knives and his 12-inch steak knives and carrying a screen projector, films and give-away literature, he traveled over the country giving lectures and demonstrations to Home Economic classes, Domestic Science teachers, housewives from different areas, also in stalls on the street for personnel and customers, to community centres, government schools, hotels and restaurants.

A two-day seminar was set up for the cooks of the Guyana Defence Force. He helped design a new meat area in the Stabroek Market, got busy with four different store layouts and even helped to tear the insides out of a store and put it together again.

Mr. Buck's lectures were part of an extensive campaign which has been carried out to improve the conditions of meat processing in Guyana and also to edu-

cate the public on the subject.

A major innovation was a new and more attractive method of packaging meat in order to provide greater eye appeal. The butchers in Georgetown formed an association to promote better selling methods of meat under more sanitary conditions.

Mr. Buck contributed substantially to the development of meat processing in Guyana. His ser-

ices were highly useful in the general framework of Guyanese livestock expansion and intensification. His work was greatly appreciated by the Guyanese Government and the people engaged in the field of meat who have expressed their thanks to the Canadian adviser. Sydney King, Chairman of the Guyana Marketing Corporation, expressed his feelings in the following manner:

"Your valuable advice to the Guyana Government were perhaps of far greater service to the marketing aspect of the economy than to any other. The Guyana Marketing Corporation, a major meat marketing unit, has benefited specially.

"It was a laudable decision on your part to educate the consuming public, thus stimulating a demand for products of better quality.



Arthur Buck, Toronto meat cutting expert, demonstrates carving technique in outdoor butcher stall in Guyana, where he spent seven months recently, advising the government, the trade and the public in processing, cutting and culinary details.

Thean Lip Thong Benefits By Trip

Thean Lip Thong, Deputy Director of Public Works for the Government of Malaysia, recently returned to his headquarters at Kuala Lumpur, after a month's tour of Canada, during which he visited a number of logging operations in the Ottawa area, Quebec and British Columbia, where he made a study of log flow control.

In a letter of appreciation to the Canadian High Commissioner for Malaysia, following his return, he stated "that he found the four weeks spent in Canada most interesting and illuminating both professionally and otherwise."

He stated "that a number of ideas originally conceived in vague form pertaining to control of debris flow were crystallized during the study tour and it is hoped that practical experimentation of such ideas would be carried out in the near future with the possible results of resolving some of the difficulties relating to river debris during flood times."

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, from page 1

Canada's gross national product and that defence spending constitutes two and a half per cent.

The government had promised to boost its external aid to one per cent by 1970, the report adds, and quotes Mr. Kierans as saying "I'd like to think that the future image of our country will be based more on foreign aid and less on defence."

This is the second time in recent weeks that a government spokesman has said Canada's development assistance program will be increased.

Earlier, Senator Fred Blais of Nova Scotia was reported to have said at the 14th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Nassau, Bahamas that by 1970 Canada will contribute one per cent of its gross national product



A. R. MacMILLAN

Former CIDA Executive Named Director of Bank

Allan Roy MacMillan of the Canadian International Development Agency has been appointed alternative executive director for Canada, Ireland, Jamaica and Guyana for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, effective Nov. 1. Since 1967 he has been in charge of planning CIDA's East Africa Program. He will assume his new duties in Washington, Jan. 1, 1969. IBRD is part of the World

Bank. Patrick Reid is the executive director.

Mr. MacMillan was born June 17, 1930, in Bristol, Quebec. He is married and has three children.

He was educated in Belleville Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto and from 1951-56 was engaged in the construction business. In 1956 he studied at the University of New Brunswick and obtained his BA

at University of Western Ontario in 1960.

During 1960-62 he served in the Department of External Affairs, Economic Division and Latin American Division. Subsequently, he served at the Canadian Embassy, Germany-East European Affairs and the North American Defence Section, Department of External Affairs. He joined CIDA (then External Aid Office) in 1967.

He attended the IBRD East Africa Consultative Group-Sector Discussion, London, March, 1968 and IBRD Group-First Formal Session, Paris, May, 1968.

Contracts Awarded Canadian Firms

The Potash Company of Canada Ltd. has been awarded a contract worth \$1,663,200 for the supply of 45,000 long tons of potash to Pakistan.

The contract, issued by the Canadian International Development Agency, covers part of the Agency's program involving the supply of commodities to developing countries.

Other recent commodity contracts to Pakistan involve:

COMMODITY	FIRM	QUANTITY	VALUE (\$)
Fertilizer (urea)	Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.	1,300 M.T.	104,962.00
Asbestos	Can. Johns-Manville Asbestos Ltd.	655 S.T.	148,183.27
Fertilizer	Cominco Limited	10,800 M.T.	869,400.00
INDIA			
Rubber	Polymer Corp.	27.0 L.T.	17,160.38
Nickel (pure scrap)	British Metal Corp. (Canada) Ltd.	100 M.T.	363,318.00
Asbestos	Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.	63 S.T.	21,893.07
CEYLON			
Newsprint	Export Sales Co. Ltd.	1,250 L.T.	139,750.00
Newsprint	Export Sales Co. Ltd.	1,125 M.T.	123,783.75
Newsprint	Abitibi Paper Sales	1,125 M.T.	147,704.25
TUNISIA			
Ammonium Nitrate	Brockville Chemical Industries Ltd.	6,000 M.T.	586,000.00
Asbestos	Asbestos Corp. Ltd.	1,600 S.T.	335,761.70

PROJECT CONTRACTS

Siddhirganj-Sylhet Transmission Line, East Pakistan—Construction of 150 miles of 138 KV transmission line, equipment for 5 substations to supply power to the North Eastern portion of East Pakistan, and including the interconnection of an isolated steam generating plant with the East Pakistan transmission system. Canadian consultant: Pelletier Engineering International Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. Total Canadian contribution: \$6,600,000. Contractor: Brown Boveri (Canada) Ltd., 4800 Trans-Canada Highway, Pte. Claire, Quebec. Contract price: \$2,580,000. To provide: 1 Steel Case, 5 Test Instruments.

Canada-India Reactor—Spares and Equipment, India—To provide spare parts for the Canada-India Reactor at Trombay, India and additional materials to extend the facilities of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay. Total Canadian contribution: \$1,000,000. Contractor: Anaconda American Brass Ltd., New Toronto, Ontario. Contract price: \$20,823.00. To provide: Metal Plates.

Idkiki Hydro Electric, India—To provide equipment for hydro projects being carried out by state electricity boards in various parts of India. Total Canadian contribution: \$2,300,000. Contractor: Cimco Ltd., 9320 Charles de Latour, Montreal 11, Quebec. Contract price: \$9,419.00. To provide: Ice Making Equipment Parts.

Congo Textbook Production, Congo—To furnish paper for the production of textbooks. Total Canadian contribution: 3,000 tons each year for three years. Contractor: Rolland Paper Company Ltd., 800 Victoria Square, Montreal, Quebec. Contract price: \$77,323.00. To provide: Paper. Contractor: Domtar Fine Paper Ltd., 2300 Sun-life Bldg., Montreal, Quebec. Contract price: \$14,421.00.

Thailand Comprehensive Schools, Thailand—Equipment for Thailand schools. Total Canadian contribution: \$1,000,000. Contractor: Gestetner Ltd., 1724 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Contract price: \$20,010.00. To provide: 29 Duplicating machines.

Khulna Hardboard Mill, Pakistan—Provision of a Hardboard Mill for the East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation at Khulna. We are providing spares to keep the mill at its present operating standards. Technical personnel are also on the site, training a capable nucleus of operating and maintenance personnel. Total Canadian contribution: \$2,260,000. Contractor: Square D Co., 12554 Bank Street, Ottawa. Contract price: \$4,179.00. To provide: Breakers Parts Kit, Standard Relays.

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN AID

by Raymond Piché

(PART TWO: Administration of international cooperation programs from 1958-1966.)

In the September issue it was explained that the government in December, 1958, set up a new General Division of Technical and Economic Cooperation drawn from already existing elements in the Department of Trade and Commerce. This led to the creation of the External Aid Office, now re-named the Canadian International Development Agency, responsible to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

This new agency inherited the economic cooperation and capital assistance programs as well as the goals for assisting developing countries set in earlier years by the Colombo Plan Committee.

On the recommendation of the new Director General, H. O. Moran, the Cabinet, in 1960, decided to set up three new programs⁽¹⁾ which would increase the administrators' field of endeavor and the extent of the subsidies. In fact, Mr. Moran, in addition to his long record of experience in the teaching field, was one of the few Canadian diplomats acquainted with developing countries, in particular India and South-East Asia. Thus, he was the first great architect of Canadian external aid.

In February 1959, Mr. Moran asked the Secretary of State for External Affairs for permission to assume most of the responsibility for the development of aid policies.

About the same time, the Colombo Plan Committee, which was still in charge of certain external aid programs, submitted an almost identical request with an organizational plan which would group all the aid services into a semi-autonomous body in order to centralize the administration of aid programs.

On October 28, 1960, by Order in Council No. 1960-1476 issued by the Federal Cabinet, the External Aid Office was created and its direction entrusted to H. O. Moran.

The press release issued by the Prime Minister prior to the official creation of the EAO revealed for the first time the general principles underlying external aid and the consistent lines of this new administration. Thus, the duties of the Director General of the External Aid Office were to be defined by the eight following criteria: (a) the operation and administration of all assistance programs dependent on sums voted for this purpose by the Department of External Affairs; (b) regular study of all details of these programs and recommendations to the Cabinet on all changes which could be made in them; (c) the co-ordination of the operations of other departments and government agencies which were involved in many aspects of the economic assistance; (d) consultation and cooperation with international organizations; (e) consultation and cooperation with Canadian non-governmental agencies which have assistance programs for developing countries; (f) coordination of efforts made in Canada to furnish aid to foreign countries stricken by disasters or calamities and, consequently, constant contact with the Canadian Red Cross Society and all other similar organizations; (g) responsibility for internal administration of the EAO; finally (h) all other duties concerning Canadian aid programs.

Mr. Moran now had the authority to set up a large central administration which for the first time would have the final say on all administrative decisions with regard to the implementation of assistance programs.

This administrative change at the external aid level, entailed a re-definition of the theories on aid to developing countries.

This re-definition was hastened at the time by a change in international political relations and a collective

re-examination of the needs of underprivileged countries.

The international situation had now taken a very different turn from that which the world had witnessed a few years earlier. This was the beginning of the sixties and an end to Cold War tension was taking place. The political structures of a great many third-world countries were also rapidly being re-shaped. As a result there appeared an ever-increasing number of new states which one after the other required their independence. In this way almost all of Africa broke its ties with its former mother-countries.

However, Africa was not left on her own. As they had done in the countries of South-East Asia, the industrialized nations expanded their programs of international cooperation and development and to the new African countries. As a result bilateral and multilateral programs were set up by most of the "privileged" countries participating in the creation of the Africa of the twentieth century.

Like all the other countries, Canada was swept along in this tide, for a great part of public opinion, worldwide as well as national, was increasingly sensitive to these problems. Mass media laid the misery of underdeveloped countries on the doorsteps of the wealthy nations. The population explosion in these countries and the menace of great famines had an effect for the first time in history on the man in the street. The concern for a world free from suffering and misery seemed to be shared by a great number of people and politicians alike. That is why to a certain extent it became easier to obtain appropriations and, by necessity, taxes to finance such development programs.

So sums voted for Canadian international cooperation programs increased considerably during these years. Thus the 12.5 million dollars voted for the Colombo Plan in 1950 had increased to 49 million in 1957. The GDETC had 65.5 million at its disposal in 1958, 73.5 million in 1959, and 76 million in 1960. The External Aid Office had 82 million at its command in 1961, 112.9 million in 1962 and 120.9 million in 1963. In 1964 there was a small decrease of 25 million with respect to the 1963 figure. In 1965 there was an enormous increase in subsidies, which have continued to increase since. Reaching 225.5 million at the time, they further increased to 307.3 million in 1967.

These few figures show that from year to year the External Aid Office is increasing considerably its co-operation programs prompted by an internal and external dynamism.

We have seen what were the external workings, we shall now try to describe, briefly, the internal workings of the External Aid Office which facilitated the management of such considerable sums in a way which was on the whole effective.

The Director General of the Office, having received the power and the appropriations required to direct and increase the Canadian international cooperation programs, occupied himself with building an organization which could carry out all the new programs as quickly and effectively as possible.

The general principle governing the organization at first was to create as the need arose new courses for the administration of new programs. We shall see in the third installment of this work that this procedure was altered to a certain extent through an effort at foresight and planning.

From 1960 to 1965, an attempt was made to organize the Office's services as well as to set up channels of authority which would facilitate co-ordination and implementation of the programs.



Mrs. Allan McAvity of Toronto, a Canadian teacher serving in Uganda under the Canadian International Development Agency program, is presented to Dr. Milton A. Abote, President of Uganda. Mrs. McAvity, an experienced librarian and graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, who accompanied her husband to Uganda, volunteered to organize the school library, an offer which was promptly and gratefully accepted.

In 1965 the EAO had to manage more than 200 million dollars and a staff of several hundred. However its structure changed practically every six months because of the expansion of programs.

Thus in 1965 the organizational makeup of the EAO was pretty much as follows: the Director General answered to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and was in charge of the sums set aside in the Department of External Affairs budget. He headed an External Aid Committee which decided upon the important political directions and which was composed of representatives from the Departments of Finance and Trade and Commerce, and from the Bank of Canada. Mr. Moran was directly assisted by three people: an information officer, a director of programs for French-speaking countries set up in 1962, and a deputy director general who took charge of two services. The Director General himself was personally responsible for three other services.

This organizational makeup shows that the Director General played a direct role in the administration. After 1965, Mr. Moran and then Maurice F. Strong, his successor, found it necessary to take on assistants and give up direct administrative responsibility in order to carry on more effective co-ordination work and to direct programs. This we shall see in the third installment, which will describe the role of the Divisions as well as the prospects of Canadian external aid.

⁽¹⁾ The Commonwealth program for aid to the Antilles; the Commonwealth technical assistance program and the Commonwealth bursaries program.

Canadians Publish Manual In Tunisia

Within the framework of Canadian-Tunisian co-operation, Pierre Ivan Larocque and Pierre Chartrand, Canadian professors attached to the Vocational Training and Employment Board at Tunis, have just published a French manual for the use of students in the male pre-apprenticeship centres of Tunisia.

This manual published by the Vocational Training and Employment Board from now on will be recognized as a school manual by the State Secretariat for youth, sports and social affairs and will be distributed in all pre-apprenticeship centres in the Tunisian Republic beginning next September.

After visiting several Centres located in rural and urban areas in the north and south of Tunisia during the fall of 1966, the authors recommended to the directorate of the VTEB that a French manual be developed based on the actual needs and level of young Tunisians not yet of apprenticeship age.

In fact, these young people needed simple, lucid teaching in modern French. French in Tunisia is a language of communication. However, it is only a second language. It should then be taught as such.

Keeping in mind recent data on general linguistics, applied linguistics and the art of teaching modern languages, Larocque and Chartrand have composed a volume of 60 chapters, mostly written in basic French and for the first 32 chapters have added grammar and conjunction lessons followed by oral or written exercises in grammar.

In the editing of their chapters the authors found inspiration above all in Tunisian life, seen as much from a folk aspect as a modern one. Moreover, the authors added to the volume an introduction and detailed methodological instruction for the Tunisian professor to follow in his teaching of French.

One hundred and fifty copies of the volume (139 pages) for the use of teachers and 3,500 destined for the pupils were printed in the printing shop of the VTEB in Radès.

There are more than 1,000 students from the Caribbean attending various universities and institutions across Canada under the Canadian International Development Agency training program. In addition, CIDA also sponsors a large number of students from the Islands of the West Indies. Shown above are four students from Jamaica who are nearing the end of their four-year courses at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada. With the snow-covered campus in the background, from left to right: Michael D. Redford, Hazel Reid, Rosalie Smith and Brian Thelwell.



\$500,000,000 Invested In Caribbean Assistance

The special ties between Canada and the West Indies date back many years and have placed Canada in a position to exert a constructive and mutually advantageous influence in the area. Over the years Canada has also developed a very close economic relationship with the Commonwealth Caribbean area which is reflected in our trade relations and the flow of private Canadian investment, of importance in all sections of Canada.

Canadian investments in the Commonwealth Caribbean countries are now estimated to amount to more than \$500 million. Canadian relations with the countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean have in fact been closer than with any other part of the developing world. This has, in part, been the basis for the relatively heavy concentration of Canadian aid in the Commonwealth Caribbean area. The region receives the highest per capita volume of Canadian aid.

In each of the last two years, Canada has increased its allocations to the area by 30 per cent in its development assistance programs. Economic cooperation is carried out between Canada and Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, British Honduras, Barbados, and the Leeward and Windward Islands. These countries and territories were designated as recipients because it was considered that they are in need, and could make effective use, of the type of assistance that Canada can offer. In addition to the close historical and economic ties with this area, Canada's decision was based on the fact that the Canadian aid effort was being concentrated in an effort to increase administrative efficiency and to preclude diffusion of available development funds.

INTRODUCED IN 1958

The Canadian development assistance program for the Caribbean area was introduced in 1958, when the proposed West Indies Federation was in the process of formation. It was continued after the dissolution of the Federation in 1962 as a series of individual programs for the former units of the Federation. For the first six years, Canadian assistance was involved primarily with the provision of two ships for inter-island commerce and the provision of educational and technical assistance.

With the introduction of an expanded aid program in the fiscal year 1964-65, a substantially increased program for the area was approved which included the first "soft" development loan offered by Canada. Provision was made for allocations to be non-lapsing for the first five years.

In July 1966, a conference of the heads of the governments of Canada and all the Commonwealth territories of the Caribbean area was held at Ottawa, at which time it was announced that Canadian assistance to the region would be further expanded. Canada also informed the Caribbean governments that over a five-year period a minimum of \$75 million would be made available to the area. The two largest individual projects provided to date are a grant of \$5 million to the University of the West Indies and the recently announced \$5 million area transport development scheme in the Eastern Caribbean including the expansion and improvements to airports in Antigua, St. Lucia, Nevis, Dominica and Grenada.

APPROPRIATIONS INCREASED

For 1966-67, Canadian appropriations were \$13.1 million, which included \$6.1 million in grants and \$7 million in loans. In 1967-68, Canadian allocations totalled \$17.2 million, made up of \$9.2 million in grants and \$8 million in development loans. This increase represented an even higher undertaking than was given at

the 1966 Conference. In the current fiscal year, Canadian aid to the Caribbean area will total \$22 million divided into \$12.5 million for grant assistance and \$9.5 million for development loans.

We have come a long way from the original allocation of \$1,475,000 in 1958. Mention should also be made of the strides taken in our technical assistance to the region in the past 10 years: in 1958, seven Canadian teachers and technical experts served on assignments in the islands while five Caribbean students received training in Canadian institutions. In 1968, 205 Canadians were in the area under federal government aid auspices and 559 West Indian students were studying in Canada.

During the period 1958-68, disbursements of allocations in the Caribbean by field of economic activity were as follows:

	(\$ Thousands)
Technical assistance	10,383.4
Transportation	9,791.6
Education	3,119.1
Public utilities	2,606.1
Natural resources	1,606.9
Agriculture and rural development	556.7
Industrial plants and related works	518.9
Health and social services	185.8
Commodities	65.8
Total disbursements	28,834.3

BANK PROPOSED

On the basis of a United Nations Development Program study of a possible regional development bank, formally requested by Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana and Barbados, as well as by Britain on behalf of the dependencies, discussions were carried on about the creation of a bank. Meetings to consider a draft charter for the proposed bank have taken place. Such a bank would establish closer links among the countries of the area and could bring about more rational and effective development. Canada has consistently supported the concept of such a bank in part because of a firm conviction that regional, inter-governmental cooperation is essential to the future of the Commonwealth Caribbean.

The UNDP report conceives the role of the bank and the scope of its operations in the broadest possible terms, including activities to encourage a capital market, to supplement the operations of existing financial organizations, to support the establishment of new local financial organizations, to operate a pre-investment unit for the identification and preparation of project proposals and to provide technical assistance. It is proposed that the bank's founding members would be drawn from the independent states and self-governing territories of the Commonwealth Caribbean, together with Britain, the United States and Canada.

The team which carried out the tripartite economic survey of the Eastern Caribbean under the sponsorship of Canada, Britain and the U.S.A. recommended that some regional mechanism be established to guide, coordinate, and possibly administer part of the aid effort in the region. A Regional Development Committee was established as a consultative body representing the Island governments as full members and the non-regional governments as associate members. Its purpose is to carry forward regional development planning, assign priorities for projects, assess progress, obtain technical assistance and supervise regional aid programs. Canada's conviction that regional cooperation is vital to the success of eco-



A new dock and its equipment in St. Vincent allows ships to load and unload much more quickly than when they had to anchor off shore. The dock is the result of efforts by both West Indians and Canadians who worked side by side in planning and construction.

nomic and social development progress assures our active participation in the Agency's program. The Agency should facilitate more effective application of Canadian assistance to these islands.

GEARED TO NEEDS

Increasingly, Canadian assistance to the West Indies is geared to the needs of the islands as a region, but emphasis is also placed on the individual needs of each island's economy. For example, rapid population expansion in Jamaica continues to outstrip the ability of the island's resources to provide adequate economic and social services. Too uneven development leaves many rural areas largely untouched by the generally high rate of economic growth that has prevailed since 1964. Canadian aid to Jamaica in 1967-68 included a loan project of \$950,000 for the construction of 68 prefabricated schools of six and eight classrooms in rural areas. This was the second phase of a Canadian program which previously provided 40 similar schools at a Canadian cost of \$600,000. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is interested in developing agriculture and used a \$900,000 Canadian loan to launch a dairy breeding industry. The funds are being used for approximately 2,400 head of Canadian cattle together with technical assistance for the project.

The Eastern Caribbean region consists of the islands of Barbados, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. They will benefit over a five-year period from a concentration of Canadian assistance to air transport, education, water development and agriculture. Money for schools now underway in Antigua, Dominica and St. Lucia will be drawn from the \$5 million planned for capital assistance to education in the next five years. Water development projects valued at \$5 million will also be undertaken in the small islands during the same period. Assistance to agriculture will require an allocation of \$1 million. A banana production study, coupled with a supply of fertilizer has already been undertaken at a combined cost of \$105,000.

In Guyana, continued assistance to the University under a three-year, \$1 million program offered by Canada, included an additional \$400,000 of grant aid funds. The New Amsterdam Fish Centre project received an extra \$40,000 for a total Canadian contribution of \$150,000. A loan agreement for \$800,000 was signed covering an additional phase of an aerial survey and mapping project to which \$1 million was allocated in 1966-67, and a Twin Otter aircraft was provided under a further loan agreement at a Canadian cost of \$500,000.

UNIVERSITY AIDED

In the last fiscal year, Canadian aid to the University of the West Indies made available 20 Canadian professors, while 60 West Indians attended the University under Canadian scholarships, and 35 U.W.I. graduates or staff members studied at Canadian universities. Agreement was reached on a capital construction program for the University and preliminary design work for the Canadian buildings was undertaken.

Projects are chosen for Canadian participation on the basis of requests received from recipient governments and Canadian capabilities in terms of human and financial resources. Increasingly, we are planning our programs for countries and regions of concentration such as the Caribbean under a five-year forward planning and commitment authority rather than on an ad hoc project basis. We are interested in concentrating our efforts in sectors where we have special expertise and can make the most effective impact and contribution on an economy. Emphasis is also placed on the combined or integrated project, which involves a range of technical and capital assistance and financial aid. The University of the West Indies is an example of this type of project.

Canadian businessmen interested in obtaining more detail on Canadian development assistance in the Caribbean, south and south-east Asia, Africa and Latin America should contact the Director of Information, Canadian International Development Agency, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

X-Ray Units Presented to Vietnam



Destined for Vietnam is this mobile X-ray unit, provided through the Canadian International Development Agency. Lettering on the side of the vehicle reads, in both English and Vietnamese, "A Gift from the People of Canada to the People of Vietnam". The X-ray equipment was specially designed and built for the mobile unit by SPAR Aerospace Products Ltd., at Melton, Ont.



International Development

VOL. 2 — Number 4

Canadian International Development Agency — Government of Canada

OCTOBER, 1968

Canadian Experts Assist Tanzania

The Canadian Government is providing a team of experts to Tanzania to assist the East African country in the preparation of its development plans.

Four economists supplied by the University of Toronto will function as a project analysis and evaluation unit in the Tanzanian Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning. They will assist in the analysis of development proposals put forward by various departments, assign priorities and help to complete the next five-year national development plan.

B. H. Kristjanson, deputy minister of the Manitoba Development Authority will be team leader. Frank H. Buck and Paul D. Earl of the University of Toronto will be team members. The

remaining team member will be chosen later.

The university, under contract to the Canadian International Development Agency, will implement the project and provide research support facilities within its Department of Political Economy.

The university will also assist in the selection of Tanzanians for counterpart post-graduate training in Canada, with the objective of developing a fully-trained Tanzanian economic planning staff within the next five years.

Total cost of the five-year program is expected to be \$1,420,000. The initial contract with the university is for two years at a cost of \$465,000.

CIDA's program for Tanzania this fiscal year totals \$3,000,000.



Hoffman Attends Opening Of International Centre At Ottawa University

Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, came to Ottawa on October 10 for a three-day visit to take part in the opening of the University of Ottawa's new Centre for International Co-operation. During his visit he held discussions with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Mitchell Sharp, CIDA's president, Maurice F. Strong, and other Canadian Government officials of the Departments of External Affairs, Trade and Commerce, and Finance.

Above: Mr. Hoffman's staff was met by representatives of University of Ottawa. From left to right: J. King Gordon, assistant director, Centre for International Co-operation; Louis Sabourin, director, Centre for International Co-operation; Ragnere Coomaraswamy, Assistant Administrator, UNDP; Meyer Cohen, assistant administrator, UNDP, and Clinton Rchling, assistant to the administrator, UNDP.

Right: Mr. Strong greets Mr. Hoffman on his arrival at Uplands Airport, Ottawa.

The General Assembly established the United Nations Development Program in 1965 by consolidating the expanded program of Technical Assistance, established in 1949, and the United Nations Special Fund, established in 1968, into a single enterprise. The UNDP assists in the development of low income countries primarily through the creation of conditions that make capital investment feasible or more effective. Programs are carried out by the United Nations itself and 12 participating agencies.

UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions from governments. A total of U.S. \$1,444 million has been pledged by 124 governments to the UNDP or its two predecessor programs since their beginning. For 1968, governments to date have pledged about U.S. \$185 million as compared with a target of U.S. \$200 million.

Canada has played an active role in the governing council of this organization and has been an important



contributor. Since the beginning of the two predecessor programs, Canada has pledged a total of U.S. \$73 million or 5.2% of total pledges. For 1968 Canada has pledged U.S. \$10 million or 5.4% of total pledges. At the 1969 pledging Conference held October 17, Canada has announced an increase of its contribution to U.S. \$12.5 million.



Dr. Joe Samis, well known Ottawa doctor, is shown with Sister Neverson, a British nurse who has worked many years in the Caribbean, in a hospital ward on the island of St. Vincent. Dr. Samis spent his six weeks holiday here, relieving the island's only doctor — so he could have a holiday. (See Page 6.)

Canadian Methods Aid Fishermen In Asia

The methods used to help fishermen of the Gaspé peninsula 50 years ago are proving to be equally effective in helping the fishermen of south and southeast Asia, says Prof. Louis-J. Bérubé, an adviser for the Canadian International Development Agency.

Prof. Bérubé, who has spent a total of 10 years overseas for CIDA, received an honorary de-

gree of Doctor of Social Science at the opening of the Centre for International Co-operation at the University of Ottawa.

The former Professor of Fisheries Economics at the University of Laval found that by helping the fishermen of south and southeast Asia form cooperatives, they could gain control of the marketing of their fish.

"The same methods used in the Gaspé have initiated the same evolution toward modernization of fishing and betterment of the social conditions of fishermen", he said.

Professor Bérubé first went overseas in 1956, when external aid was still being handled by the Departments of Trade and Commerce and External Affairs. In Cambodia he helped solve the problem of drying fish and also studied the possible extension of the cooperative movement among

fishermen. On the same trip he also briefly studied the fisheries of South Vietnam, Laos and Thailand.

In 1958-59 he returned to southeast Asia to become the director of the Canada-Ceylonese Fisheries Development project. This involved the development of a fishing harbor in Ceylon as well as the development of the co-operative movement for fishermen.

His latest major assignment took him to Malaysia and Singa-

pore. It involved a complete survey of the fisheries and fish marketing situation for the then Federation of Malaysia. This, again, involved cooperatives because they were a factor in marketing.

The mission lasted close to four years overseas, and it has taken another year in Canada to prepare the comprehensive report. Although the final report has not yet been printed, the Government of Malaysia is already using some

(See BÉRUBÉ, Page 6)



International Development

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OTTAWA, OCTOBER, 1968

Universities Involved With All Peoples of the World

The President of the Canadian International Development Agency was one of several world development authorities to receive honorary doctorates in Social Sciences from the University of Ottawa, October 11.

Maurice F. Strong, formerly a prominent Canadian industrial executive, served two years in the United Nations Secretariat. During a two-year trip around the world visiting developing countries, he established the first service station in Zanzibar and a graphite mill in Tanganyika. In 1966, he resigned his presidency of the Power Corporation of Canada to accept the appointment of President of CIDA.

Also receiving honorary doctorates were

Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, and former president and chairman of Studebaker-Packard. Mr. Hoffman masterminded implementation of the Marshall Plan for economic aid to Europe after the Second World War.

Professor René Dumont of the Institute for Economic and Social Development, Université de Paris, author of "L'Afrique est mal partie".

Professor Louis Bérubé, professor emeritus and former head of Laval University School of Agriculture, and one of Canada's best-known technical advisers on fisheries.

The degrees were conferred by Honorable Madame Georges Vanier, Chancellor of the University.

Rev. Dr. Roger Guindon, OMI, Rector of the University, delivered the Convocation address, and recalled the role that the Canadian universities are playing in assisting the people of the developing countries. "Thousands of students from those nations are in attendance at our universities and colleges. For example, during the last 10 years, the University of Ottawa has had an average of 10 per cent of its stu-

dent population from about 40 countries outside of North America and Europe, most of whom were from the less privileged countries. Quite a few professors on our teaching staff have served, or are serving, in universities overseas or in programs of economic and social development.

"The community of the university is the community of the world, the community of mankind, the UNIVERSE-CITY. It recognizes no barriers of geography, of nationality, of race or class. The problems, therefore, which arise for peoples in a world divided for historical reasons into rich nations and poor nations are problems which properly concern universities and university scholars in all disciplines."

The candidates to the degrees were presented by different members of the Senate of the University to show the involvement of the whole university in international cooperation. Messrs Hoffman and Dumont spoke on behalf of the five graduates.

Mr. Hoffman, author of several books, the latest of which is "World Without Want," 1962, speaking on foreign aid and global development, said: "I believe that speeding development is the most important single task for the remaining years of this century. I am concerned, as all of us are, that the world is not giving that task a sufficiently high priority. Yet, the development job can be done, and I am hopeful that it will, in fact, be accomplished."

"It isn't simply the gap between the rich and the poor, in fact it's not even poverty itself, that keeps the world in such a state of high tension. After all most of the world's people have always been distressingly poor. Today, however, two new ele-



Authorities on world development who received honorary doctorates in Social Sciences from the University of Ottawa, Oct. 11, are shown with Hon. Madame Georges Vanier, Chancellor of the University, who conferred the degrees. From left to right, they are: Maurice F. Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Agency; Prof. René Dumont, of the Institute for Economic and Social Development, Université de Paris; Rev. Dr. Roger Guindon, OMI, Rector of the University, who delivered the Convocation address; Madame Vanier; Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the United States Development Program, and Prof. Louis Bérubé, professor emeritus and former head of Laval University School of Agriculture.

ments have entered the scene. Where previously the poor were hopeless and, being hopeless, were resigned and apathetic, now, for hundreds of millions of them, hope has replaced hopelessness, rebellion has replaced resignation and determination has taken over from apathy. Moreover, young people throughout the world have strongly identified themselves with the war on global want as well as with other progressive causes, and nothing will prevent them from making their voices heard. They are already involved, they are already participating and they are going to go further and do more.

"In summary, one might say that the development effort today has reached the stage where it is like a giant jet aircraft at the moment of take-off. This is the most critical moment of the entire flight. It is the time when full power must be poured on and the controls most skillfully managed if one is to reach the calm of the upper air." He added: "Canada is already leading the way. Her government, has announced the decision to reach the one per cent level in the early years of the next decade."

In his address, Professor Dumont talked of hunger, stating that it was "the most serious problem that humanity has ever been faced with."

The special convocation, honoring the four authorities on development, features the program marking inauguration of the Centre for International Cooperation of the University of Ottawa, which also included a conference on "The Dynamics of Development". The conference, numbering among its participants the recipients of the honorary degrees, began in the afternoon and was followed by two sessions held the next day. The Centre for International Cooperation plans to hold annual conferences.

Professor Louis Sabourin, former Dean of Social Sciences at the University, is its Director.

The new Centre was established as a joint project of the University and the CIDA.

The Canadian government's policy to encourage greater participation in international development by non-governmental agencies, business and industry,

underlines the importance of institutions created to help meet the pressing needs in the field of foreign aid.

In 1965 the University of Ottawa initiated a program of training in public administration designed for intermediate and senior-level civil servants coming from French-speaking developing countries, under the auspices of CIDA. The success of this venture led directly to the conclusion that the university should mobilize more of its resources for programs of international cooperation. In May 1967 the university decided to set up the Centre for International Cooperation.

The Centre plans to discharge its tasks in four main areas:

Training: two training programs are offered in public administration for personnel in the public services of Francophone countries in Africa and Southeast Asia; PACDM (Programme d'Administration Canada Outre-mer), which offers a one-year certificate course to be extended to a two-year diploma course in 1969; SECOC (Séminaire Canada Outre-mer), which provides a summer seminar for senior civil servants. In addition plans are under way to establish training courses for Canadians working in the development field.

Research and publications: the Centre will undertake research projects and sponsor research work both for Canadian scholars and for scholars from developing countries. The Centre is considering the publication of a learned journal on development, as well as the publication of the results of its own research.

Seminars and conferences: an annual conference will bring together distinguished scholars and experts in the field of cooperation. In the academic year 1968-69, the Centre in conjunction with the Faculty of Social Sciences, is offering an inter-disciplinary research course on "The social, political and economic problems of developing areas." Other seminars are also offered.

Documentation: the documentation centre contains important documents of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the economic and social field as well as those of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the Colombo Plan and various institutes researching the aid field. Specialized journals will also be available.

More Canadians are becoming involved in the global development drive. The establishment of the Centre for International Cooperation is one example.

Wanted: Decent Standard of Living

From the closing remarks of S. O. Adebisi to the 9th World Conference of the Society for International Development. Mr. Adebisi, formerly S.I.D. president, has since been appointed executive director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

... When we talk of bridging the gap between the rich and the poor, we do not mean equalizing the standard of living everywhere in the world. What we, of the developing countries in Africa, are concerned about is not attaining the European level or the American level of standard of living. What we aim at—and I am sure that this goes also for the peoples of Asia and the peoples of Latin America—is to assure for our people a reasonably decent standard of life.

Secondly, we are accustomed to talking of the gap between rich and poor countries, and yet I am as much concerned, if not more concerned, about the gap between rich and poor individuals within the individual developing countries themselves.

... We of the developing countries would be living in a world of illusions if we thought we could become rich primarily as a result of external aid. We cannot, because no nation can become rich on that basis. We must do more in the direction of practicing what we profess. Every national leader talks eloquently about making all the sacrifices necessary to promote development. We have had enough of that; we should now make sure that the profession is translated into reality... on the part of the developed countries, there has been too much profession of readiness to help and very little material aid flowing from that profession!

—(CERE, FAO Review)

FORMER WORKER IN TANZANIA EXPECTS CHANGES IN AFRICA

Shirley Baker spent 18 years being den mother to a whole community in the Tanzanian outback.

In a new job, she has returned to Tanzania, a new and independent East African country that has seen many changes since she left in 1963.

Mrs. Baker was in Ottawa recently to learn first hand what is expected of her as a Canadian University Service Overseas regional representative for East and Central Africa, with headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam.

"I know I am going back to change, but with my knowledge and training of the country and young people, I hope I fulfill the CUSO expectations," she said.

Born Shirley Brydon, daughter

of Thomas B. Brydon, for many years on the staff of the University of Saskatchewan, Mrs. Baker got a biology degree from that university.

She started her career as an elementary teacher, then did public relations for a Toronto commercial firm and married geologist John Baker who was serving with the RAF.

The Bakers went to East Africa in 1944 and lived in "beautiful high and dry country." They operated their own business and their friends, neighbors and employees were 200 Africans and their families. "We did everything for the people. We even had our own dispensary. It was a busy and happy life," Mrs. Baker recalls.



James Kidd, of the University of Saskatchewan, is starting this group of young calves in Jamaica off to healthy maturity using modern scientific methods.

Canadians Provide Mobile Food Labs.

Eight mobile food technology laboratories are being provided by a Canadian voluntary organization (Canada Plus One) to help the hungry peoples of the low-income countries to solve their own food problems.

In the belief that much food production in poor countries is lost because of waste and lack of knowledge of food utilization and preservation techniques, Canada Plus One started a fund-raising drive with a target of over \$1 million to provide mobile teach-

ing, testing, and demonstration units to supplement the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The first \$22,000 raised went to equip a mobile unit for Chile, now being operated under the direction of the FAO project manager of the UNDP-supported Food Technology Institute. Equipped with elementary food testing apparatus and with teaching aids including a miniature canning outfit, the unit will enable the Institute to include village and small factory demonstra-

tions in its training programs, and to reach a greater number of food industry employees throughout the country.

These courses, which will be given by an expert from the Institute and a Chilean agricultural university graduate, will cover such important areas as quality control, sanitation methods, product operating efficiency.

Future plans, according to George Metcalfe, president of Canada Plus One, include the provision of similar units to other food development projects in Brazil, the Republic of China and Malaysia. Eight units in all will be provided.

At the present time the UNDP is supporting nine Food Technology Institutes with contributions totalling some \$5.6 million.



New techniques in raising corn spell prosperity for Chile and are expected to see the eventual transition of the South American republic from importer to exporter.

Elizabeth McKenna, above, a graduate in agriculture from the University of Manitoba, specialized in vegetable processing while working towards her master's degree in agricultural science. Since 1966 she has been engaged in research work in the Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias in Chile on an assignment for Canadian University Service Overseas.

She reports that approximately 65 per cent of the corn produced in Chile is used in feeding poultry, 20 per cent in livestock and 15 per cent in industry.

Increased corn production, therefore, means more beef and pork and an extension of acreage under cultivation.

Saskatchewan Expert Keeps Cattle Healthy

James Kidd graduated in agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan in 1966 and is now completing his two-year assignment for Canadian University Service Overseas in Jamaica. He plans an immediate cross posting to East Africa.

He states his position as supervisor of beef and dairy herds at Cobble Camp has taught him a great deal about the problems involved in keeping cattle well fed and healthy on the tropical island of Jamaica.

Located in the Manchester hills, Cobble is a camp for boys and has just under 700 fellows registered this term. For the first six months to one year it's compulsory for all boys to work on the farm (Stathnavar) to earn their room and board and learn together in the field of animal husbandry.

When I first arrived on the job," stated Mr. Kidd, "I wasn't at all sure what to expect in the line of cattle diseases, nor did I anticipate difficulty in finding enough nourishing feed for the cattle in this particular area of Jamaica."

"The various disorders among the herds of Jamaica-Hope and Holstein cattle kept me busy for some time."

"Besides the constant problems of disease I soon realized that the other areas required most of my time, particularly that of feed. The winter months are extremely dry and the grass is dormant, so on this major problem I've been doing a great deal of work for over a year."

"I first noticed that there were too many cattle for the pasture land available at Stathnavar and advised that a number of them be sold in order to have sufficient feed for the remainder. This was agreed on and during the next few weeks some of the cattle were slaughtered for the camp's use. However, the slaughtering ceased too soon and since no cattle were sold, I was left in search of another solution to the mounting pasture problem."

"After having a discussion regarding pastures with the camp director, it was decided that I should begin working on a zero grazing program for the farm. At this point I put my 65 boys to work planting Guinea grass. This grass is drought-resistant, has a high nutritive value when young, and is quite palatable and thus appeared to be the best for the zero grazing program. This is a tall grass growing up to a height of 10 feet. This type of feeding is particularly good in Jamaica for it is simple to keep the cattle

in a small enclosure and bring the feed to them."

A five-acre plot of grass kept the cattle off the pastures for a month but due to the lack of funds the camp was unable to purchase the equipment necessary to utilize this zero grazing program to the fullest so it was left at this stage.

Another method I used to alleviate the grass shortage was to utilize the wastes from the dairy and calf shed. This is now being done by building a septic pit to decompose the solid manure by bacterial action. The black fluid is collected in another cistern and pumped onto the pastures by a pump donated by the Canadian Club. The pastures frequently irrigated grow faster and turn a lush green.

Using the digested manure, I have advanced still another step during this past month with the assistance of a chemist friend to the development of chlorella. It is a very common microalgae which is found all over the world.

The capital expenses are not high for starting a culture pond. I started by using an abandoned water trough which is 10 square yards in size and added one gallon of well digested aged manure for every ten gallons of fresh clean water. I did not have to go to the trouble of finding chlorella because it started to grow in the digested manure as soon as it was exposed to sun and oxygen. It can be harvested every three or four days.

"We have just started to feed chlorella in a dense suspension of water to a few dairy cows. It has also been fed to calves and pigs in the paste form and proved palatable."

"Experiments were conducted in Japan with chlorella and they received the following results: Dairy cattle gave an average of 11 pounds more milk per day when fed chlorella. When feeding chlorella to hogs, the skin becomes pinkish and gains a healthier appearance. They also reached market weight much faster than hogs fed on regular feeds."

"At our farm in Jamaica, we have been purchasing commercial feed which decreases the profit made on milk. I feel if chlorella was looked into seriously we could lessen our commercial feed costs by half. For the remainder of my time at Cobble, I will be testing and experimenting with this new idea of chlorella in the hope that in the near future Cobble may be able to keep a large number of cattle on a relatively small plot of land and by mixing chlorella with regular feed obtain healthy cattle at half the cost."

Quebec Teacher Wins Tunisian Tennis Title

A Canadian is now tennis champion of Tunisia.

He is Michel Dufour, a former regional tennis champion of Chicoutimi, Quebec, and now engaged as mathematics teacher by the Tunisian Government, under the aegis of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Since the spring of 1966, Mr. Dufour has won the championship on the cement courts at Sfax three times, thereby gaining the right to keep the Challenge de M. le Gouverneur de Sfax trophy.

In 1968 he also played on the

winning mixed and men's doubles teams, and was crowned grand champion of Tunisia. Following these triumphs he accepted the invitation of the Tunisian authorities to train members of the national team, as further opportunity for establishing Canadian cooperation in a new field.

A native of Chicoutimi, Mr. Dufour studied at the Seminaire de Chicoutimi and Laval University. He has been employed as mathematics teacher for the last two years at the Lycée technique de Rades, Tunisia.



At signing of \$14-million contract with two Canadian firms to build 50 new schools for Jamaica, Edwin Allen (standing), Jamaica's Minister for Education, with the Montreal businessmen who won the contract at the end of the table: J. G. Fitzpatrick (centre left), president of J. G. Fitzpatrick Construction Ltd., and W. H. Booth (centre right), managing director of General Structures Inc.

Montreal Firms Win Contract In Jamaica

A \$14-million contract to build 50 new schools as well as 46 teachers' houses and flatlets throughout Jamaica has been awarded to two Montreal-based construction companies who believe in taking a grassroots approach to the export market.

Against international competition from U.S., British, French, and Israeli construction interests the two-year contract was won by J. G. Fitzpatrick Construction Ltd. in partnership with General

Structures Inc., both of Montreal, and Mancon Ltd. of Jamaica.

Financed by the World Bank and the Jamaican Government, the project is part of a continuing program to meet the urgent need for more classroom space in the Caribbean.

When completed in 1970, the 50 schools scattered across the island will bring free secondary education to 37,500 Jamaican youngsters.

Spokesmen for the two Canadian

firms said they attribute the success of their bid to thorough familiarity with local needs and conditions. Fitzpatrick Construction and General Structures personnel are in Jamaica to supervise all phases of the construction work. Operations are controlled from the island capital of Kingston via radio communications to the schools sites across the country.

Canadian construction methods are being used to the greatest possible extent. The reinforced concrete frame structures will each be about 25,000 square feet in size.

At the recent signing of the \$14-million contract, Jamaica's Minister for Education, Edwin Allen said: "Our government is committed to a policy of bringing educational opportunities to all the children of Jamaica." He noted: "The project coincides with Human Rights Year . . . one of the most fundamental of all human rights is the rights to a good and sound education."

Students From Canada Attend Jamaica Clinic

Students from 13 Canadian medical schools attended a summer field clinic in Jamaica in August under the auspices of the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Interns.

The 70 students—20 of them women—spent three weeks in Kingston, Jamaica and the surrounding area.

The Canadian students worked with their Jamaican counterparts under supervision of the country's medical officers.

Six senior Canadian university staff members went with the group to give them lectures and seminars on the particular medical fields.

Much of the students' work was done in clinics and government-operated hospitals surrounding Kingston as well as at the University of the West Indies Hospital.

Dr. R. O. Gittens, 35-year-old resident at the Ottawa Civic Hospital, who went on the trip, said, "We hope later to have a number of Jamaican students come to Canada on a similar project."

The students also examined about 2,000 children in connection with the Canadian and Jamaican Save-the-Children Fundy.

The students, who donated their time and \$100 each for the trip, stayed at the university.

The summer clinic is the third in a series started in 1966 when the students' association, originated at the University of Ottawa, held its first summer school in Haiti. Last year it was held in Inuvik, N.W.T.

The CIBA Co., one of the leading drug manufacturers in the country, was instrumental in pioneering the trips," Dr. Gittens said.

As well as the drug company, the students' trip was subsidized by the Canadian International Development Agency, Dr. Gittens said.

The project was also supported by the Jamaican high commissioner in Ottawa, Jamaican Health Minister Dr. E. H. Eldemire, the Canadian Medical Association and the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges.

CIDA APPOINTMENTS

OVERSEAS

GARCEAU, Pierre is taking four months training in head office before being appointed to Francophone Africa to assist in CIDA projects.

MORGAN, Peter John, Toronto—to Nairobi, Kenya, as an administrative officer with the Government of Kenya.

KLINK, Melville E. M., Regina, Sask.—to Ghana as a technical trades training teacher.

DENIS, Briand joined the staff of the Education Division. Previous to his appointment with CIDA, he was employed with the Federal Department of Agriculture in the Manpower Planning and Development Office. Before joining the Department he was a classical professor in the province of Quebec. Mr. Denis is a native of the Rimouski region. He holds a BA and a MA in philosophy.

OTTAWA

CHEVRIER, Denise, joined the staff of the Education Division (French Programs) Oct. 1. Born in Maniwik, Que., she attended the University of Ottawa where she obtained her BA and BPh. She is now completing her thesis for her MA. Miss Chevrier taught in a kindergarten for Indians and Eskimos at Fort George, James Bay, Que., during the academic year 1965-66. Then she worked for one year with the Selection Procedures and Testing Services Division for the Public Service Commission prior to joining CIDA.

PROULX, George has been appointed to the Planning Division. He was born in L'Orignal, Ont., and attended the University of Ottawa High School. At the University of Ottawa he obtained his BA in Economics. After attending Queen's University Law School he was called to the bar of Ontario early in 1966. The following fall he attended University of Paris, completing his work toward his Doctorate of Economics. Mr. Proulx has been attached to the Colombo Plan section and is currently in charge of programs in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

BLUM, Mrs. Sonia, has been appointed to the Francophone section of the Planning Division, with special responsibility for Togo, Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Burundi and Gabon. Mrs. Blum was born in Charny, Que., and completed high school in Montreal, where she received her BSc (Economics) and MA (Economics). She studied for one year toward PhD at University of Wisconsin. She worked in Hong Kong with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council before returning to Canada.

OLIVIER, Denise, recently joined the Education Division to work on French programs. She was previously employed by the Public Service Commission.

CHEVRIER, Bernard, recently joined the Advisory Division. He served during the last two years with the Department of Manpower and Immigration following post-graduate studies in political science and economics at l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris.

KEIMO, Ian J., recently assumed his duties as librarian in the Canadian International Development Agency office, Ottawa. He is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in history and English. In 1968 he graduated from the University of Western Ontario with a Masters Degree in Library Science.

LAPLANTE, L.P., has recently taken up his appointment in the Special Services Section of the Training Division, Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa. He is a B.A. from the University of Montreal. Prior to joining CIDA Mr. Laplante headed the host services, Special Projects Division, Expo 67.

Student From Barbados Enjoys Stay In Canada

Celia Allsopp, from Barbados, is a third-year B.A. honors student, majoring in English and Spanish at Carleton University. Back home, she took up Spanish, English and History at the College of Arts and Sciences, the Barbadian Campus of the University of the West Indies. The College is rapidly expanding, but at the present time, only offers general honors degrees. Celia

was awarded a Canadian scholarship to further her studies in languages. On completion of her training program, she intends to teach Spanish and English in Barbados and hopes some day to become a professor at the University of the West Indies, contributing to its development.

For the current academic year, she has been appointed a don for her floor in the Carleton Women's Residence. She has been chosen as one of 15 residence fellows out of a total of 50 candidates.

Celia enjoys her stay in Canada and here are a few of her remarks.

"Life in as big a country as Canada has proven to be enlightening in many ways. Ottawa is very beautiful which I find a help in studying. Canadians, though in many ways reserved and conservative, are very friendly and display a genuine interest in people of different lands who are now living in their country.

"At Carleton, the residences are very comfortable and of great convenience to the overseas students who have never before experienced the hazards of a Canadian winter, as the entire campus is linked by heated underground tunnels. The English Faculty, I found to be very emancipated in its approach to the courses; students play a very large part in



CELIA ALLSOPP

deciding how the courses are to be set up and, in this way they are able to receive the full benefit of their studies. Both of the English courses which I took this year were valuable in my field of study.

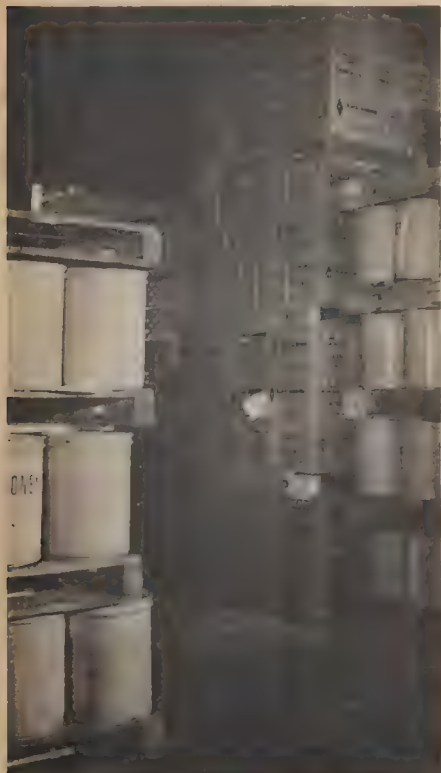
"On the whole, I am very satisfied with my year at Carleton and I am assured that on completion of my BA honors degree I will be very welcome in my own home, since there is a shortage of qualified English and Spanish teachers, especially at our new Cave Hill campus of the University of the West Indies, where at present these faculties are staffed mainly with Canadian and British professors."

Aid Program Wins Praise

Gordon Lloyd recently returned to his native Kamloops, British Columbia, after a three-year teaching assignment at the Winnebago Advanced Teachers Training College at Ghana.

His wife and three children have returned with him, and he has now taken up the vice-principal's post at the new Brocklehurst Junior Secondary School.

Employed in Ghana under the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr. Lloyd reported Canada's aid program was highly regarded in Ghana and many other parts of Africa he visited, because of the quality of personnel from specialized occupations it sends abroad.



Part of the Ontario Government's 60-ton food contribution.



Milk powder from British Columbia.



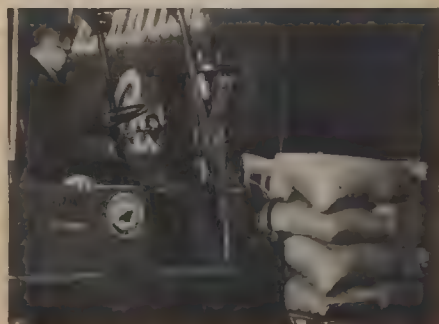
Halifax stevedores ready Newfoundland salt fish for shipment

NIGERIA-BIAFRA RELIEF

With both Lagos and Fernando Po as ports of call, the Silver Crest, laden with food and medical supplies from the Canadian government, Ontario, British Columbia and private relief organizations, for Nigeria, recently sailed from Halifax



The Greek freighter Silver Crest.



Shipment of corn from Ontario



Part of the largest assembly of salt fish ever seen on the East Coast awaits loading.

Wheat Survey In Tanzania By Canadians

The feasibility of producing wheat in large undeveloped areas of Tanzania is being studied by a team of senior Canadian agricultural specialists.

This study is the latest development in a program of agricultural assistance to East Africa undertaken through the Canadian program of international assistance. The current study is being financed from the 1968-69 aid program to Tanzania which amounts to \$3 million.

The team consists of: J. E. Beamish, Chief, Water Development Service, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, Regina, who will act as the team leader as well as the agricultural engineer and soil conservationist; J. H. Cochran, District Supervisor, Livestock Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Toronto, the livestock management specialist; Dr. E. A. Hurd, of Regina, a wheat breeding expert working at Njoro Experimental Station in Kenya; Dr. R. J. St. Arnald, a soil specialist and Associate Professor, Department of Soil Science, University of Saskatchewan; and W. Madill, Director of Operations, Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary, who will act as economist.

These experts will report on the practicability of initiating a program to expand wheat production on approximately 200,000 acres potentially suitable land in the Southern Highlands and a further 100,000 acres in the northern part of Tanzania. The study will emphasize the application of large scale mechanized farming methods and also the development of complementary enterprises which can be operated in conjunction with wheat farming, such as sheep and cattle industries. In addition, the team will identify the possible contribution which Canada could make under the aid program to assist the Tanzanians in an expansion of wheat farming.

Tanzania wishes to expand wheat production to the point of national self-sufficiency as soon as possible. At the present time Tanzania produces approximately 35,000 tons of wheat per year and consumes approximately 60,000 tons. Total wheat production, increasing at seven per cent per annum, is not keeping pace with demand which is climbing as consumption habits shift from maize to wheat. In addition to its desire for self-sufficiency, there is a large potential market

Ottawa Firms Win Contracts

Two Ottawa firms, have been awarded major contracts by the Canadian International Development Agency to supply technical school equipment for Thailand schools.

Contracts totalling \$24,780 were awarded to Legere Engineering Supplies Ltd. and Keyes Supply Co. Ltd.

Legere Engineering Supplies Ltd. was awarded two contracts totalling \$18,917.31 for wood-working equipment and precision instruments. Keyes Supply Co. Ltd. will provide \$5,863.08 worth of mechanical equipment and parts.

The Thailand Comprehensive School Program is a \$1,000,000 Canadian project to assist in Thailand's development



Dr. Joe Samis, of Ottawa, with members of hospital staff and patients on island of St. Vincent, where he spent a six-week busman's holiday. He is flanked by British-trained Caribbean pediatrician, Dr. Kenneth Antrobus and Sister Neverson.

No Loafing For Doctor On Island In The Sun

Dr. Joe Samis' all-expenses-paid six-week holiday in the Caribbean last summer proved to be a busman's holiday. The 60-year-old assistant professor of surgery at the University of Ottawa found little time for loafing on the sunny beaches of the island of St. Vincent.

Instead he performed 155 operations, including two Caesarian sections. Had he stayed in

Ottawa he would have performed about 30 at the Civic Hospital.

Actually Dr. Samis was initiating a scheme under which Canadian doctors will go to the Caribbean for one or two month stints, so hard-pressed local doctors can enjoy a vacation.

The Canadian Medical Association organized the program

for Tanzanian wheat in the neighbouring copper belts of the Congo and Zambia.

The project is the result of a recommendation made by two Canadian agriculture specialists, Harold Ukrainetz, a soil specialist at the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Scott, Saskatchewan and D. S. McBean, a wheat scientist with

the Canada Department of Agriculture Station at Swift Current, Saskatchewan. These two men, who recently took part in a similar study in Kenya, undertook a short prefeasibility study in Tanzania this spring which showed that it is biologically possible to grow wheat on the land proposed for development by the Tanzanian government.

Are You Retired? Try CESO

If you are retired and wondering what to do with yourself, Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO) has the answer. This private non-profit organization is looking for retired business, professional and technical men to serve as volunteers on short term assignments in developing countries around the world.

The organization is supported by contributions from Canadian businesses and the Canadian International Development Agency.

Developing countries send requests for assistance to CESO and then CESO sets out to find the right man for the project. The CESO program extends across Canada and the man selected might be from any part of Canada. Once CESO has matched the retired Canadian businessman with the project, the volunteer is given an extensive briefing on the country he will be going to and the habits of the people.

While the job doesn't pay — CESO isn't an employment agency for the retired — CESO does pay all travel expenses for the businessman and his wife if he wishes to take her along. CESO will also foot the bill for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the businessman.

Depending on the nature of the project the assignment can last anywhere from one to six months and while in the developing country the local government is responsible for providing suitable accommodation.

While CESO is always on the outlook for top management personnel, there is a growing need for middle management personnel with practical technical experience or special skills who are able not only to advise on what should be done but are able to roll up their sleeves and show how to do it.

Further information may be obtained from CESO, Ste. 420, 1010 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal.

with the help of the Canadian Executive Services Overseas.

The plan was launched after Canadian doctors vacationing in the Caribbean found local doctors overloaded with work. Occasionally they helped out though they didn't have licences to practice.

To overcome the various problems this situation created the CMA and CESO worked out a plan in cooperation with Caribbean governments.

Now the governments send in their requirements for doctors and pay their living expenses. From its 20,000 members the CMA recruits the needed doctors and CESO, which is supported by the Canadian International

Development Agency, pays to fly the doctors to the Caribbean.

The CMA hopes to establish a changing "bank" of doctors, prepared to fill in where they are needed. Caribbean doctors are reported to be serving up to 90,000 persons each.

Dr. Samis does not expect Canadian doctors will find medical problems much different than in Canada. "They have illnesses much like our own. There isn't any malaria or tropical diseases."

Back in 1961 Dr. Samis spent a few weeks in Ghana and Nigeria to discover how Canadians could help out in the African countries. This was an assignment for CIDA, then the External Aid office.

Teacher Spends Busman's Holiday

(BÉRUBÉ, from Page 1)

of its findings in planning further fisheries development.

"Although the report only covered fisheries and fish marketing in Malaysia," he said, "it can be used in almost all of the emerging countries of southeast Asia and perhaps even in Africa. There is a great similarity in problems."

Besides these missions, Prof. Bérubé "has also undertaken shorter trips, to India in 1965 to take part in a fisherman's co-operative seminar, and to India again in 1966 to investigate a possible fisheries development project in the Bay of Bengal."

In his study of the cooperative movement, he has found that if fishermen are given proper cooperative training it would take years to get cooperatives established. To insure that fishermen are able to gain control of marketing from the middleman in the near future, he has developed a type of temporary state organization. This would take charge of marketing of fish on behalf of the fishermen.

"But since a true co-operative organization is the solution to the fisherman's socio-economic problems, the state organization is made convertible into a co-operative. Then when the fishermen have received education in the operation of cooperatives, they can buy out the shares of the government and carry on the fish marketing themselves."

A Scarborough, Ontario, school principal gave up his summer holidays, and as an unpaid volunteer went half-way around the world to do exactly what he had been doing all year — teaching.

Anson Geddes, former principal of Highland Creek public school, and new principal of Buchanan, spent nearly two months in Somalia.

He was one of 62 Canadian teachers, two from Ontario, sent to Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

It's a volunteer program, begun in 1962, sponsored by the Canadian Teachers' Federation and underwritten by the government.

A recent law passed by the government choosing English as the official language resulted in Somali teachers being told, in no uncertain terms, by the minister of education, learn English or be sacked as redundant.

It was a case of teachers knowing three or four different languages, and being told to learn another, or lose their jobs, said Mr. Geddes.

He said the approximately 125 students were eager to learn in a country where less than 10 per cent of the children receive any formal education at all.

THE DONOR STATES

Britain's Aid Expands Rapidly

Since the end of the Second World War Britain has disbursed U.S. \$6,160 million in economic aid (U.S. \$896 of which was provided for dependencies). Annual expenditure in 1940 was U.S. \$15 million. In the calendar year 1967 it was nearly U.S. \$582 million. Aid from Britain has expanded rapidly in the last decade; by 1958 it had reached U.S. \$252 million, in 1961 it was running at U.S. \$476 million, while the recently published figures for 1967 U.S. \$582 million is more than double the figure for 10 years ago.

Under the earlier formula set by UNCTAD of one per cent of National Income—which included private investment as well as official aid—Britain regularly exceeded the target with 1.17 per cent, of which official aid accounted for 0.64 per cent in 1967. At its meeting in Delhi this year UNCTAD II adopted a new target formula of one per cent of Gross National Product at market prices, which, if followed up would mean a 25 per cent increase in the total flow of resources to developing countries. On the new target Britain stands at about 0.9 per cent of GNP, half of which is official aid.

In spite of restrictions imposed on Government expenditure earlier this year, designed to ease the pressure on the British balance of payments, the basic aid program was not cut, but was pegged at the 1967/68 financial year level of U.S. \$74 million. But it was also agreed that over and above the basic program three extra items should be added: U.S. \$19.6 million as part of Britain's contribution to the International Development Association this year—if international agreement is reached on IDA's future; U.S. \$16.8 million for food aid this year pledged as part of the "Kennedy Round" agreements, and special aid to Singapore and Malaysia to offset the economic effects of the withdrawal of British forces and bases. With these three extra items added by the end of the 1968/69 financial year the total flow of government aid disbursements could reach about U.S. \$630 million, which would be the highest ever figure.

AID MANAGEMENT

The official British aid program is managed by the Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM), a new Ministry established in 1964 to direct the development assistance activities formerly carried out by a number of Government departments. By co-ordinating all aspects of aid for development under one roof a greater rationalization has been brought to the aid program. The Ministry is headed by a senior member of the British Government; the present Minister is Rt. Hon. Reg Prentice, MP.

Basic to aid management is the decision on which countries should receive aid and how much. (Aid is not imposed on a country but is given in response to a request. It is the value in terms of development that is the primary concern; does it contribute in a general way to economic development? Then there must be an assessment of the ability of a requesting country to use what can be made available.) In making this assessment the sort of ingredients the Ministry looks for are self-help, the existence of good development plans in the countries concerned, and effective organizations for putting these plans into operation. In other words, the Ministry is always anxious to provide aid, within its resources, where there is a good chance of promoting the right kind of growth. At the same time, of course, the relative poverty of the country in question must be taken into account. These two sets of factors do not always point in the same direction, but judgment on these matters lies at the root of proper aid management.

Aid from Britain goes to 120 countries throughout the world, but the bulk of it goes to about 25 countries. Because of historical reasons, common language, and other considerations Britain has a special obligation to the developing countries of the Commonwealth. These are among the poorest countries in the world. India, for example, would be a candidate for aid in anyone's book; and the smaller colonies were the first to receive systematic aid over and above the normal costs of administration. Indeed Britain's aid program can be said to have started with the coming into force in 1940 of the first of a series of Colonial Development and Welfare (CD and W) Acts. These acts were to become the main source of financial and technical assistance to Britain's dependent territories in the post-war years. Under the terms of the 1940 Act, the aid was to be applied to "any purpose likely to promote the development of the resources of any colony or the welfare of its people". Many of those dependencies have, over the years since the Second World War, moved into independence, so the amounts of assistance disbursed under CD and W arrangements have progressively diminished at the same time as the new type of aid program has been growing. Just under 80 per cent of Britain's current total aid program goes to Commonwealth countries (both independent and dependencies), while the non-Commonwealth countries received about 10 per cent. Something like 11 per cent of the program goes to the international agencies (multilateral aid). Increasing importance is attached by ODM to multilateral aid, and by the end of the present financial year (ending in April 1969) multilateral aid could account for something like 14 per cent of the aid program.

Bilateral aid (government-to-government), as can be seen, accounts for almost 90 per cent of the aid program, and of this over half is in the form of loans; about 25



Despite the cooing of his mother, this little tot in the newly-emerged African country of Malawi, still has his pride. He is showing no eagerness to fall into the arms of Nurse Anne Whyte, RSN, in Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital, Blantyre. This is part of the United Kingdom's extensive overseas aid service. Miss Whyte's home is Tighnabruich, Argyll, Scotland.



The recently-opened Engineering Faculty at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, is a gift from the British Government to the people of Nigeria. The buildings were opened by the British High Commissioner, Sir David Hunt. They cost £580,000, the largest single item in the £5 million grant for higher education, arranged in 1961.

per cent is in money grants and 16 per cent in technical assistance (also grant) in the form of expert personnel, equipment and training facilities. Only about half of British aid money is tied although nearly three-quarters is estimated to be spent in Britain; perhaps a third is for project finance but most is for general-purpose essential imports and a good share goes to cover local costs in the aided country. In some dependencies and former dependencies Britain still gives aid to bolster the budget; but this is perceptibly diminishing as economic progress results in improved revenues.

Aware that one of the major problems for developing countries is the burden of debt, Britain, in 1965, followed Canada in introducing interest-free loans; but ever since 1958 the terms of loans had been progressively softened; waivers of interest for an agreed number of years, plus grace periods during which no repayment of the capital is made, have been provided in appropriate cases. At the moment about 90 per cent of all new British aid loans are on interest-free terms, with seven-year grace periods and 25 years maturity.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In many instances the provision of trained and competent people is more essential to economic development than is the provision of capital. (Self help is the sine qua non of successful development but hardly any one of the developing countries is yet able to staff its government services, public utilities or private enterprises with its own nationals exclusively.) Both basic education and advanced training are being rapidly pushed forward with or without outside aid, but for many years yet there will be a need for qualified people from abroad both to practice and to teach their skills and for sending people abroad for training.

British technical assistance concentrates on the provision of teachers and professional people who are recruited at the rate of over 5,000 a year and of whom there were over 20,000 overseas at the end of last year; and on the provision of education and training in the U.K. At any one time about 5,000 are in Britain under Government schemes (only one-tenth of over 50,000 students from developing countries in British institutions in the current academic year) and about 6,000 in industrial training schemes. Other aspects of technical assistance of great importance, especially in tropical countries, are the services of advisory and research agencies such as the Tropical Products Institute and the Anti-Locust Research Centre or the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, all of which are part of the Ministry. Surveys by private consultants, agricultural and other research projects are



Dr. D. Blackley, head of the overseas geological survey, a British project within the Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Scheme, is shown during an inspection visit in Chantaburi, Thailand. He is with Prasai Senavong of the Thailand Department of Mineral Resources. They are measuring a strike of joint planes in granites.

commissioned by the Ministry from non-governmental institutes, hospitals and universities. And the Ministry has its own advisory staff drawn from 30 or so relevant disciplines: education, economics, medicine, irrigation and so forth.

Of the 20,000 overseas most are on short term contracts and over half of them are under the Overseas Service Aid and related schemes, whereby they are recruited by the Ministry on behalf of almost 40 governments which take them into their own service. Britain makes up the local salaries offered to a level that will attract the qualified people required. These 20,000 are all professionally or technically qualified and they serve overseas on contract. Included are the 700 or so working on United Nations and related schemes in developing countries. Maintaining the supply of qualified people is a major task and the Ministry recruits in about 50 different professional categories. Also included in the total however are the British Volunteers, of whom there were 1,700 overseas in the past year. Mainly graduates, who serve for a minimum of one or preferably two years but including a number of school leavers, they are recruited and placed overseas by a number of private associations in a program for which the British Government pays three-quarters of the costs, including passages, and the host country contributes accommodation and some local expenses. Three-fifths of the volunteers are teaching, others work in, for example, agriculture, social and community development. They are an important addition to the main effort of professional service overseas.

It is hard to put a price tag on technical assistance but in 1967 about 16 per cent of the total aid program, or U.S. \$92 million was earmarked for it.

INTERNATIONAL AID EFFORTS

The multilateral aid program, which amounted to some U.S. \$53 million last year, provides for contributions in the form of money and manpower to the United Nations agencies and other international bodies.

Britain is the second largest contributor to the World Bank group of institutions, including the International Development Association and has undertaken to provide U.S. \$182 million in the three years 1968 to 1970 to IDA. Britain has also contributed U.S. \$98 million to the United Nations Development Fund since its inception in 1950 and has supplied more experts and training places under multilateral schemes than any other country. Other British contributions are to the regional development banks, the World Food Program, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees and the United Nations Children's Fund.



Canadian Gift For St. Vincent

A motor launch, Ocean Breeze, a gift from the Government of Canada to St. Vincent, recently arrived in Kingstown Harbor. The launch is 48 ft. overall, is equipped with radar and has a 90 h.p. Rolls-Royce Diesel engine installed. It was sailed from Nova Scotia by two Canadians, Burnley Smith and Franklyn Nickerson. Ten stops were made during the 28-day trip.

The accompanying picture shows Hon. R. M. Cato, Chief Minister of St. Vincent, shaking hands with J. R. McKinney, the Canadian High Commissioner, at the handing over ceremony.



Overseas Students Receive Awards For Studies In Canada

Each year, students and trainees from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean region are brought to Canada to pursue courses of study and receive specialized training in a great variety of subjects. On completion of their training program, they return to assist in the development of their country. Foreign students in Canadian institutions are successful and often obtain outstanding results. The following students have received awards and prizes for their exceptional achievements in different fields during last academic year.

DENT OCAYA-LAKIDI from Uganda is in his final year of his undergraduate Arts program at the University of Manitoba. He has achieved an 'A' average in his final examinations and was rated in the top one per cent of the undergraduate students.

Dr. W. M. Sibley, Dean of Arts and Science, stated that, "After a somewhat slow start in his first years in this country, Mr. Ocaya-Lakidi has obviously reached a level on which he is performing very creditably, far better, indeed than all but an extremely small handful of Canadian students. His record, in fact, is among the very best turned in by any student we have had from Africa in an arts program". He was awarded the Veeila Stern Memorial Scholarship for the highest standing in political science 345: Theories of International Relations.

On the basis of his academic record, the Uganda Government has requested an extension to Mr. Ocaya's program so that he may obtain his honors BA in political science and his MA.

LILIAN EILEEN TYRELL is a West Indian Teacher who came to the University of Calgary to obtain a Bachelor of Arts Degree in French and mathematics. She has been awarded the French Government Book Prize for outstanding merit in French 200.

Even though her instruction to date in French was two years in 6th form in St. Kitts between 1963-65 and the French 200 course she took last winter at the University of Calgary, she was accepted into the next to the top level of course at the 1968 Laval French Summer School. She enjoyed her courses in the "Old Capital" and wrote: "I liked the courses very much. I think I have learnt much about the French language. The courses were conducted very well," and adds, "There is so much French spoken that sometimes my head spins."

St. Kitts is short of qualified teachers. On completion of her studies in Canada she will teach French and mathematics to students preparing to write the Advanced Level GCE examinations. She says: "I have chosen the courses which I know will help me both as a teacher and as a member of my community when I return home."

C. F. CHAN from Malaysia, an honours Bachelor of Science student at Queen's University, was awarded three prizes in his second year: the Edna McGill Scholarship in Physics, awarded annually to the student taking physics as major and mathematics as minor, who has the highest first class standing in courses in physics, and no less than second class standing in the courses in mathematics taken in the academic session immediately prior to the penultimate year; and two Susan Near Scholarships in physics: the first one for obtaining the highest standing in physics 320 and physics 270 taken concurrently and the second one for his high standing in physics 320 and physics 340 taken concurrently. Mr. Chan hopes to teach physics back home and will take a one-year course in education after obtaining his bachelor's degree.

The students' union of the University of Calgary presented a silver award to **URSEL MCINTYRE** from Grenada, for his outstanding contribution to student life at the university during the academic years of 1966-67-68.

Mr. McIntyre, a BA student in education, was president of the International Students Organization at the University of Calgary until March 1968 and has now been appointed the New Students Officer for 1968-69.

Rules Town Planning In British Honduras

Donald Price, a planning technician with the District of Kitimat, B.C., wanted a change of scenery. He's getting it administering town and county planning laws and regulations in British Honduras.

J. Eastwell, deputy director, Calgary Regional Planning Commission, wanted to see the world. He's become an expert on at least one part of it working as town planner in Nairobi, Kenya. His responsibility: developing detailed schemes for municipalities throughout the country.

Donald Lowe, a 78-year-old civil engineer, didn't feel ready for retirement. Now he's in Uganda in charge of maintenance on roads and bridges and many government institutions.

T. B. Gentles, a design engineer for the Saskatchewan Department of Highways and Northern Development, is in charge of water supply construction in the Gulu region.

As Canadian University Students Overseas service volunteers, they are all part of our nation's international development effort which is centered in the Canadian International Development Agency in Ottawa.

Canada Gives Algeria Wheat

A \$3,000,000 gift of wheat to Algeria will be used in the Algerian Full Employment Programs whereby Algerian workers on government development projects receive half of their salary in the form of foodstuffs. The grant from Canada's international development assistance program will help to offset food shortages in Algeria, consequently freeing for development purposes foreign exchange which might otherwise be diverted to food purchases.

The gift is the second of its kind. In 1966, Canada supplied 15,000,000 of wheat flour to Algeria following a severe drought.

This year, under the development assistance programs of the Canadian government, at least 16 French-speaking Canadian teachers will be working in Algeria, compared with the six assigned during the 1967-68 academic year.

Provision also has been made for a substantial increase in the scholarship and training awards available for Algerian students in Canada.

Last February's Canadian mission to French-speaking African states, led by the Honorable Lionel Chevrier, agreed to finance a number of development projects in Algeria.

Vietnam Aided By Asian Bank

The Asian Development Bank, in response to a request from the Republic of Vietnam, has agreed to provide technical assistance to industrial development financing institutions in the country.

One part of the program consists of the bank sending a technical assistance mission. This mission, taking into account the need to promote over a period of time industrial growth in the



In the new University Teaching Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Miss Winnifred Warkentin visits the bedsides of patients, teaching student nurses the various procedures they will have to use when they graduate.

Miss Warkentin of Steinbach, Manitoba, is a Colombo Plan adviser, assigned to the hospital under the Canadian international development program.

She has helped establish the school of nursing as well as teaching student nurses. She is chairman of the curriculum committee, as well as being a member of the procedure committee and the executive committee which planned the implementation of the basic and post-basic courses.

The first class of 33 students arrived at the school from all over Malaysia when it opened in January of this year. When the students graduate in three years they will be called Qualified Nurses and will be the equivalent of the Canadian Registered Nurse.

Besides this, Miss Warkentin has helped establish, in the post-basic course, the first advanced nursing training to be made available in Malaysia. Until now, nurses have had to be sent overseas for advanced training.

country, will study and report on the steps necessary to achieve increasing efficiency in the institutional financing of the industrial development.

The other part of the technical assistance for Vietnam consists

of the bank making available for a period of initially one year three senior operational development financing institutions, to help them in their project appraisals and analysis and to train their staff.



International Development

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SEPTEMBER, 1968

Development Assistance Increased

Name Changed To Symbolize Aid Objectives

The External Aid Office, administering agency of Canada's development assistance programs since 1960, has been renamed the Canadian International Development Agency, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp has announced.

Its chief executive, Director-General Maurice F. Strong, is designated President and the External Aid Board, the government's senior advisory committee in this area, becomes the Canadian International Development Board.

The change of title has been effected by Order-in-Council, CIDA, as was the case with the External Aid Office, will report to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Prime Minister forecast the change in a statement on May 29, 1968, when he said: "In order to stress the true objectives of our aid program, we will change the name of the External Aid Office to Canadian International Development Agency."

Mr. Sharp explained: "Ten years ago, our aid program was running at the level of \$73,000,000. Our Colombo Plan relationship with the nations of south and southeast Asia was in its seventh year of growth and we had just begun our assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean with an allocation of \$3 million. We had not begun to help the English-speaking or



— Australian News and Information Bureau
Australian radiologists, Dr. Ronald Hoy, left, and Brian Lord, assist Malaysian radiographer, Mrs. Margaret Kan prepare a patient before using an Australian Colombo Plan gift x-rayography unit of the Radio-Diagnosis Unit, University Teaching Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (see page 7).

French-speaking nations of Africa and we had no plan for Latin America. Our contributions to multilateral agencies were slightly more than \$6 million. Few opportunities existed for the international coordination of development assistance and the economic theories which have since become the guidelines of this new science were then in a formative stage.

"Much has happened. This year's program will run in excess of \$350 million, extended

in an effective, co-ordinated form to the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America. One dollar in seven will go to support the programs of the World Bank, the development agencies of the United Nations and the newly-created regional lending institutions. The world has yet to fully appreciate the full magnitude of the importance of the struggle against global poverty, but we on our part are pledged to play a full part.

(see OBJECTIVES, page 6)

\$38,000,000 Increase Over Previous Year

The Canadian Government has announced details of its external economic assistance plans for the 1968-69 fiscal year, showing an increase of \$38,000,000 over the 1967-68 program.

The Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said that the program, exclusive of export credits, will reach a new level of \$291,100,000.

(This figure does not include Section 21A loans to developing countries, advanced by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, which are calculated with the official aid program to produce a total contribution to international development. In the fiscal year 1967-68, the program was \$253,100,000. In addition, \$63,600,000 was advanced under Section 21A for 1967-68 of \$316,700,000.)

Plans call for a \$48,000,000 contribution to multilateral development agencies, including an amount earmarked for replenishment of the funds of the International Development Association, the World Bank agency which extends loans on concessional terms. The remaining \$243,100,000 in the program will be allocated through grants of \$68,100,000 (\$50,000,000 last year), interest-free and medium term development loans of \$106,000,000 (\$90,000,000 last year), and food aid, which drops from last year's figure of \$75,000,000 to \$69,000,000. The reason for the decline is to be found in the improved crop pro-

duction of developing countries, particularly that of India, which is reporting an exceptional harvest.

Largest percentage increases in program assistance go to French-speaking countries of Africa and to the Commonwealth Caribbean region.

The total of grants, loans and food aid allocated to Francophone Africa is \$22,500,000, an increase of 87 per cent over the 1967-68 allocation. The Commonwealth Caribbean will be eligible to receive \$22,000,000 compared with \$17,200,000 in 1967-68.

Mr. Sharp said that the government is continuing to develop its policy of concentrating the bulk of Canadian assistance in countries where it will clearly benefit the people.

South and Southeast Asia

Grant allocations to India are being increased to \$6,000,000 from \$2,000,000 and the level of development loans is being maintained at \$38,000,000. The increase in grant funds will help India to meet its substantial need for foreign exchange. Work will continue on Canadian-financed projects such as the Idikki dam in Kerala state and emphasis is being placed on the provision of commodities, fertilizers and agricultural assistance. Increases in crop production make it possible to reduce planned food aid from \$50,000,000 in 1967-68 to \$40,000,000.

(see INCREASE, page 5)

Canada Rushes Food To Civil War Victims

A shipment of high-protein food and medical supplies worth more than \$1,000,000 is on its way to bring relief to the victims of civil war in Nigeria.

Hercules Fly In Relief

Two Hercules aircraft have been provided by the Canadian government to fly supplies to victims of the Nigerian civil war.

One of the big transports will operate from Lagos, and the other will assist the airlift of food and medical supplies from the island of Fernando Poo to the Biafran area of Nigeria. The flights have been approved by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

The aircraft will bear Red Cross markings and will operate under the International Committee of the Red Cross.

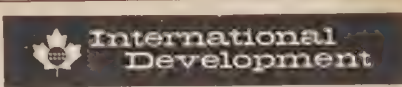
The ship, Silver Crest, will take food to both the island of Fernando Poo, from where it will be airlifted into the Biafran area of Nigeria, and to Lagos, where it will go to refugees in federal territory.

Jean-Pierre Goyer, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs announced in Halifax, as the ship was being loaded, that three-sevenths of the food would be unloaded at Fernando Poo and four-sevenths at Lagos. This is the first assistance to be given directly to the Biafran area by the Canadian Government. It is being distributed in this way as the result of advice from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The bulk of the cargo consists of 3,000 tons of dried salt fish. (see CANADA RUSHES, page 3)



Stewards in Halifax unload dried salt fish from a Newfoundland freighter, the first step in transferring it to the Silver Crest, which is carrying relief supplies to Nigeria. Fisheries officials praised the stewards, who were loading the Silver Crest at the rate of nine tons in 15 minutes, about five times normal speed.



is produced by the Information Division of the Canadian International Development Agency under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1968

Canada Needs Voluntary Aid Agencies

So far as Canada's external policy concerns itself with helping two-thirds of the human race find the food, education and health they need, the voluntary agencies are assisting in carrying out this policy. And in this sense they are giving practically every citizen a means of taking part in national policy.

There is of course, no common control over private and governmental aid programs beyond the imperatives imposed on each by the needs of developing nations. And the private agencies respond to these needs only as they are asked to do so by the needy countries. The response of the private agencies is now strengthened by money grants from the Canadian International Development Agency.

For the Canadian who is already concerned for the needs of body and mind that dominate most of his fellow humans, the agencies are the media through which his concern can be directed to specific projects. For the Canadian who does not know about these needs, the agencies are primary sources of information. However, this information is likely to reach the reading and viewing public piecemeal, usually stressing only the most spectacular or the most pressing aspects of overseas needs.

Some of the voluntary agencies are designed to deal with immediate troubles — the results of wars, floods, drought, famine, earthquakes. Most deal with the factors, in people and in nature, that help nations to become self-supporting. The parallels in Canadian history would be, on one hand the providing of emergency homes for the United Empire Loyalists or work projects for victims of the depression years of the 1930's; on the other hand, helping the first settlers of the Western plains to develop their crops, to build roads, schools and factories.

At present, there are Canadians serving in at least 103 countries in some sort of aid-giving operation. This is not quite the limit. There are 131 nations and territories defined as "developing" — that is, in strictly economic terms, whose per capita income is under \$750 a year (Canada's is \$3,042).

ment's aid programs. In the past year, at least 6,500 have served overseas in the private programs. They represent more than 150 Canadian organizations, which vary in size from a church group supporting one missionary to Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), with its 811 volunteers in 40 countries (as of May, 1968).

Many agencies, such as the Unitarian Service Committee, keep Canadian staffs abroad to a minimum by employing citizens of the host country. Some, such as World University Service and the Canadian Lutheran Relief, hold down administration costs by channelling their contributions through a central office in Europe or the United States. Some, like Oxfam and the Hunger Foundation, collect money and give it in grants to the major agencies.

The handbook of voluntary organizations compiled by the CIDA lists 46 services or functions supplied by Canadian agencies. The most popular service, apparently is education in some form. At least 52 organizations from the Africa Inland Mission to World University Service in Canada, provide books, teachers, school buildings, vocational training, and instruction in household economics, credit unions and business administration.

Health and welfare service come from at least 31 groups, including medical ones such as the Association of Medical colleges and MEDICO (a division of CARE). Other groups such as the overseas boards of Protestant churches and many of the Catholic bodies, combine medical with educational and evangelistic work. Special programs of education and welfare for children come from at least 10 organizations, including three major "adoption" agencies: Foster Parents' Plan (with 10,000 Canadian-sponsored children), Save-a-Family Plan (with over 3,000 families) and CANSAVE (supporting 6,000 children in 26 countries).

On June 18, 1968, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, announced the first five grants from a \$5-million fund to help the projects of the voluntary organizations. The recipients were the Unitarian Service Committee, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Interns, the Red Cross, and the former Overseas Institute of Canada (which, after many changes of title and function, is now known as the Canadian Council for International Co-operation). The next CIDA grants are planned for an organization that helps the universities of French-speaking developing countries, l'Association des Universités partiellement on entièrement de Langue française; for CUSO and its business counterpart, the Canadian Executive Service Overseas; for the African Students Foundation; and for the Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees, which works on Canadian campuses to help the 9,000 overseas students in Canada. The CIDA's contributions are to not exceed a third of the cost of any project.

(Written by Edward W. Devlin, Canadian Council for International Cooperation, for External Affairs Monthly Bulletin)

Where Can You Invest? Ask OECD

A series of studies of private investment opportunities in developing countries is now being prepared by an international group of businessmen.

The studies are aimed at other businessmen, to stimulate their interest and show them the types of opportunities that exist for investment in a selection of developing countries. They are being prepared by their Business and Industry Advisory Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. This committee, which has been granted consultative status by OECD as a representative of management, is composed of Chambers of Commerce and other similar business organizations from all OECD member countries. Chairman is a Canadian, Thomas J. Bata, and members include the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Council of International Chambers of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers Association. Reports have already been issued on Thailand, Portugal and Colombia. Further studies are contemplated on Indonesia and Ceylon.



THOMAS J. BATA

The Committee compiles the reports by sending a small group of representative industrialists

and bankers to the developing country to study firsthand its attractions and its problems from the viewpoint of the prospective investor.

It does not attempt to undertake a detailed academic study of the economy but instead focuses on the main factors affecting the current and potential business opportunities and the practical problems as seen by Western investors.

Before publishing the report, the group discusses its findings privately with local authorities, often at a senior level, to ascertain the prospects for governmental action on its recommendations. The government's comments on these matters are then incorporated into the written report. The published report is then formally presented to the host government and the OECD, and copies are sent to the member organizations of the Business and Industry Advisory Committee and the member governments of OECD.

CUSO BRIEFS

William Corbett of Westmount, Que., has left for a two year stay in Colombia where he will teach English.

Bill studied at Lower Canada College before proceeding to Queen's University by way of Rothesay Collegiate. At Queen's he took an honors degree in Political Science, with a minor in Sociology.

Upon leaving Queen's he joined Canadian University Service Overseas. He has gone to Florentia, a little village in the where he will be responsible for English instruction for three schools.

Brian Bahneau, 27, and his wife, Evelyn, 22, have returned to Brantford, Ont., from Ghana where they spent two years teaching at an all-girls Roman Catholic high school.

They were sent to the former British colony (Gold Coast) by Canadian University Service Overseas.

Miss Anita Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Moore,

Sask. Directors In Nairobi, Kenya

Two branch directors from the Saskatchewan department of education have been granted leaves of absence to take part in Ottawa's international development assistance program for underdeveloped countries.

C. H. Logie, director of school administration, and W. G. Bates, director of guidance and special education, will both serve in Kenya. Mr. Logie will serve two years as a member of a five-man team who will advise the Kenyan ministry of education on methods of increasing the effectiveness of primary school headmasters and teachers.

The team will be located in Nairobi and will prepare courses, produce radio broadcasts and organize in-service short courses at 27 centres throughout Kenya.

Mr. Bates will be on a teaching assignment at Kericho Teachers' College at Kericho, Kenya. He will be away for one year and it is expected he will develop some course material in guidance and special education.

Frederick, New Brunswick, has gone to Guyana as a Canadian University Service Overseas volunteer, where she will teach for two years in the St. Joseph's Mercy High School in Kingston. Miss Moore graduated from the University of New Brunswick last spring.

Miss Mary Lynn McClusky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George McClusky of Grand Falls, N.B., has returned home after a two

year teaching assignment in Jamaica as a Canadian University Service Overseas volunteer.

Miss Dagmar Langner has returned to her home in Oakville after teaching for four years in Nigeria as a CUSO volunteer.

Glen Filson of Saskatoon, Sask., a Canadian University Service Overseas volunteer, has been posted to Queen School in Abadan, West Nigeria.

Canadian Administrators To French-Speaking Africa

Three senior officers of the Canadian International Development Agency will leave Canada shortly to assume the functions of resident administrators under the assistance programs for the economic and technical development of French-speaking Africa.

These permanent representatives of CIDA abroad will act in cooperation with officers of the Department of External Affairs. They will work through Canadian missions in recipient countries, to ensure a concerted action with regard to all the factors that exert an influence on the operation of Canadian programs of international cooperation.

The responsibilities of the three administrations will include acting as liaison officers between CIDA and Canadian technical advisers, professors and teachers sent to Africa under programs of technical and educational assistance. They will also ensure a good implementation of projects of economic cooperation and they will act as technical advisers with Canadian missions for all matters related to assistance projects.

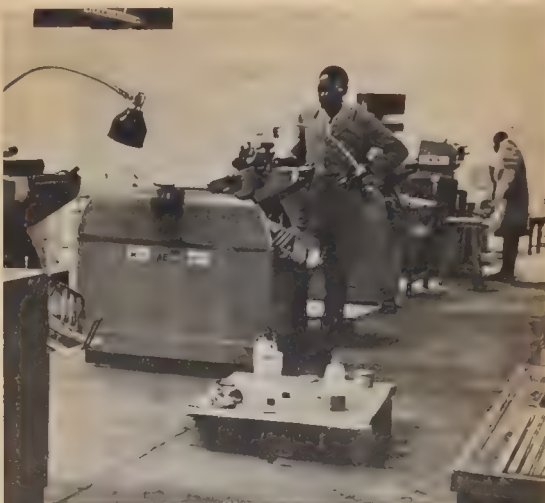
These officers constitute the second group of permanent administrators that are assigned abroad by CIDA. There are already CIDA representatives in India, in Pakistan and in Trinidad and Tobago.

The new CIDA administrators are: P. L. Bégin, of Gatineau, engineer; A. L. Labrecque, of Spirit River, Alberta, administrator; and J. O. C. Demers, of Verner, Ontario, administrator.

P. L. Bégin, who will be assigned to Dakar, is a graduate of the University of Ottawa and of McGill University (Eng. D.). He is 34 years old. He was employed successively by the Department of Highways of Quebec and the Department of Public Works of Canada for the administration of various projects. In 1966, Mr. Bégin took up a post with the Economic Cooperation Division of CIDA. He was responsible for various engineering and capital assistance projects, with regard, particularly, to French-speaking Africa. Mr. Bégin is married and has two children.

A. L. Labrecque, who will go to Yaounde in Cameroon, is a graduate of the University of Ottawa. He is 30. Besides the B.A. and the Bachelor of Philosophy degrees, he has the diplomas of Licence in Philosophy and of Bachelor of Education. Before he assumed his post in the Technical Cooperation Division of the Agency, Mr. Labrecque had been teaching in various institutions, including the University of Ottawa, the Ayanga Teachers' Training College in Nigeria, and the Marguerite d'Youville College in Quebec City. At CIDA, Mr. Labrecque was responsible for the administration of various technical assistance programs.

Clovis Demers, who has an assignment in Tunis, Tunisia, is a graduate of Laval University in Quebec. He holds an M.A. degree. At the age of 37, Mr. Demers has a long experience in teaching. He held, among others, teaching posts in Ethiopia, at the Louisiana State University and at the University of Montreal. In 1965, Mr. Demers joined CIDA as an administrator of technical assistance programs; in 1967, he was appointed acting head of the Professional and Technical Training Division of CIDA. Mr. Demers is married and has three children.



The Central Printing Section of the East African Community. M. G. Njoroge of Kenya is seen at work on one of the 1250 Multilith machines supplied by the Canadian Government.



J. A. Saliku of Uganda, an apprentice lithographer, is shown undergoing on-job training on the Canadian equipment.

Kenya Now Printing Own Textbooks

A complete printing plant is now in operation in Nairobi, Kenya, the first project of its kind to be supplied to a developing country by the Canadian International Development Agency. The printing plant was supplied as a follow-up project to an annual shipment of 80 tons of printing paper used to produce literacy text books and primers for East Africans. The scheme is under the administrative control of the East African Literature Bureau, a Department of the East African Community.

The national budgets of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, the three countries of the East African Community, are strained to the limit in an effort to provide primary and secondary education for their young people (even today, one child in every two is unable to find a place in school). Consequently, national budgets have little to spare for adult education. Because of this situation the cost of printing literacy text book and primers has been passed on to the African illiterate, and the price was usually well beyond his reach.

Today, thanks to free Canadian paper and the printing plant, literacy materials are available at token cost. For the first time the drive to reduce East Africa's 80 per cent illiteracy rate is gaining momentum, because it is no longer a luxury to learn to read and write.

The printing plant and paper projects were the result of recommendations put forward by Bruce Stirling of St. John's, Newfoundland, who has just completed a four year assignment as CIDA publishing adviser to the East African Literature Bureau.

Mr. Stirling began the project by locating a vacant warehouse on the outskirts of Nairobi, a building used at one time by departed British troops as a petroleum depot. By making full use of limited Kenya Government funds, supplemented by a great deal of improvisation, Bruce Stirling transformed the former depot into a modern and efficient printing plant.

Sections of the corrugated metal roof were removed and replaced with colored corrugated plastic to provide adequate lighting. A number of display boards, shelving and framework left over from a government exhibition were used by African carpenters to build benches, tables and partitions. A darkroom and plate-making room were constructed, as well as a storeroom, office and typesetting room. Dark concrete walls were painted white and heavy duty wiring and

water outlets were fed into the building by technicians of the Community.

While this work was going on Mr. Stirling recruited an all African staff. From the many who applied 19 men and a lone African girl were selected. Of these, less than a third had previous printing experience. An intensive four-week course was arranged through the cooperation of a local printing equipment supplier, who also assisted with the uncrating and positioning of the equipment when it arrived from Canada.

The administrative side of the printing plant also had to be organized. Production and costing procedures were established and distribution methods devised. But when the equipment finally reached Nairobi from Mombasa, system, staff and building were ready and today the former British petroleum depot has become the Central Printing Section of the East African Community.



A view of the bindery section with Miss A. A. Msuya of Tanzania, the only woman employee, shown busily collating the pages of a literacy primer.

Surveys In Guyana

A Calgary-based company has landed two contracts for aerial survey work in Guyana. Klondike Helicopters, a division of Kenting Ltd., Calgary, Alta., will supply one helicopter for forestry inventory surveys conducted under the auspices of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

The company will also provide one unit for topographical mapping surveys in southern Guyana, to be conducted by Terra Surveys Ltd. of Ottawa. This Canadian international development project is an extension of a 1967 contract covering northern Guyana.

(CANADA RUSHES, from page 1)

gathered into Halifax from producers all over Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in what is believed to be the largest assembly of salt fish ever seen on the East Coast.

A total of 2,350 tons of fish, worth \$900,000 is being supplied by the Canadian government. The remaining 650 tons, worth \$90,000 is being provided by the Nigeria-Biafra Relief Fund of Canada.

The ship will also carry contributions from two provincial governments. Sixty tons of high protein food and 37 tons of urgently needed hospital equipment has been offered by Ontario. British Columbia has also arranged to provide through OXFAM a contribution of 20 tons of food supplies for distribution to the victims of this tragic conflict.

The Government recognizes that there will be a continuing need for food and medical supplies over the coming months and is examining, in consultation with the Red Cross, requirements for these items as well as other support. Funds were set aside within the aid budget early in the summer in order to ensure that additional requirements for assistance would be met as they arose.

In June a cash grant of \$60,000 was made available to the International Committee of the Red Cross by the Canadian Government for assistance where the need was greatest. This money was used to support Red Cross activities in providing and distributing food to the victims of the war and in financing medical teams and other urgently needed assistance. In July, an allocation of \$500,000 was made by the Government for the purchase of high protein food and drugs. At the beginning of August, a special emergency flight by a Canadian Armed Forces Hercules airlifted 33,000 pounds of food and medical supplies to Lagos, including penicillin, chloroquin, vitamin supplements and other drugs. These supplies were distributed to those areas in Nigerian federal territory where the ICRC felt the need was most urgent. A second allocation of \$500,000 was made by the Government in mid-September, bringing the total to over \$1 million. These funds will be used in supplying the Canadian food aid ship bound for West Africa.

The Government is keeping in close touch with the situation so that it may respond quickly to new developments. It is in constant contact with international agencies and donor countries discussing possible ways of meeting immediate needs and longer term requirements.

Scientists Seek To Supply World With Food From Seas And Lakes

A Canadian delegation took part in the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for the Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere, in Paris at UNESCO House, recently.

This conference was organized by UNESCO with the participation of the United Nations, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the World Health Organization, with the cooperation of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the International Biological Program.

The conference sought to ascertain how world science can help

in defining methods for the rational use of the resources of the biosphere. The work will be concerned essentially with the terrestrial part of the biosphere, including inland waters and littoral areas but excluding oceanic resources which are being given particular attention in the framework of other international conferences.

The Canadian delegation included:

Chairman—Dr. W. E. van Steenburgh, Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Members—Dr. J. A. Anderson, Federal Department of Agriculture; Dr. W. H. Cook, National

Research Council; Dr. D. M. Ross, University of Alberta; Dr. Ernest Mercier, Special Advisor in Agricultural Matters to the Executive Council of Quebec; Dr. P. R. Gorham, National Research Council; Paul Dean, Canadian

Wild Life Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Dr. Pierre Bélanger, Canadian Embassy Paris (Department of Health and Welfare Office); Dr. A. H. MacPherson, Privy Council Office.

External Affairs Minister Sharp's message on the occasion of the opening of the 19th meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee which opened in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on October 8:

"Canada has become increasingly involved in the field of international development in the years since the historic beginning of the Colombo Plan in 1950. Our nation, which is still developing its own resources, has discovered many fields in which its experience and skill can be applied to the needs of others."

"Last year, while celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Canadian Federation, the people of Canada demonstrated a new, outwreaking enthusiasm for the aims of international economic partnership."

"This widespread support for the objectives represented by the Colombo Plan encourages the Canadian Government to explore new ways of enhancing the effectiveness of its rapidly expanding assistance program."

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN AID

by Raymond Piché

PART ONE: The administration of the Canadian international co-operation programs from 1945 to 1958.

The rapid de-colonization which followed the second World War and the accession to independence of numerous countries everywhere in the world, and more specifically in south-east Asia, have made the so called "industrial" major powers aware after having signed the United Nations Charter, that one of the principal instruments for maintaining peace is moral and economic assistance for these new states.

In addition to the preservation of peace, it was considered that systematic aid to developing countries (which were being "rediscovered") could in some way or other, be an effective weapon against the "cold war"—indeed even, occasionally, a subtle instrument of diplomatic pressure through the possibilities of out-bidding each other when it permitted. It appeared as an effective means of increasing the international prestige of a country which had just discovered that it had a "good Samaritan" role to play, according to Keith Spicer's expression. Furthermore, on the material level, external aid made it seem possible to stimulate the economies of those countries at grips with post-war overproduction by increasing exports and, in an overall manner, by increasing in the long run the level of international commercial exchanges.

However, we must state that whatever may have been the reasons underlying the setting up of national external aid organizations, it remains that this aid was absolutely necessary and that although it met economic and political needs, it also met human and social needs which could not be excluded from all these considerations. Besides, we shall see further on that the human aspect of aid has acquired considerable importance in all donor countries because of the transformation of the international situation and especially the mentality of politicians faced with the problems of developing countries which now appear in all their acuteness.

Canada, as an industrial power, has not escaped the mentality which was prevalent in the international context at that time. It felt that it also had a role to play in achieving worldwide recovery and in the great peace offensive launched by the United Nations. This is why Canada played a role in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OECE), created with a view to the economic recovery of a war-devastated Europe. In addition to this aid given to Europe, the Canadian government earmarked certain amounts of money for aid to developing countries.

During the five years which followed the war, all Canadian aid was channelled towards multilateral aid programs administered exclusively through the specialized agencies of the UNO (2). Therefore, during all of this period, there existed in Canada no central body to receive and study requests for aid from underdeveloped countries. All sums of money put at the disposal of the UNO were provided by the Department of Finance in consultation with the Bank of Canada and the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

However, in addition to the earmarking of moneys, Canadian aid also took the form of receiving in Canada foreign trainees, and sending technicians and ex-

perts abroad. Unfortunately, Canada, like all the other countries, lacked experience in this field. This gave rise to many administrative difficulties because no provision had yet been made for any co-ordination of efforts. Hence, the different sectors concerned with aid were supervised only by bodies lacking any official relation between them, barring the Council of Ministers of Canada and the General Secretariat of the UNO. For instance, the SAO was in contact with the Department of Agriculture only, the ICAO with the Department of Transport only, the WHO with the Department of Health and Welfare only, and likewise, relations with UNESCO were handled by the Information Branch of the Department of External Affairs, while the Economic Affairs Branch and the United Nations Affairs Branch dealt with the general aspects of aid policies and transmitting UNTAA requests to the Departments concerned.

This brief description gives us some idea regarding the administrative difficulties which were encountered, and also the resulting loss of effectiveness. So much so that, faced with this state of affairs, the specialized agencies of UNO preferred to recruit directly in Canada the specialists they required.

Such an organization or rather such a lack of organization could not last long. That is why in 1949, the Canadian Government decided to create a consulting body, the EPTA(1), the purpose of which was to co-ordinate the action of the various departments which had jurisdiction over cooperation programs. The Colombo Conference, held in September 1950, in which Canada took part, showed the same need for such a policy co-ordinating committee.

This interdepartmental committee was presided over ex-officio by a senior official of the Department of External Affairs and made up of five officials of the Technical Cooperation Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The principal task of this committee consisted in planning and co-ordinating the Colombo Plan and United Nations Programs, and also in recruiting consulting specialists and experts to be assigned abroad.

However, even if the creation of this committee marked the first step in the setting up of a planned administrative system, it nevertheless had no jurisdiction over funds put at the disposal of the UNO and for which the Department of Finance was still responsible.

Having to face new programs, notably since the setting up of the Colombo Plan, the Canadian Government created, in December 1950, another permanent interdepartmental committee, the Interdepartmental Group on Technical Assistance(2). The prime purpose of the IGTA was to establish and direct a new government agency which would be responsible for Colombo Plan Technical and Economic Assistance. In particular, it had to study regularly future Canadian resources and study technical assistance methods and programs.

This committee was again presided over by a senior official of the Department of External Affairs, who was assisted by some 20 qualified officials drawn from the Departments of Finance, Trade and Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, Mines and Technical Surveys, Health and Welfare, and also from the Bank of Canada. This team was located in the offices of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

About the Author

The author, Raymond Piché, 23, is a student who is deeply interested in the problems of developing countries. This essay is a summary and an adaptation of a larger work completed in relation to his studies. Mr. Piché is presently working towards a masters degree in political science at the University of Montreal.



R. PICHE

This year Mr. Piché obtained a B.Sc. in political science from the same university. In 1966, he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Caen (France). Mr. Piché has worked with the Canadian International Development Agency for two summers. Here he was able to familiarize himself with the administrative organization of CIDA and personally assisted with the recent change in the structure and orientation of the Office. He has been attached to the education and information divisions. Mr. Piché is the author of another essay concerning a study of the five-year development plans in Cameroun.

As these aid programs kept on growing and the committees which were created were no longer capable of coping with the task(3) the government created, this time, an administrative division, the International Economic and Technical Cooperation Division, which became the first administrative unit of the external aid programs and, indirectly, the foundation of the External Aid Office (now the Canadian International Development Agency).

This new Division began operating during the Fall of 1951. It inaugurated the bilateral aid programs(3). Thus, this Division took direct charge of nearly all Canadian programs including all the administrative complications this entails.

The new Division also had to face problems at the level of planning and co-ordination. In fact, the interdepartmental committees under whose jurisdiction it was, were thoroughly reorganized. Hence, the IGTA was soon divided into two specialized committees. The first committee which kept the name, the powers, and the staff personnel of the IGTA was given the task of supervising technical assistance. The second committee, named the Interdepartmental Group on Capital Assistance(5) controlled investment expenditures and authorized loans.

However, the task of these two committees was to recommend assistance projects to the Cabinet, which often led to administrative interference, because both committees might be working on programs concerning the same country without carrying on extensive consultation between them or without mutual agreement.

An organization setup of this nature could, finally, only create friction at the administrative level which was often serious. Thus, as Canada had never had any colonial or Asian experience, the number of Canadians competent to handle international cooperation problems were very rare, especially with regard to developing countries in Asia and Africa. The administrators were often faced with difficult problems to solve, all the more so as at that time external aid appeared to most people as being without justifiable foundations, if not useless. They had to work under difficult conditions, with a limited staff which had to do an enormous amount of work because of the continual increase of Canadian programs and especially because of their new orientation. Thus, for instance, the reception of an ever-increasing number of trainees and persons holding bursaries required a far greater number of personnel than was needed by the ordinary management of funds assigned to developing countries. This personnel was difficult to recruit, because of the lack of enthusiasm in certain departments regarding external aid and the lack of attraction of a government body functioning at reduced speed.

Nevertheless, in spite of all these difficulties, the Canadian government assigned each year new amounts and created new programs, so that in 1958(6), a turning point was reached in the history of Canadian external aid. In fact, in December 1958, the government decided to create a new more centralized agency called the Economic and Technical Assistance Branch(7) which would be the nucleus of the External Aid Office.

Bibliography:

- (1) "United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance".
- (2) Free translation of "Interdepartmental Group on Technical Assistance (IGTA)".
- (3) Moneys assigned to external aid amounted to \$12,420,000 in 1950, and reached \$26,650,000 in 1951. This represented a 115% increase.
- (4) In 1950, these programs represented a \$10,000,000 budget; in 1951, these had reached \$26,150,000.
- (5) Free translation of "Interdepartmental Group on Capital Assistance".
- (6) The number of trainees in Canada increased from 59 students between 1951 and 1958 to over 400. Amounts provided have increased from 12 million to over 50 million dollars. From 1958 on, the various programs deal not solely with Colombo Plan members but also with a host of others.
- (7) Free translation of "Economic and Technical Assistance Branch".

Canada Assists East Pakistan in Building Transmission Line

The 132 kv thermal electrical transmission line substation at Ishardi, East Pakistan which was made operative in June of this year. One of the six substations financed under Canadian grant aid of \$1,115,000 in a construction project consisting of 130 miles of single circuit 132 kv transmission line strung on double circuit towers to interconnect the steam plants of Bharama and Goolpara and to provide power to the town of Ishardi distributed from the substation shown above.

Besides providing the engineering services which included the design, supervision and construction of the transmission lines and their substations, Canada also helped to train operators and offered assistance to the major Pakistani training program.





Three Tanzanian beekeepers, studying at the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, are shown above with Professor Gordon Townsend, head of the agriculture department, viewing a demonstration of honey extracting equipment. They are, from left: R. E. Mdemu, A. Kalangi, Prof. Townsend, D. Masaki.

Wild Animals And Snakes Harry Tanzanian Beekeepers

Three Tanzanian beekeepers are winding up an eight-month training program at the agriculture department of the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario.

Tanzania has an output of 650 tons of beeswax annually and holds the lead in beeswax production in Africa. Beeswax is used primarily as a base for cosmetics and for church candles.

Professor Gordon Townsend, head of the agriculture department, feels that the production of beeswax could be increased substantially if African beekeepers learned modern methods.

Beekeepers in Tanzania still use methods employed 3,000 years ago. Hives are kept in the jungle and hang 15 to 30 feet high on trees. Because of the ferocity of African bees, the beekeepers gather honey and combs at night. The worker scales the tree with a burning torch in one hand and gathers the honeycombs with his free hand. Smoke from the torch keeps the bees at bay. The workers camp in the jungle and on their return squeeze the honey from the combs and melt the combs for the wax. The beeswax later is sent to a cooperative beekeeping station at Tabora.

Besides the danger of being stung by the bees, workers also have to contend with wild animals and snakes. During the past five years two Tanzanian beekeepers have been trampled to death by wild elephants and snake bites are common.

The three Tanzanian beekeepers are David Massaki of the Tanzanian department of agriculture. He is stationed in the Kilimanjaro region. His companions are Alex Kalangi, who is at the cooperative centre at Tabora and Emmanuel Mdemu of Iringa.

The three men are being trained at the university at the request of the Canadian International Development Agency.

"There is a real need in Africa for the training of beekeepers," said Prof. Townsend who has traveled widely in his study of bees. "The economy of African countries, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia to name a few could be given a tremendous boost if the beekeepers were shown new methods. They are still using the primitive methods

employed thousands of years ago."

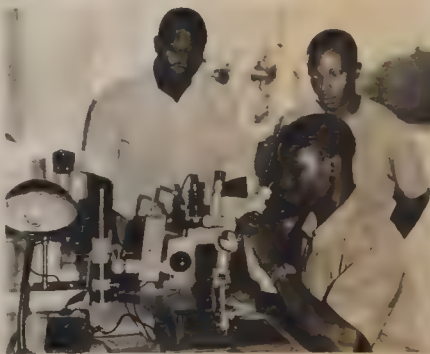
However, Prof. Townsend does not feel that the beekeepers in the African countries can switch from primitive methods directly to modern.

"There has to be an intermediate step. I saw an intermediate method work very well in Greece. They tried introducing modern methods directly in Africa and it didn't work. Besides, the people of these countries haven't the money to buy modern equipment. But the potentials of beekeepers in Africa are tremendous and have hardly

been touched. I would like to try to develop methods whereby they would make use of available things in the countries and manipulate frames the same as we do."

Prof. Townsend said he believed training directly in the countries would be more valuable than having workers sent abroad.

"There have been requests from Ethiopia and other African countries through CIDA and the FAO. It will just depend on what decision will be made by these bodies. The matter is now under discussion."



Above, Beekeepers are shown using equipment for artificial insemination of Queen Bees. Below, they are shown with Professor Townsend examining Canadian style beehives.



Counterpart Funds to Help Finance New Pakistan Dam

The Canadian government has agreed to the use of Canadian counterpart funds to help finance construction of the Ghulam Mohammed Barrage on the Indus river in Pakistan.

A total of 7,000,000 rupees (approximately \$1,600,000) is being made available for the dam, which will irrigate 2,817,000 acres of land in the Hyderabad Division. Pakistan is financing the remainder of the 410,640,000 rupee cost.

The counterpart fund is a long-established feature of Canada's international development program and is designed to ensure that each aid dollar is put to maximum development use.

When commodities are supplied on a grant basis—as in the case of food aid—the recipient country sets up an account in its own currency equivalent to the dollar dollar value of the Canadian shipment. These funds are then spent on economic development projects mutually agreed upon. Title to the counterpart funds rests with the recipient and investment priorities are established basically on its initiative.

Under this system, the recipient country receives urgently-needed supplies of food and industrial materials with a valuable saving in foreign exchange. At the same time it is able to underwrite development programs.

(INCREASE, from page 1)

Grant allocations to Pakistan are being increased to \$4,000,000 from \$2,000,000 and development loans will be maintained at \$18,000,000. Work will continue on the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant and the East-West interconnector electrical transmission line, and other projects have made it possible to reduce food aid allocations from \$8,500,000 in 1967-68 to \$5,000,000.

Canada's allocation to Ceylon is being maintained at the level of \$4,500,000. (This figure includes \$500,000 in grants, \$2,000,000 in loans and \$2,000,000 in food aid.) Construction of the Katunayake airport, Canada's major aid project in Ceylon, was completed in 1968.

The commitment of loan funds for Malaysia in 1967-68 for a series of feasibility studies should lead to specific project proposals for development loan financing in 1968-69. As a result, the Canadian program is being maintained at \$3,000,000 (\$1,500,000 in grants and \$1,500,000 in development loans).

Commonwealth Africa

Allocations to Nigeria are being maintained at the 1967-68 level of \$3,000,000 in grants and \$4,000,000 in development loans. Projects financed from these funds will include the personnel training project for the Niger Dams Authority, and further phases of the Nigerian telecommunications improvement project.

The grant allocation to Ghana has been increased to \$2,500,000 from \$2,000,000 to permit expansion of the technical assistance program which has concentrated heavily on the provision of teachers. A development loan allocation of \$2,000,000 is being provided for the first time and is earmarked for the Ghana portion of the recently announced Ghana-Togo-Dahomey transmission line.

Francophone African States

Canada's program of aid to seven nations of Francophone Africa will be expanded and diversified. In 1968-69 the allocations are increased to \$22,500,000 from 1967-68's \$12,000,000. Grants have been increased by \$2,500,000 to a total of \$11,000,000; development loans are up \$2,500,000 to a total of \$5,000,000 and food aid has been increased by \$5,500,000 to a total of \$6,500,000. To provide maximum flexibility in developing an effective program in this area, no specific allocations have been made to individual countries with the exception of Rwanda, where Canada has made a long-range commitment to the University of Butare.

Commonwealth Caribbean

The total allocation to Jamaica has increased by \$1,350,000 to a total of \$5,350,000. This includes an increase of \$750,000 in grants and \$500,000 in development loans. Work will continue on the provision of rural schools, low cost housing, water distribution schemes and preinvestment and feasibility studies.

Canada's aid allocation to Trinidad and Tobago in 1968-69 is being increased by \$1,250,000 to a total of \$5,250,000. The increase consists of \$750,000 in grants and \$500,000 in loans. Projects underway include a dairy industry development program, water resources, transportation, and aerial surveys.

The Canadian allocation to Guyana is being increased by \$1,300,000 to \$4,500,000 in 1968-69. The grant allocation is increased by \$800,000 to \$2,000,000, a substantial part of which will be used in construction of the New Amsterdam Vocational School and supporting technical assistance. Development loans have been increased by \$500,000 to \$2,500,000.

Canadian allocations for the Leeward and Windward Islands and British Honduras in 1968-69 are increased by \$1,000,000 to a total \$6,000,000. There are now school construction, water, air transport and agricultural development projects underway in the islands with Canadian financing, and the Canadian government has indicated it would like to concentrate aid in these fields.

Canada has agreed to provide a minimum of \$1,000,000 to the University of the West Indies each year for the next three fiscal years and this figure will be maintained in 1968-69.

Latin America

In each year since 1964, Canada has provided \$10,000,000 in development loan funds for Latin America through an agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank. The 1968-69 allocation of \$10,000,000 makes a total of \$50,000,000. The Bank administers the funds for Canada. Projects undertaken include the development of the port of Acajutla in El Salvador, studies of the Guayas river basin in Ecuador, highway development studies in Paraguay, hydro-electric development studies in Argentina, the supply of mining and industrial equipment to Bolivia, preinvestment studies in Mexico, development of the State Technical University in Chile, feasibility studies in Peru, and various projects mainly in the field of Grain Storage for the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. In addition to its soft-loans to Latin America, Canada is developing a technical assistance program.

Trainees Briefed At Alberta Conference

Students from two continents and the Caribbean region met at the University of Alberta in Edmonton on September 6 and 7 to attend a two-day orientation conference, organized by the Canadian International Development Agency in conjunction with the University of Alberta for the newly arrived trainees.

They were briefed on the Canadian Technical Assistance Program and discussed their training program and their stay in a Canadian University. Discussion topics included: The role of Canada's international development assistance programs; arrangements for travel, reception, initial briefing and orientation programs; living conditions; academic work; recreational activities and liaison with CIDA and home government.

Talks were given by two representatives of the Training Division, D. Mavor and A. A. Leslie, the 60 participants gathered into three discussion groups, exchanged ideas and proposed solutions to problems raised during the group discussions. In the afternoon, the Training Officers were available for individual interviews with the students.

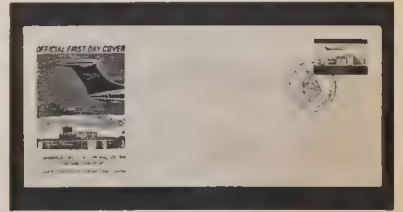
Opinions were expressed on many subjects: more information is needed about Canada and the institution to be attended, prior to arrival; a few participants thought that the 66 lbs. allowance was insufficient because of the heavy warm clothing needed for the cold Canadian winters, there was agreement that CIDA should continue to be responsible for ensuring that accommodation would be available for each trainee when he arrived. If he later wished to make a change, he could. Other questions were dealt with such as clothing, books, equipment cost of living, activities, summer programs, the return to the home country.

Twenty-one countries and more than 30 professions were represented at these sessions which formed part of the University's Foreign Student Orientation Week intended to introduce the trainees to Canadian ways and customs and to give guidance as to how to make the best of their stay at the university. In terms of the number of trainees, the province of Alberta is third on the list after Ontario and Quebec. An International Dance marked the closing of a week of intense work.

During the coming year, the Training Division intends to organize similar sessions in Fredericton, Quebec, Winnipeg and Southern Ontario.



Sen. the Hon. John B. Laird, as personal representative of the Prime Minister, attended the opening ceremonies of Katunayake International Airport Terminal, Ceylon last August. He is shown with (left to right) the Minister of Communications, Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle; Sen. Laird; the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Hon. Dudley Senanayake and John Timmerman, High Commissioner for Canada. The airport represents the culmination of a project begun in Nov. 1964 by the Canadian and Ceylonese Governments under the Colombo Plan. At right is the official First Day Cover and special Ceylon stamp issued to commemorate the opening of the airport.



Canadian Ladies Help Old People In Singapore Home

The Canadian Ladies Auxiliary in Singapore this year is providing aid for the local Yew Tree Old People's Home.

The Auxiliary of the Canadian Association, which has been set up by the approximately 100 Canadian families in the city adopts a project each year for charity work.

President of the Auxiliary is Mrs. D. J. Davies of Southamptont, Ont., wife of an External Aid teacher on the staff of the Singapore Teachers' Training College.

(OBJECTIVES, from page 1)

We plan to expand our assistance to a level equivalent to one per cent of our gross national product, and to ensure, by all the means at our disposal, that the resources we make available are applied with maximum impact to the growth problems of our partners in the third world.

"It is now realized that the attainment of this objective requires skills and techniques that were practically unknown of ten years ago. Aid administration has become a profession, involving a knowledge of all the political, economic, social and cultural conditions that govern the efficient and effective transfer of resources from the industrialized countries to the developing nations.

"Although direct aid continues to be necessary to meet emergency needs it has been in many ways a short-term experiment, which does not provide a satisfactory basis for the relationship between rich and poor nations in the long run. Giveaway programs of aid must increasingly be supplemented by a much more complex and sophisticated set of arrangements in the fields of trade, investment, education, science and technology, designed to support and strengthen the self-help efforts and initiatives of the less-developed nations.

CIDA APPOINTMENTS

OVERSEAS

DEMERS, C.—To Tunis to service Tunisia, and on a periodic basis, Morocco and Algeria, from CIDA, Ottawa.

BEGIN, P. L.—To Dakar to service Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Togo, Niger and Dahomey, from CIDA, Ottawa.

LEBREQUE, A. L.—To Yaounde to service Cameroun and other countries normally covered from that post, from CIDA, Ottawa.

STREN, R. E.—Toronto—Technical Services, Government of Tanzania. Dar-es-Salaam

PATTERSON, Dr. W. A., Spartanburg, S.C., U.S.A.—Technical Services, Government of Trinidad.

GALANTI, Arnoldo, Calgary—Teach Radiology at the University of Malaya.

CAWTHORPE, Dr. Harriett, Sudbury, Ontario—Professor of Anaesthesia, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

COUTHREAU, Olive, Ottawa—Librarian, University of West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.

HOEV, John R., Cordova, Alaska, U.S.A.—Medicine Practitioner, Medicine Centre, Lagos, Nigeria.

VALLEE, Rita, Quebec, P.Q.—Professor of Zoology, Rwanda.

GUY, Jeanne, Hull, P.Q.—Nurse, Kinshasa, Congo

PEAKE, R. W., Lethbridge, Alberta—Technical Assistance re Korean Dairy Cattle Scheme, Pusan, Korea.

FONG, Isabella Chang, Toronto—X-ray technician, Thailand.

CATCHPOLE, Raymond, Smiths Falls, Ontario—Town Planner, Kenya.

BEST, Douglas, W.S., Burlington, Ontario—Technical Services, Nigeria.

DONEY, Dr. George V., York University, Toronto—Technical Assistance, Barbados.

JONES, D. H., Ottawa—Technical Assistance, British Honduras.

BROUILLETTE, Léonce, Ville Brossard, Québec—Technical Assistance, Kinshasa, Congo.

OTTAWA

LALLIER, Adalbert G., Montreal, will be concerned with Policy Formulating Institutions (the various forums of the United Nations dealing with aid to developing countries and the DAC of OECD). Previously he was assistant professor of economics at Loyola College, Montreal, where he was also director of the evening division.

PRICE, Anthony, Quebec City, and **GARCEAU, Pierre**, Trois-Rivières, advisors and co-ordinators for the implementation of projects

"In short, the activities in which we are involved in the name of civilization are no longer aid, with its connotations of hand-out and hand-up, but inter-

national development in the truest sense of partnership.

"The new name we have chosen for our administering agency reflects our dedication to this purpose."

and programs in Francophone countries. They will have several months of orientation and training prior to assignment abroad.

BARNWELL, Stephen, has joined the staff of the administration division, Canadian International Development Agency, as chief of the management services section. Prior to joining CIDA he was employed with the Department of Transport. He is a B.A. (Commerce) from the University of Manchester. He was born in Manchester.

TIMMINS, O. H., has been appointed section head, industrial program of the training division, Canadian International Development Agency. He graduated from the University of London with a B.Sc. (Engineering) and completed post-graduate studies at the University of British Columbia. Prior to joining CIDA he was principal, Yukon Vocational and Technical Centre, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

RANGER, J. Richard, has been appointed assistant to the director of the Finance Division of the Canadian International Development Agency. Completely bilingual, Mr. Ranger has served in the directorate of accounting, Department of National Defence, the fiscal accounting division of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue. He was born and educated in Ottawa and graduated in commerce from the University of Ottawa. He is also a certified general public accountant.

MARANDA, Marc S., has been appointed to the Capital Assistance Division of the Canadian International Development Agency as program administrator for Francophone Africa. He was born in Montreal. After completing school at Ecole Supérieure de Plateau, he graduated in economics and commerce at Royal Military College, Kingston and in engineering from Polytechnic University, Montreal.

VALERE, Eric A., has been appointed to the Capital Assistance Division, Canadian International Development Agency, as program administrator of the Latin American area. Born in Trinidad, he came to Canada in 1942. After service overseas with the Canadian Army, he took his B.Eng. at McGill University in 1950. He has had engineering experience in Canada and the Caribbean and has worked with a Canadian company on CIDA projects.

RONBERG, William Malcolm, has joined the staff of the Capital Assistance Division, Canadian International Development Agency, where under the direction of the area program director for Latin America, and through the Inter-American Development Bank, he will administer capital projects in Latin American countries. Before joining CIDA, Mr. Ronberg was senior staff officer, transport operations and engineering, Air Defence Headquarters, St. Hubert, Que. He was born and educated in Manitoba.

BENTLEY, Dr. C. F., engaged on a contract basis as Special Adviser on Agriculture for a year—on leave from his present position as Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

BENNETT, Miss P. L., Toronto, Ont., Personnel Administrator (Staff Training and Development) in the Staffing and Manpower section of the Personnel Division. She will be responsible for co-ordinating training and development programs.

THE DONOR STATES

Australia Plays Major Aid Role In Asia, Pacific

During the last 10 years Australia's official multilateral and bilateral aid to the less developed world (excluding defence aid) has more than tripled, expanding from \$50.8 million in 1958/59 to \$170.8 million in 1967/68. Estimated expenditure on aid by Australia in 1968/69 will be \$189.1 million. Looked at another way, Australian official aid has more than doubled in the last five years and almost trebled in the sixties.

In 1967 Australia's official overseas aid represented .79 per cent of its national income. All of its official aid is provided in the form of grants. It is one of only two donor countries among the 15 nations in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to follow a purely grant-aid policy.

According to DAC figures for 1966 only 17.3 per cent of Australia's total gross disbursements of aid was tied directly to the purchase of goods and services in Australia, placing Australia fifth among donor countries in terms of the lowest percentage of tied aid.

The principal objectives of Australia's aid program are "to assist the economic development of countries, particularly in the Asian and Pacific region, as part of the world effort to develop economically stable and prosperous societies", and "within this framework to assist the economic, social and political development of Papua and New Guinea as a territory in which Australia has special obligations and interests".

Rt. Hon. Paul Hasluck, Minister for External Affairs, in a review of the Australian program before the House of Representatives in Canberra has suggested the long-term solution lies in developing the latent resources of the poorer nations and giving them the opportunity to trade. The answer he has emphasized, is a combination of investment, skilled manpower, management, administration, technology and access to markets.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

By far the largest recipient of Australian assistance is the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. In 1967/68 Australia's aid expenditure in Papua and New Guinea was \$111.7 million or approximately 65 per cent of Australia's total official aid expenditure in that year. In 1968/69 the estimated allocation of Australian assistance to Papua and New Guinea is \$120.6 million out of a total official aid program of \$189.1 million.

Australia supplies much of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea's skilled manpower requirements in administrative, scientific, health, education and technical fields. The Australian Government grant to Papua and New Guinea represents about 56 per cent of the 1968/69 budget of the Territory. Australia has accepted international responsibility for the social and economic development of the people of the Territory. As a result of Australian assistance Papua and New Guinea is the second highest per capita recipient of economic aid.

Whereas the rest of Australia's official aid program is the responsibility of the External Aid Branch of the Department of External Affairs, the economic and social development of Papua and New Guinea is the principal responsibility of the Department of External Territories.

Assistance to Papua and New Guinea is not tied to procurement in Australia. Experience indicates, however, that a significant proportion of those funds are spent on Australian goods and services.

BILATERAL AID

Apart from Papua and New Guinea, Australia's bilateral aid program is mainly directed to the 18 developing countries in the Colombo Plan region. Its bilateral aid has more than doubled in the past five years, growing from \$17.2 million in 1963/64 to \$41.9 million in 1967/68.

The accent on aid to South and Southeast Asia dates from the inception of the Colombo Plan in 1950. By mid-1968 Australia had contributed nearly \$195.2 million to economic development and technical assistance under the Plan. In 1968/69, a further \$7.6 million has been allocated for economic development, another \$8.1 million for technical assistance and \$9.3 million as additional emergency aid to Indonesia to help that country rehabilitate its economy.

In response to specific requests from recipient countries, Australian aid has been made available for road construction projects, irrigation schemes, improved transport and communications, assistance in establishing secondary industries and for the delivery of wheat and wool.

In Malaysia, Australian aid has been used in bridge and road construction (total expenditure \$1,839,000 in 1967/68) and in planning a new hydro-electric power project. In a significant new gesture Australia provided Indonesia with \$5.8 million of basic imports as part of the rehabilitative program under way in that country. Work has also nearly been completed on an aeronautical telecommunications network in Indonesia which will have a total cost of almost \$3.6 million. In 1967/68 \$2.3 million was spent in aid to Thailand for a feeder roads project.

In Laos, Australian supplied construction services for the Nam Ngum Dam as part of Australia's continuing assistance to the Mekong River Project. Irrigation

pumps valued at \$274,000 were provided to Cambodia and additional radio transmitting equipment for Vietnam was installed.

In Burma during 1967/68, for example, Australia commenced supply under the Colombo Plan of 100 railway wagons to cost approximately \$1.3 million and provided 1,000 tons of super phosphate valued at \$105,000. A gift of nearly 10,000 tons of flour valued at \$839,000 was made to Ceylon.

In the same period, Australia supplied bakery equipment and stud cattle to India; commenced payments for a dredge for Korea; and provided school requisites to Laos, dairy research equipment for the Philippines, and trade training equipment to Singapore.

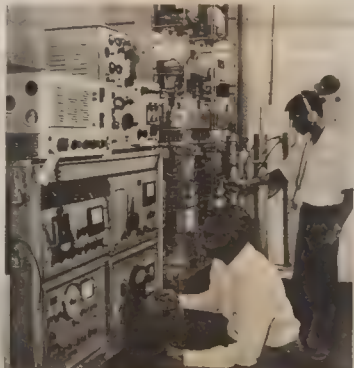
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In the field of technical assistance at any given time about 1,600 sponsored students and trainees from less developed nations—most of them from the Colombo Plan Region—are engaged in study in Australia in



Australian Colombo Plan soil physicist with farm workers making an irrigation frequency test to measure the change in soil moisture content, at the Chao Phya Research Project, Chonburi, Thailand.

Australian News and Information Bureau



A. F. M. Perera (left), Assistant Engineer, Operations, of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation and a technical assistant work with Australian VHF equipment, in Colombo.

Australian News and Information Bureau

a variety of areas ranging from engineering to food technology. More than 200 experts and advisers are assigned to overseas posts under Australian aid programs each year.

Australia has provided \$40.5 million in emergency food aid to India in the form of four separate gifts of approximately 150,000 tons of wheat each during the last three years. A gift of 20,000 tons of wheat valued at \$1.7 million was also made available to Pakistan in 1967/68. Under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Agreement, Australia has undertaken to contribute 225,000 tons of wheat—or its equivalent in flour—valued at about \$14.6 million each year for a period of three years as food aid to needy countries.

Australia's aid program in South and Southeast Asia has also been developed through such channels as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. SEATO is primarily a defensive military alliance, but Australia has fostered a specific aid program designed to promote economic progress and social well-being. In 1967/68 the amount of economic aid allocated to Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam through SEATO was \$3 million and in 1968/69 this allocation will be approximately \$2.9 million.

A contribution of more than \$17 million has been made by Australia to the Indus Basin Development Scheme, a long-term project for developing the potential resources of the Indus River for the benefit of India

and Pakistan. In 1968/69, Australia will allocate another \$4.2 million to this scheme.

Australia participates in the Foreign Exchange Operations Fund for Laos, a plan set up by a group of donor countries in 1963 designed to provide support to the Laotian currency and to help in stabilizing prices. Australia contributed more than \$610,000 to the fund in 1967/68 and will allocate a similar sum in 1968/69.

In addition to these programs, Australia is participating in several other schemes in a more modest way. Australia has joined with Canada, Britain and New Zealand in the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. Under this plan, Australia made available to Commonwealth African states \$516,000 in aid in 1967/68 and will allocate another \$518,000 in 1968/69.

Under the Commonwealth Cooperation in Education Scheme set up in 1959, Australia provides educational assistance to Commonwealth countries outside the Colombo Plan area—in Africa, the Pacific and the West Indies. A total of \$918,000 was spent under this scheme in 1967/68 compared with \$854,000 a year earlier.

The establishment in 1965 of the Australian South Pacific Aid Program is indicative of Australia's concern for the development and prosperity of the neighboring islands and dependencies in the South Pacific. The main beneficiaries of this new program are Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and the British Solomon Island Protectorate. The sum of \$507,000 spent under this program in 1967/68 was more than double the allotment for the previous year.

A further bilateral program—the Australian International Awards Scheme—gives scope for offering training facilities in Australia to countries not covered by any other program. Expenditure in 1967/68 was \$24,400.

MULTILATERAL AID PROGRAMS

Australia's contribution to multilateral aid programs, principally to international financial institutions and United Nations programs, expanded from \$15.3 million in 1966/67 to almost \$17 million in 1967/68.

Australia has contributed nearly \$61 million to the capital stock of the World Bank and allocated almost \$34 million from commitments of over \$42.7 million to the International Development Association, the World Bank's soft-loan agency, since its establishment in 1960. In addition, Australia this year pledged a further \$29 million to IDA under the Association's new three-year replenishment plan scheduled to go into effect in November.

Australia played an active part in the formation of the new Asian Development Bank and has pledged an initial capital subscription of US\$85 million to the Bank—fourth highest among the 32 nations enrolled. Only the United States, Japan and India subscribed larger amounts.

Approximately \$116 million has been provided by Australia to UN programs aimed at the economic and social advancement of developing nations. The largest single allocation for a UN agency in 1967/68 was \$1.4 million for the UN Development Program which is supervising industrialization projects. Contributions have also been made to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Children's Fund and the World Food Program. Australia agreed to contribute \$2.4 million to the World Food Program during the 1966/68 period, and an increased provision of \$915,000 in the 1967/68 allocations allowed for an expected increase in calls upon this amount. The rate of contribution will be increased by 10 per cent in the subsequent biennium and will be supplemented by the supply of 20,000 tons of wheat.

External Affairs Minister Hasluck has urged that countries in the early stages of resource development would have some opportunity to dispose of their products at an economic return.

VOLUNTARY AID

The Overseas Service Bureau, a non-governmental organization, operates a scheme for the recruitment and placement of volunteers overseas, usually for two years. Volunteers serving under this scheme are known as the Australian Volunteers Abroad. Under the program nearly 150 volunteers are serving abroad, about one half of them in Papua and New Guinea and the others in Asia, Africa and the South Pacific.

The Volunteer Graduate Scheme, established under an intergovernmental agreement between Australia and Indonesia, enables Australian university graduates to undertake voluntary assignments in Indonesia.

TRADE PREFERENCES SCHEME

Apart from direct economic assistance Australia has taken steps to help developing countries expand their exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. Australia is the only western country which has introduced a system of preferential tariffs for imports from developing countries of these goods and of handicrafts. The scheme is worldwide and developing countries, particularly those in South and Southeast Asia, have shown an increasing interest in benefiting from the wide range of concessions available.

Adult Program In Rajasthan Aided By UBC

An expanding department of adult education has been created at the University of Rajasthan in India as the result of a four-year program of cooperation between Rajasthan and the University of British Columbia made possible by Canada's Colombo Plan technical assistant program.

Knutte Buttedahl, project director and associate director of Extension at UBC was at the project office at the University of Rajasthan on August 31, and handed over the Canadian audio-visual and office equipment and an adult education library to Indian colleagues in the department of adult education.

Rajasthan will expand a comprehensive program of continuing education for teachers, engineers, senior government officials and other professional groups. It also plans to provide an increasing variety of extension classes for the general public.

A correspondence program leading to a bachelor's degree is being prepared and will relieve pressures on limited physical space at the university. At the same time the opportunity to acquire a degree by correspondence study will place the university within reach of many additional students.

The adult education project first of its kind in India was brought to the university by its former vice-chancellor, Dr. Mohan S. Mehta, who wanted his university to serve the broad needs of the people of the state of Rajasthan. In his quest for help, he enlisted the support of Dr. J. R. Kidd, who was then director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and Dr. John K. Friesen, director of UBC extension.

After discussions with the government of India, a formal request was sent to Canada for assistance under the Colombo Plan, and in October 1964 the first team of advisers arrived in the famous pink city of Jaipur to start to work on the university campus. Dr. Friesen took on the role of project director and was accompanied by Dr. James A. Draper of the Social Welfare Council, Saskatoon.

Their first assignment was to conduct an extensive investigation to insure that programs would be firmly based on community needs. Eight months of exploring the state, the third largest in India, resulted in a report which attracted widespread attention.

Dr. Draper stayed on for a second term and Dr. Friesen was replaced by Dr. Kidd, the other originator of the project.

During this period, arrangements were made to send two of the Indian staff members to Can-



The Canadian High Commissioner to Ceylon, John Timmerman, looks on as Industries and Fisheries Minister, Philip Gunawardena, lights an oil lamp to mark the completion of the Mutwal Fisheries Extension Project, Aug. 16. The Mutwal Fish Plant now has modern refrigeration and fish processing plant set up with Canadian technique and expertise and Ceylonese craftsmanship under Colombo Plan aid.

ada on External Aid scholarships for a special study program arranged by the University of British Columbia. They have now taken up senior appointments in the department of adult education.

The third team which arrived in the summer of 1966, was composed of William L. Day, adult education director for School District Number 36 (Surrey B.C.) and Mr. Buttedahl who took over as project director. They continued the development of the department.

During the fourth year, Glen A. Eyford, assistant extension director of the University of Al-

berta, took over as resident adviser, and was joined by Dr. Allen M. Tough who taught in India's first diploma course in adult education.

Mr. Buttedahl said the project has had a good measure of success. He added that it was incredible how much the University of Rajasthan had been able to accomplish in four short years while the nation faced severe economic strain.

"Their perseverance has slowly built up adult education at the University to a point where it will act as a beacon to the whole of India," Mr. Buttedahl added.

Water System Planned For Caribbean Islands

Canada will assist the Caribbean Islands of Dominica and St. Lucia to construct water distribution systems.

A grant of \$280,000 from the Canadian international development program will cover the installation of primary water mains in Dominica's capital city of Roseau and in two villages.

In St. Lucia a grant of \$1,250,000 will provide Canadian equipment for construction of a water system in the area of its capital, Castries. Construction is expected to take four years and St. Lucia has already issued bonds to finance local costs involved in the first three years of work.

Canada plans to spend up to \$5 million over the next five years on water development in the Leeward and Windwards Islands,

where lack of dependable sources of water has been a major obstacle to economic development.

The feasibility of both projects has been established by studies undertaken by the Pan American Health Organization, the Latin American branch of the World Health Organization. The program in St. Lucia is based on a comprehensive water plan PAHO has drawn for the island.

In both cases, PAHO considers the government water authorities have the technical resources to undertake design and construction of the systems.

Canada has already undertaken one other project under the five-year water development scheme. This involves support for a water research program in St. Kitts, including a water drilling rig and an adviser to supervise its use.

Anyone For Crocodile Hunting?

Crocodile hunting in East Africa and luxury living in Paris have given Patsy Ann Phillips a taste for adventure.

After two years back in Canada, Patsy Ann decided to see the world, this time as a volunteer with Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO).

A pretty nurse from Calgary, Patsy Ann, 28, was in Vancouver for an orientation program at the University of British Columbia before embarking for India.

Patsy Ann first left Canada in

1963. One of her first stops was Paris where she took a job as nurse-governor for the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ustinov.

Following an amusing six months with the Ustinovs she joined her brother Michael, a geologist in South Africa. While there she made a trip to see the Kalahari Bushmen, was charged by an elephant, and even conducted a clinic on an island off Portuguese East Africa.

information for foreign students seeking to study in Canada

The technical and educational assistance regulations of the Canadian International Development Agency provide the following allowance rates for scholars and fellows training in Canada:

Scholar male: undergraduate — \$165 per month

Scholar male: graduate — \$180 per month

Scholar female: graduate or undergraduate — \$200 per month

Fellow: \$300 per month

A "Scholar" is defined as an undergraduate or graduate student in a university or technical institution. Tuition, book allowances and clothing allowances are paid in addition to the above amounts.

A "Fellow" is defined as a person who is studying at the post-doctoral level or the equivalent in an educational institution; who is being trained in a government agency or in industry; or who is taking specialized courses away from his regular place of residence in Canada.

A publication entitled "Handbook for Scholars and Fellows" is available on request for persons interested in complete information on Canadian International Development scholarships. Write to:

Canadian International Development Agency,
Training Division,
331 Cooper St.,
Ottawa, Canada



Canadian Wheat For Tunisia

Canada is giving \$1,500,000 of wheat to Tunisia, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced.

The wheat, which will be shipped shortly, is part of the Canadian International Development Agency's food aid program for 1968-69. During the previous fiscal year, Canada provided Tunisia with a total of \$1,000,000 of food aid.

At the present time, 46 Canadian teachers are serving in Tunisia, together with 46 Canadian medical advisers working at the Hôpital d'Enfants de Tunis.



International Development

VOL. 2 — Number 2

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE — GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

AUGUST, 1968

Pearson To Plan Development

Nobel Prize Winner Accepts Peace Role

The Right Honorable Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada from 1963 to 1968, has accepted the invitation of World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, to head an international commission to examine the past and future of economic development assistance.

Making the announcement "with very great pleasure", Mr. McNamara said:

"Since I first came to the Bank I have been deeply concerned with two linked problems. What is the strategy for aid and what is the Bank's part in this strategy? We have begun to see the way ahead for the Bank in the immediate future — a sharp increase in loans for development — but the broad strategy for the future is not clear. It is to this that Mr. Pearson's commission will turn its attention. I feel confident that a man of his long political experience will recognize that this is one of the gravest problems facing the leaders of the richer nations, and that concerted action by them all in partnership with the developing countries is essential."

Mr. McNamara recalled that his predecessor, George D. Woods, had proposed last year in a speech in Stockholm (see page 7) that "... the dozen or more leading world experts in the field of development be invited to meet together, study the consequences of 20 years of development assistance, assess the results, clarify the errors and propose the policies

which will work better in the future."

Mr. Woods said that this kind of "grand assize" should precede any attempt to round off a faltering Decade of Development with a genuine reformulation of policy.

Mr. Pearson, one of the statesmen who founded the Colombo Plan for economic development in Asia in 1950, will thus be involved in a study of the progress made under this and similar economic assistance programs of the last 18 years. He has set an early deadline for the final report of his Commission.

Mr. Pearson has taken a year's leave of absence from Carleton University, where he is Professor of International Affairs, and will work initially from an office in Ottawa with a small secretariat. He will have another office in the Washington headquarters of the World Bank and will be able to call on an international network of development agencies for assistance. Late in August he began to assemble other members of the Commission and secretariat staff.



RT. HON. L. B. PEARSON



ROBERT S. McNAMARA

Assistance to economic development is the common aim of the three international financing institutions constituting the World Bank Group: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association. The group has supported projects in all major economic sectors all over the world. Most of its lending has been for electric power and transportation, but the Group has been increasing its lending for the development of agriculture, industry and education.

(See also Pages 7 and 8)

World Bank President Pays Visit To Ottawa

Robert S. McNamara recently paid his first visit to Ottawa since his appointment as president of the World Bank. He dined with Prime Minister Trudeau and conferred with a selected array of senior officials before leaving Ottawa.

During a short conference he spoke optimistically of his plans

to expand substantially bank lending to developing countries.

It would be the task of the new seven-man commission, headed by former Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Lester Pearson, to help people of the rich nations understand the need for assistance and what past assistance has achieved, he explained.

Canada To Send More Locomotives To India

A further stage in Canadian support for the development of India's railways system is announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Mitchell Sharp.

He said the Canadian and Indian governments have agreed to an \$8.8 million interest-free development loan under which India will obtain 30 Canadian-built diesel electric locomotives and a quantity of metre gauge and broad gauge diesel components and spares which will be used, together with domestic components, to manufacture complete units at the Varanasi Locomotive Works in India.

The new locomotives will be similar to those supplied to India under the 1965-66 program by Montreal Locomotive Works (now MLW-Worthington, Limited), which are identical in design to those manufactured and assembled in the Varanasi works.

Canada has assisted the growth of the Indian railway network in the world — since the early days of the Colombo Plan. Grants and loans have been made available for equipment and material ranging from railroad ties to powerful steam and diesel work horses which have been speeding the distribution of food to India's millions.

Ten thousand trains run daily under the direction of the Railway Board of India, the country's largest state-owned undertaking. The board is working towards domestic manufacture of India's total locomotive requirements but at the present time finds it necessary to import complete units and components in order to fulfil its targets.

The Indian railway system, comprising almost 37,000 route (See INDIAN RAILWAYS, Page 8)



Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa's Haven of Peace (see Page 3)



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Important Task

That is a most important task the World Bank has given Lester Pearson. Not bombs, not communism, not Viet Nam or rising China, not racial matters, but the imbalance of great wealth and great poverty is the gravest long-term threat to world peace.

The assignment is wisely conceived. Pearson's commission is to report by the end of 1969 "on strategy for aid and development for the next 10, 20 and 30 years" and on the World Bank's role in the future.

Thus it must be done with a sense of urgency, and it must not indulge in dreaming uselessly about the far off future.

Lester Pearson's career fits him to this job admirably. He has known the problem of backward countries for years, has long been moved by the grief it represents. As Prime Minister of Canada he did not increase Canada's aid by quite the proportions that some of us think he might have, but he would argue there were other demands on the inflated dollar.

Pearson has the quality of heart for this task, but he has also the knowhow of the way things must be handled in relation to the interplay of national prides, of governmental inhibitions, of international cooperation — and the art of the possible.

The predicament is that the rich countries are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. The World Bank — and such experts on the subject as Canada's Escott Reid who was with the bank for several years — has been greatly exercised by this challenge in recent years but no real progress has been made.

A by-product of Pearson's acceptance should be that Canada herself will increase its own giving which is still at about one-half the level called for by the United Nations.

Reprinted from *The Ottawa Journal*.

Unfair to Young People

Today's critics of Canadian youth often present an unbalanced picture unfair to the young people of the Dominion, Rt. Rev. Wilfred C. Lockhart, Moderator of the United Church of Canada writes in the current issue of *The United Church Observer*.

Dr. Lockhart asks: "What about the great majority of hard-working, serious-minded, committed students who desire nothing so much as to be left alone in order to prepare themselves for a useful and creative existence? Who focusses attention on the host of young Canadians abroad with CUSO, with Operation Crossroads Africa, with External Aid and with the Church? The lives and labors of these young people reflect an idealism comparable to that of any prior generation."

The United Church Moderator writes: "It is the responsibility of Christians of every age to bridge the age chasm of our time and to prevent an impatient segment of a new generation from nullifying the gains of many years of struggle."

"Youth is right to repudiate the sham and hypocrisy of adults. But to assume that disorder and chaos have merit in themselves is to assume that we are no longer capable of reasoning together in search of the right solution. This is the counsel of despair."



Shown above is Tran Lu Y., Minister of Health, Relief and Social Welfare of the Republic of Vietnam, left, with Canadian Commissioner Richard M. Teit, after accepting a symbolic package of milk and fish, in a ceremony transferring Canadian food aid to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Mitchell Sharp (right) and Pakistan's High Commissioner to Canada, His Excellency M. S. A. Baig, recently signed a \$2,000,000 international development loan agreement enabling Pakistan to purchase Canadian telephone cable to be used in the modernization and expansion of Pakistan's telecommunications system.

EXTERNAL AID BRIEFS

A. K. Sheldon and his wife of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, have recently returned to Canada from Malaysia, where Mr. Sheldon served four years as a secondary school teacher in Kanowit, Sarawak, under the auspices of the External Aid Office.

He taught the Chinese students English by the direct method — bringing a variety of objects to the classroom to teach students appropriate English words. After school he and his wife organized folk and square dancing for the students to give them further opportunities for using conversational English.

Mr. Sheldon also assisted the British headmaster establish classes for teaching prospective teachers.

Ian A. Hodson, director, Advisers Division, External Aid Office, has been accepted for the National Defence College course beginning in September. The course is of approximately nine months' duration.

After serving three years in St. Lucia and Montserrat in the West Indies as a teacher-trainer for the External Aid Office, James P.

CUSO BRIEFS

Two Courtenay school teachers, Stuart Gardner and his wife Donna, have been selected as leaders of an Overseas Work Tour which left Canada recently for Guyana.

The tour, organized by the Anglican Church of Canada, for manual work, teaching, fellowship and the promotion of intercultural friendships, will remain in Guyana until the end of August.

Following their marriage, July 6, Ron Hunt and Mary Miller, both of Durham, Ont., took a six-week training course in Vancouver preparatory to a two-year teaching tour in Malaysia as volunteers with Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO).

Both are graduates of Durham High School and recently graduated from Fanshawe College, London, Ont. Ron as a design technician and Mary as a legal secretary.

Gram has recently returned to Canada.

Prior to going overseas, he was principal of the Princess Margaret Senior Public School in Niagara Falls, Ont. He will arrive in St. Catharines late in August to become an instructor at St. Catharines Teachers' College, Brock University.

Miss Phyllis Mayhew has returned to her home in North Augusta, Ont., after serving three

years as a teacher for the External Aid Office in Kumasi, Ghana. Her interest has gone far beyond her work as head of the French department at the St. Louis High School. At her own expense, she has sponsored one of her pupils to attend the school of nursing at Ottawa Civic Hospital. She also organized and administered the school's 6,000 volume library and organized a French club as well as participating in other extra-curricular activities.

Medical Team For Quinhon

A Canadian medical team left Montreal recently, headed for Quinhon, a Vietnamese city located some 250 miles north of Saigon.

The team is made up of 12 members: a specialist, an administrator, three physiotherapists, two nurses, two prosthetists, two occupational therapists and a secretary. The team will go first to Hong Kong, where it will spend a week taking part in a Pan-Pacific Conference on Physical Rehabilitation. Then it will head for Saigon where it will spend at least a month learning about the Vietnamese rehabilitation services, which are administered by the National Institute of Rehabilitation and include, in addition to the centre in Quinhon, recently-opened institutions in Danang and Can-Tho.

The centre in Quinhon, the construction of which is in its final stage, will be taken over by the Canadian team in October.

The centre was built by Canada under the Canadian government's

external aid program. The Montreal Institute of Rehabilitation was entrusted with the technical aspect of this \$2,500,000 Canadian project. The technical director is Dr. Gustave Gingras who, as early as 1965, has been invited by the External Aid Office to study the possibility of Canadian aid to Vietnam in the field of physical rehabilitation. In Vietnam, around 60 per cent of the civilians who are victims of the war are crippled and require the kind of medical care which the Quinhon centre will be offering. The centre will serve 50 in-patients and 100 out-patients at any given time.

Dr. A. F. Huston, an adviser on physical medicine to the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, will supervise the work of the Canadian team in Quinhon. Dr. Gingras will act as co-ordinator in Canada. He will be assisted in his work by Dr. Michel Dupuis, head of the physical medicine department of Montreal's Notre Dame hospital.

Montreal Firm Chosen For Tunisia Project

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Mitchell Sharp, has announced that the Montreal consulting engineering firm of Asselin, Benoit, Boucher, Ducharme, Lapointe, has been chosen to perform a reconnaissance study, to do the design and to supervise construction of a 42-mile electrical transmission line in Tunisia.

Canada will provide an interest-free development loan of approximately \$1,000,000 to finance the foreign exchange costs of the project under the Canadian international development program.

The 90 kv single circuit line will run from Tunis to Korbo, and will help to satisfy a growing demand for power in the Cap Bon area, created by improvement and expansion of agriculture and by a rapidly expanding tourist industry.

The project was accepted for Canadian financing in February by the Canadian economic development mission to Franco-phone Africa led by Hon. Lionel Chevrier.

Canada provided \$1,000,000 in food aid to Tunisia in 1967, and a team of 50 Canadian medical experts is helping to develop a 300-bed sick children's hospital in Tunis.

Dar-es-Salaam Development

Canadians Plan To Cope With Rapid Growth

Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa's Haven of Peace, will hold more than a million people by the end of this century — and hopes for their comfort rest largely on a plan drawn up by a group of Canadians.

Toronto-based Project Planning Associates have handed the Government of Tanzania a master plan for the 20-year development of the quaintly-named one-time fishing village that has become the bustling industrial and political capital of the country.

The scope of work involved in preparing the Master Plan was extensive. It included a historical review detailing the growth and development of Tanzania and the growth and settlement pattern of Dar-es-Salaam; a review of existing planning data and of local planning resources; a section dealing with social and economic background with special reference to social structure, national economic policy and regional economic base. Planning inventories and surveys included analysis of physical characteristics, existing land uses, housing, demography, economic base, transportation and traffic (Dar-es-Salaam has 90,000 bicycles), public utilities, land and development controls, regional and national planning goals under the Five-Year Plan and special projects.

Finally, the Canadian team drew up a stage-by-stage blueprint for implementation of a capital works program and the master plan itself.

The first steps in the program are under way. Tanzania's leaders now face the problem common to all societies, in Africa and Canada — the creation of political ways and financial means to put plans into effect.

The plan marks the end of a comprehensive study of one of Africa's fastest-growing cities, where the population has increased from 45,000 in 1946 to almost 300,000 today. Dar-es-Salaam has one of the world's finest natural harbours, is the centre of magnificent beaches, has seen booming industrial and residential development in the last few crowded years — but was in danger of becoming the victim of its own success.

Attracted by new employment opportunities in the city, thousands of Tanzanians moved in from the country, creating difficult municipal problems. Unused to restrictions and unaware of local laws, they threw up hastily-constructed shelters on land set aside for greenbelt or park and began to grow food. They helped to create a need for 140 new primary schools in a city which was able to build only about two a year.

Dar-es-Salaam needs to create space within its planning area of 800 square miles for the buildings that befit a nation's capital, for industrial and residential estates, for new harbor facilities, for waterfront and inland parks, for agriculture and commerce. But with half to two thirds of its population of African, Hindu, Moslem and European background earning less than \$45 a month, the accumulation of the necessary capital is difficult.

This was the problem facing the Toronto planning group when it was commissioned by the Canadian and Tanzanian governments. A complicating factor for the North Americans was the necessity to develop a plan geared to the African way of life, to take account of the ambitions outlined in the Arusha Declaration of the government's blueprint for Tanzanian development.

After preliminary studies, the government of Tanzania was notified in 1966 that the Master Plan would be financed under Canadian development loan assistance. This was one of the first such loans negotiated between the two countries and provided \$450,000 for the project, free of interest, with repayment stretched out over 50 years.



The Canadian-financed planning study on which the future development of Dar-es-Salaam will be based took account of the city's desire to upgrade housing standards. Thousands of newcomers from rural areas begin life in the city in hastily constructed shelters (top) and create demands for the type of estate development illustrated (centre). At the same time, new modern blocks (below) are being built to accommodate skilled artisans and professional workers in Tanzania's new industries.

CUSO Reaches Goal With 1,200 Members

The Canadian University Service Overseas, a private organization begun with 71 volunteers in 1961, will reach its long-range goal of 1,200 members by September, says executive secretary Frank Bogdasavich.

CUSO officers, elated by a recent \$2,374,000 federal government grant, plan to round out the enrolment by recruiting mainly technicians and specialists, concentrating less on the search for university graduates with general degrees in arts and science.

The organization now has nearly 1,000 volunteers working in 43 countries in the Caribbean, Africa, Latin America and Asia. Most are between 21 and 28.

"The most pressing need in the developing countries is for specialists and we'll concentrate on finding them, still giving attention of course, to recruitment of persons holding general university degrees", Mr. Bogdasavich said.

CUSO, a completely independent organization, is supported by private contributions, Canadian government grants and the governments of host countries.

The ruling philosophy, said Mr. Bogdasavich, is one of non-

interference in foreign affairs. "We work in already-established government departments, schools or other areas where our services have been asked for."

Workers do not try to change existing social structures or the economies of developing countries. "They concentrate on doing the job they were asked to do and are responsible primarily to the government of the host country and secondarily to CUSO."

During their six-week orientation courses in Canada volunteers are warned against any involvement in the politics of host countries.

As with most private agencies, the struggle for funds has been uphill and at times nearly futile. Mr. Bogdasavich said.

This year, CUSO has already collected nearly \$300,000 in private contributions to bolster its government assistance. "But there's no thought of becoming simply a government agency."

Foreign governments which ask for and get volunteers pay them a living allowance or salary comparable to that paid native people in similar jobs. Such payments total about \$2,000,000 a year.





Construction is progressing towards completion of the Saigon refugee housing project undertaken with Canadian aid and know-how. This photo shows the first floor slab in place with a start being made on the interior block walls. Standing at the entrance to the job site are, from left: S. F. Carlson, David Metchnik (OXFAM) and David Veitch, External Aid Office.

Morocco Plans Agrarian Reform With Canadian Aid

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp announced that work will begin shortly on a cadastral survey of 1,730,000 acres of farmland in Morocco under the Canadian international development program.

The project is to be financed from the proceeds of a development loan, and the firm of Gendron and Lefebvre of Laval, Que. has been selected to do a reconnaissance study of five important agricultural areas of the country for the purpose of defining the limits of the survey, and drawing up a plan of operations.

The Canadian mission on aid to French speaking African countries led by Hon. Lionel Chevrier last February, chose this as one of the aid projects Canada would undertake in Morocco.

It will involve production of an inventory of land and basic information on land tenure, agricultural soil types, types of cul-

tivation and forestation, types of housing, roads and public utilities. The Government of Morocco needs this information to effectively carry out its agrarian reform programs. Land redistribution and reallocation, flood control, irrigation and soil conservation are among the projects Morocco is undertaking in an effort to develop and modernize its agriculture.

Besides the cadastral survey, the Chevrier Mission approved for Canadian assistance a plan to develop the Bay of Tangiers area, the provision of new facilities for the Rabat hospital centre and the provision of experts to help in mineral research and development. It also indicated that Canada would be proceeding on a project involving the economic development of the Rif area. In seven Francophone African countries, the Mission agreed to a total of 49 new projects involving \$40,000,000 of development assistance over the next five years.



CANADIAN ASSISTANCE FOR VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

Refugees at the huge Petrus Ky refugee camp in Saigon await the distribution of Canadian fish, provided as part of Canada's response to the Republic of Vietnam's appeal for assistance for refugees.

Volunteer workers distribute dried Canadian fish to the refugees.

World Development Assistance Hits New Peak

The member countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development hit a new peak of \$11.4 billion in economic assistance to less developed countries in 1967.

Statistics prepared by the committee on the basis of material supplied by its individual members show that the 16 industrialized countries of North America, Western Europe, Japan and Australia channeled eight per cent more assistance into the developing world in 1967 than they did in 1966. An idea of the significance of the increase is conveyed by the fact that the DAC members contribute more than 95 per cent of all financial and technical assistance received by the developing countries during the year. An estimated three per cent of total assistance is provided annually by the centrally-planned economies. Despite the increase, analysts point out that because of inflationary factors, the estimated value of the assistance was not substantially higher than in 1961.

The list of less-developed countries includes all countries in Central and South America, Africa (except South Africa), Asia (except Japan and Mainland China), Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand) and in Europe, Greece, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Malta and Cyprus.

The following facts emerge from a study of the statistics: (all figures, for purposes of international comparison, are expressed in United States dollars).

Canada stood seventh among the nations in the total of its private and government program flows:

	\$ million
United States	5,567
France	1,344
Germany	1,143
United Kingdom	980
Japan	855
Italy	269
Canada	253
Netherlands	227
Australia	186
Belgium	153
Sweden	121
Switzerland	121
Austria	47
Portugal	40
Norway	30
Denmark	25

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

In terms of official economic assistance, disbursed by governments through bilateral programs and multilateral agencies such as the United Nations and the World Bank, Canada ranked in 1967:

	\$ million
United States	3,723.0
France	831.1
Germany	549.4
United Kingdom	499.8
Japan	390.6
Canada	213.0
Italy	202.8
Australia	170.6
Netherlands	113.5
Belgium	98.8
Sweden	59.9
Austria	38.4
Denmark	28.0
Portugal	(1966) 24.3
Norway	15.5
Switzerland	3.9

(Official disbursements under the Canadian program were up \$1.3 million over 1966. This was below the anticipated level, due mainly to unexpected political and administrative difficulties encountered in major recipient countries such as India, Pakistan and Nigeria.)

PRIVATE RESOURCES

In terms of the transfer of private resources, Canada stood in 11th place:

	\$ million
United States	1,844.0
Germany	593.6
France	512.8
United Kingdom	480.2
Japan	464.9
Switzerland	117.3
Netherlands	113.5
Italy	66.3
Sweden	60.8
Belgium	54.6
Canada	39.9
Portugal	(1966) 15.4
Australia	15.0
Norway	14.7
Austria	9.0
Denmark	(Repayment inflow) -3.2

(Canada's flow of private investment to developing countries fell \$16.1 million below the 1966 figure. This was largely a result of the nationalization by Brazil of some of the assets of a Canadian owned utility and the subsequent repatriation of Canadian funds. In all other respects, Canadian business continued to

invest in developing countries at a rate comparable with previous years.)

A comparison of the tables for official and private flows shows that Canada's official aid program (voted by Parliament) is five times as great as its flow of private resources, reflecting Canada's character as an importer of development capital. The tables show markedly different ratios for nations who are traditional exporters of capital, as follows:

	\$ million	Private Official
Switzerland	117.3	3.9
Japan	464.9	390.6
Germany	593.6	549.4
Netherlands	113.5	113.5
United Kingdom	480.2	499.8
France	512.8	831.1

POCKET PERCENTAGES

The DAC member countries combined contributions of official and private capital represented .94 percent of their total national in-

come. Canada's level was .59 per cent.

DAC members attained, as a percentage of gross national product .75 per cent. Canada's level was .44 per cent.

The Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi earlier this year recommended a switch in aid target calculations from national income to gross national product. Previously, Canada and other DAC members had projected

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL AID

Less-Developed Countries Receiving \$50 Million or More Under DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Aid Programs Combined

Average 1964-1966

	Total Net Official Receipts \$ million	% of total	Population (millions)	Official Aid \$ per capita	% of GNP
Total Less-Developed Countries	6,553	100	1,630.0	4.0	
Main Recipient Countries:					
India	1,240	19	489.9	2.5	2.3
Pakistan	485	7	115.5	4.2	4.2
Vietnam	357	5	16.1	22.2	15.0
Brazil	238	4	80.8	2.9	1.2
Korea	202	3	28.4	7.1	6.3
Turkey	180	3	31.4	5.7	2.2
Algeria	167	3	11.7	14.3	5.8
U.A.R. (Egypt)	141	2	29.5	4.8	2.6
Chile	134	2	8.6	15.6	2.3
Yugoslavia	127	2	19.5	6.5	1.4
Israel	125	2	2.6	48.1	3.6
Congo (Kinshasa)	120	2	15.6	7.7	9.2
Morocco	104	2	13.3	7.8	4.6
Columbia	88	1	18.0	4.8	1.4
Philippines	88	1	32.4	2.7	1.6
Nigeria	82	1	(41.6)	2.0	2.2
Papua & New Guinea	80	1	2.0	39.9	—
Tunisia	79	1	4.4	18.0	8.5
Mexico	76	1	42.7	1.8	0.4
Jordan	72	1	2.0	36.0	15.8
Indonesia	65	1	105.4	0.6	0.6
Kenya	64	1	9.4	6.8	6.7
Laos	61	1	2.6	23.5	34.8
Ghana	60	1	7.7	7.8	19.1
China (Taiwan)	59	1	12.4	4.8	2.1
Peru	59	1	11.7	5.0	2.1
Democratic Republic of Afghanistan	52	1	3.6	14.4	5.2
	50	1	15.1	3.3	3.8
Total Above Countries	4,655	71	1,170.0	3.9	
Total All Other Less-Developed Countries	1,898	29	460.0	4.2	

their aid programs on the basis of national income. The change in base represents an increase in target levels for DAC member countries between one quarter and one third.

The Canadian government's pledge to attain the one per cent aid level by the early 1970s was entered into on the basis of national income calculations. However, Canadian government representatives at UNCTAD II indicated the government's willingness to make the upward revision required by the change.

AID LEVELS

During 1967, six countries registered aid levels in excess of one per cent of their national income:

France	1.64
Germany	1.26
Netherlands	1.24
United Kingdom	1.10
Portugal	(1966) 1.07
Belgium	1.01

Remaining standings were:

Japan	.95
Switzerland	.93
Australia	.88
United States	.85
Sweden	.70
Austria	(1966) .59
Canada	.59
Italy	.50
Norway	.48
Denmark	.27

Canada ranks 14th in this table, according to estimates of final returns.

Only two countries exceeded one per cent of Gross National Product at market prices:

France	1.24
Netherlands	1.01

Others were:

Portugal	(1966) .98
Germany	.95
United Kingdom	.87
Belgium	.80
Switzerland	.78
Japan	.76
Australia	.71
United States	.70
Sweden	.55
Austria	(1966) .45
Canada	.44
Italy	.40
Norway	.37
Denmark	.21

On this basis, Canada ranks 13th. Because of the wide variety of factors which have to be taken into consideration, no effective

means has yet been found of comparing the aid programs of the various donor nations to provide an index of sacrifice. Obviously, aid volume will vary according to the size and wealth of a nation. Similarly, capital exporting nations with former overseas possessions and strong overseas trade links cannot be viewed in the same light as nations that lack these characteristic and historic ties.

However, the aid programs of the various governments give an indication of the will of their citizens to make a contribution to international economic development and the following table lists the official programs as a percentage of national income:

France	1.02
Australia	.81
Portugal	(1966) .66
Belgium	.65
Netherlands	.62
Germany	.61
United Kingdom	.57
United States	.57
Canada	.50
Austria	(1966) .48
Japan	.43
Italy	.38
Sweden	.35
Denmark	.30
Norway	.25
Switzerland	.03

(Combined DAC average .57.)

A factor of considerable importance is that of the financial terms on which aid is extended. Obviously the grant or highly-concessional loan is of considerably more value to the developing country than the loan which adds to the indebtedness and economic problems of a struggling nation.

Canada's program is composed of grants, administered bilaterally and through multilateral agencies; concessional loans administered in similar fashion; and market rate loans with longer than normal repayment periods.

Its grants represent 49 per cent of its total commitments, giving it an 11th place ranking among the 16 DAC members. The average maturity of its loans is 30.9 years, better than that of any other country. Its average interest rate is 3.4 per cent, putting it in sixth place among the donors and its average grace period (during which repayment of principal and interest is not required) is a 10th place 4.4 years.

GNP NATIONAL INCOME AND POPULATION OF DAC MEMBERS IN 1967⁽¹⁾

	GNP (2)	National Income (3)	Population (4)	GNP per capita	National Income per capita
	\$ billion	\$ billion	'000	\$	\$
Australia	24.3	21.1	11,790	2,060	1,790
Austria	10.6	8.0	7,320	1,450	1,090
Belgium	19.2	15.3	9,590	2,000	1,600
Canada	57.2	42.8	20,440	2,800	2,100
Denmark	12.1	9.3	4,830	2,500	1,920
France	108.8	81.7	49,870	2,180	1,640
Germany	119.9	90.4	59,880	2,000	1,510
Italy	66.7	53.3	52,330	1,270	1,020
Japan	112.3	90.4	99,970	1,120	900
Netherlands	22.4	18.4	12,600	1,780	1,460
Norway	8.2	6.3	3,780	2,170	1,660
Portugal	4.1	3.7	9,400	430	390
Sweden	22.0	17.3	7,870	2,800	2,200
Switzerland	15.6	13.1	6,050	2,580	2,160
United Kingdom	110.3	87.0	55,200	1,980	1,580
United States	798.1	655.1	199,120	4,010	3,290
Total DAC Member Countries	1,511.7	1,213.2	610,050	2,400	1,990

(1) At current prices and exchange rates. Data for most countries are still provisional

(2) At market prices

(3) At factor cost

EFFORTS OF INDIVIDUAL DAC MEMBERS

(a) The Outflow of Total Official and Private Financial Resources to Less-Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1960-1967

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Net disbursements \$ million								
Australia	59	71	74	97	119	137	136	186
Austria	6	20	31	6	21	47	49	47
Belgium	182	164	118	178	164	221	178	153
Canada	145	87	110	131	142	169	267	253
Denmark	38	33	15	(11)	32	15	24	25
France	1325	1406	1395	1242	1360	1299	1320	1344
Germany	625	839	650	605	707	727	738	1143
Italy	298	258	390	321	237	266	632	269
Japan	246	381	286	267	290	486	669	855
Netherlands	239	200	114	134	118	339	254	227
Norway	10	27	7	22	23	38	17	30
Portugal	(37)	(44)	(41)	(51)	(62)	31	40	
Sweden	47	52	37	51	67	73	108	121
Switzerland	157	211	161	203	110	163	123	121
United Kingdom	881	899	745	720	918	999	1026	980
United States	3818	4549	4355	4579	4770	5520	4983	(5567)
DAC Member Countries combined	8112	9240	8529	8615	9140	10429	10562	(11360)

(b) Reinvested earnings not included in 1967 figure

Mud Color On Guyana's Coast Indicates Power In Interior

About ten miles from the coast of Guyana, the crystal-clear, turquoise water of the Caribbean Sea turns to the color of thick mud. Tourists, looking for the Caribbean's familiar clean white surf breaking on sandy beaches, are not at all attracted by the khaki splash of Guyana's waters pounding in on its dull grey sea wall. But oddly enough, long-range developers are excited by the scene.

The color of the water is caused by the silt and mineral deposits hauled by four giant rivers from deep in Guyana's interior. The color of the water is a signal that could one day indicate the development of Guyana's resources involves, of course, very long-range plans, but today's careful development programming is being mapped with an eye to the distant future. This is indeed a country with promise.

Canada's aid to Guyana is, as a result, directed into the overall development of the country's development program. This includes such a broad approach, involving several other countries and multilateral development agencies has a way of becoming very impersonal. Ordinary village people seem to be shunted to one side until development projects can have their own beneficial effects on village life. But Canada's aid to Guyana's Amerindians, while only a part of a larger program of assistance to the whole country, demonstrates that this is not always so.

The Amerindians are Guyana's counterpart to Canada's Indians—indigenous bands of people

who live for the most part in the remote areas of the country. There are approximately 30,000 of them in Guyana (out of a total population of about 600,000), only one quarter of whom live on the heavily populated, cultivated coastal plain. Most of the rest live in the northwest sections of Guyana or in the Rupununi Savannas in the south. Physically and in their general attitudes, they resemble the Indians of Canada and the degree of social development ranges from "extremely primitive" to "quite sophisticated".

Local government officers, missionaries and others who have worked with the Amerindians have always described them as being gentle, clean people with a desire to improve their standard of living, but with a fear of loan technology. They had traditionally been under-represented in the professions and the civil service—not through prejudice, but because circumstances made it impossible for them to qualify. Fortunately, in recent years, this has been changing and today the Amerindians' representation is proportional.

In 1965, Canada sent an Indian Affairs officer from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to Guyana to visit the Amerindians and find out how Canada might best help them develop their resources and improve their standard of living. In his report, the officer pointed out that the Amerindians' most urgent needs were in the areas of health, education, agriculture and cattle raising.

He mentioned that while the UN malaria-control program had

practically eliminated that disease from Guyana, the Amerindians desperately needed more doctors, dentists, nurses, hospitals, nursing stations, medicines, refrigeration, transportation to existing medical centres and a better diet.

Their education suffered from having too few schools, too few teachers, inadequately trained teachers, practically no teaching aids (e.g. blackboards, note books, pencils, etc.), poor transportation to schools and their inability to afford the costs.

In their agriculture, they needed education in crop rotation and fertilization. They also needed marketing committees and assistance in draining swamps in the rainy season and in providing water during the dry season. Poor transportation also hindered their agricultural development as it did the improvement of their cattle ranches.

The officer pointed out that while the Amerindian cattle ranches were small, they could be improved by better breeding methods, inoculations and better fencing to protect pasture areas. The general life of the Amerindians, according to the report, would be considerably improved through the introduction of electricity and through the assistance of community development workers.

On the basis of this report, Canada's aid to the Amerindians has concentrated since late 1965 on providing medical and agricultural assistance. In line with Canada's aid policies, the initiative in this has been taken by the Guyanese government, our contribution being responsive.

In the field of medicine, the government of Guyana's first request was for Canadian aid in providing midwifery kits, service vehicles and walkie-talkies. Canada has accordingly shipped one ambulance, 20 walkie-talkie sets, a supply of medicines, equipment for midwives and other clinical equipment.

A more ambitious project of Canada's aid to the Amerindians has been well drilling to provide a constant supply of fresh water in areas that normally suffer from drought during the dry season. There is no shortage of fresh water in Guyana, but the engineering problems involved in its proper distribution called for the assistance of trained personnel. Accordingly, Canada sent two advisers to supervise drilling operations and to train Guyanese in the operation.

Since January, 1967, the two Canadians, equipped with two trucks, drilling machines, pumps and pipes, have been successfully setting up wells chiefly in the Rupununi Savannas, while at the same time instructing Guyanese.

In addition to these two major projects, Canada has also provided a community development worker to advise the Amerindians in the use of modern methods and equipment in small farming. A Canadian Indian has been appointed a member of the Amerindian Lands Commission, set up to determine the Amerindians' legal ownership or rights of occupancy over land areas and reservations they now occupy. Action is also being taken towards the establishment of a number of radio stations and a teacher training course for Amerindian teachers.

Guyana has traditionally been called "The Land of Six Races", a reference to its East Indian,



GENEVIEWE DONOVAN

Canadian Girl Returns To Malawi To Train Nurses

Genevieve Donovan has returned to Malawi from Ottawa to prepare graduate exams for the country's first 15 nurses. And providing they pass, the Civic Hospital's student nurses will send them their caps.

Miss Donovan, a registered nurse working with Canada's external aid program in Malawi, wants to give the Civic's nurses a "boost" for raising the money for caps for the October graduation.

As she puts it: "They don't even make any money themselves the first two years they train." And this is just one of the projects handled by the Civic Hospital's student nurses body.

Miss Donovan, a graduate of Hotel Dieu Hospital in Kingston and University of Western Ontario has been teaching nursing in Malawi since 1964, the year it

became independent. She was its first nursing teacher but has now been joined by three more.

She saw the National School of Nursing in Malawi set up in its capital city, Blantyre, in 1965. Now, with its first graduation, she must organize a registration system.

Nursing is a popular career in this South East African country. Of 150 applicants to the school last year, only 20 could be accepted. There are now 100 students altogether.

Applicants must have the equivalent of four years' high school, with a working knowledge of English, science and mathematics.

Miss Donovan hopes some day there will be scholarships available to Malawian graduates, enabling them to come here for special training.

Judy-la Of Oakville Marries T.C. Of Tibet

An attractive young Canadian bride has returned to India with her Tibetan husband to carry on the work she began several years ago as a Canadian University Service Overseas volunteer.

She is Judith Nanette Pullen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Pullen, of Oakville, where the wedding took place last month. Her husband is Tsewang C. Tethong of Munged, India, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. Tethong of Tethong House, Lhasa, Tibet.

In India Judy-la, as she is affectionately called by her pupils and the Tibetan refugee children among whom she worked, will complete her book on her experiences with the refugees. It is

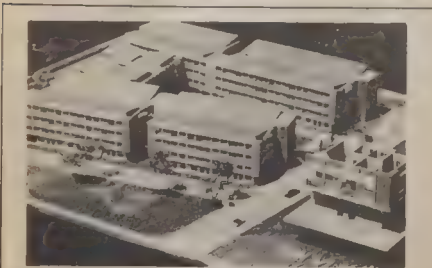
scheduled for publication next spring, after which she will help her husband in his work among the Tibetan refugees.

Following her four years with CUSO in India, Judy answered the appeal of the Dalai Lama, spiritual head of the Tibetan Buddhists, to set up a teacher-training school for monks in Tibet.

She travelled into remote areas of the Himalayas, one of the few western women to penetrate this hazardous, mountainous country, and visited 1400 monks and lamas.

Many Oakville residents became deeply involved in Judy's work in India. They collected, packed and shipped shoes, clothing and books for refugee children and raised money in countless ways.

Her husband, widely known in India as T.C., is devoting his life to helping fellow Tibetans. Since Tibet was invaded by Chinese communists in 1950, more than 100,000 Tibetans have escaped to India.



MODEL OF SAIGON REFUGEE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Canada Finances Building Of Saigon Refugee Home

Canada has agreed to finance construction of 72 refugee housing units in Saigon.

The aid, he said, is in addition to the \$200,000 of emergency assistance announced earlier, which included \$100,000 of food, \$50,000 for Red Cross refugee supplies and \$50,000 for medical volunteers.

The 72 units, each of which is designed to accommodate 10-12 persons, will be built at a cost of \$225,000 in the form of a large four-story apartment building in downtown Saigon. The site is one of the areas cleared following fighting during the Tet offensive. The units will be built with local material and labor and are expected to be completed by early November.

This aid is in addition to the current Canadian aid program for South Vietnam which for 1967-68 totalled \$3,000,000. Since Canada began its aid program to South Vietnam in 1953, \$8,300,000 in assistance has been allocated. Projects undertaken include the Quang-Nguy tuberculosis centre, 350 miles north of Saigon. Canada has also sent 12 emergency hospital units which are being integrated with Vietnamese provincial hospitals and a further eight units will be sent during the current year. A supply of 48 anaesthetic units will also be sent this year. A polio immunization program for the children of the country has been undertaken, and Canada is building, equipping and staffing a rehabilitation centre for the physically disabled at Quinhon, approximately 250 miles north of Saigon. There are 225 Vietnamese students currently studying in Canada under the Colombo Plan.

Why Woods Proposed Pearson Commission

The idea for the Pearson Commission was proposed by former World Bank president George Woods in a speech to Scandinavian bankers in Stockholm in October, 1967. He said, in part:

"It is no secret that we are living through a time of disillusion and distaste for economic assistance. Although the developed nations have added some \$300 billion to their combined gross national product from 1961 to 1966, the flow of official aid net of amortization has not increased much above the \$6 billion a year reached in 1961. As a share of national income, it has fallen below six-tenths of one per cent. The flow of private capital, it is true, rose from \$2.4 billion net of amortization in 1963 to nearly \$4 billion in 1965. But it fell back to \$3.4 billion in 1966. Furthermore, the bulk of these private funds tends to be concentrated on only a handful of the developing countries, mostly those that possess marketable mineral resources.

"The reason behind this slackening of effort is not only the normal pressure of domestic priorities on governments and peoples. It is also a belief that waste, inefficiency and even dishonesty have all too often deflected resources from development; to give more aid now, it is said, would simply send good money after bad. There are few parliamentarians who do not have a favorite story of hair-raising waste—fertilizer left out in monsoon rain, grain devoured by rats, paved roads leading only to the president's country villa, foreign exchange stashed away in bank accounts abroad. Even some of the kinder critics question whether there is skill and administrative capacity enough in developing countries to absorb more capital, even if aid were to be increased.

"It is important, therefore, to try to dispense some of this gray fog of suspicion and discouragement by constant repetition of the actual facts.

"The average annual rate of economic growth of the poorer countries since the early 1950's has, in fact, surpassed 4.5 per cent—a rate that can stand comparison with the pace achieved in the 19th century by the countries that were then pioneering the industrial revolution in Western Europe and North America. In at least 25 countries, many of them what one might call the 'middle income states' with per capita gross national product between \$200 and \$600 per annum, GNP grew during 1966 at a rate between five and 10 per cent. Among these 25 fast-growing nations, to name but a few, were Israel, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Republic of China, Thailand and Venezuela. These relatively rapid growth rates have been due, without exception, to increased investment—the average percentage of GNP applied to investment in the developing countries has risen to 15 per cent; 80 per cent of all this effort has been achieved with capital provided by the developing nations themselves.

"The picture of pervasive waste and failure is simply not borne out by the facts. One must suspect that the impact of good news is relatively slight on our strange human psyche, and that disasters and failures alone stay vividly in our minds. Perhaps, as King Lear suggested, we need not only to know the facts but to 'sweeten our imagination.' If we are to see the development effort in its proper perspective.

"It is precisely because this relatively rapid growth has been going on now for up to two decades that the absorptive capacity of the developing countries is steadily increasing. When we at the Bank ask that IDA's resources be increased to a billion dollars a year, when we state that in the remainder of the 1960's the developing countries could effectively use several billion dollars a year more than they are now receiving in development finance, we are not taking numbers out of a hat. They are the result of careful and continuing investigation. Like anyone else we can be wrong. But the Bank's record at least suggests that we take reasonable care. And these investigations convince us not only that the flow of assistance on concessional terms must be greatly increased, but also that the developing economies will be able, technically, managerially and administratively to absorb that flow. Equally, we are certain that the risk of serious trouble lies ahead if today's drift is allowed to continue.

"Despite the encouraging attitude of Sweden and a few other governments, including the United States and Canada, the more prosperous countries as a group have yet to agree on new initiatives which the world situation demands.

"In the countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, combined gross national product grows by some \$60 billion a year, a sum corresponding to approximately two-thirds of the entire income of Latin America. The United States alone, growing by between five and six per cent a year, adds over \$40 billion to an annual GNP which is now over \$730 billion, thereby acquiring each year, as an extra, almost as much as the entire GNP of India or Africa. This order of resource generation gives the developed nations the capacity to act on a completely unprecedented scale.

"It is true that they confront particular difficulties—pressure in domestic budgets or vexing problems with their balance of payments. But on the budgetary aspect, it is surely not impossible to give economic assistance a somewhat higher priority when one recalls that arms spending in the world at large has passed the \$160 billion a year mark and when, in any case, an annual rise in national income at three to four per cent is now the norm. As far as balance of payments considerations are concerned, it seems to me that the richer countries have to decide whether or not they are going to accept the earmarking of a definite, adequate percentage of their increasing resources for development assistance as an immutable fact of life. The balance of payments effects of the transfer of such resources is at most very, very small in the over-all picture of external payments and receipts of the developed countries. In no case would they be anything except a minor factor in any serious imbalance of payments deficit which may be experienced—well within the capabilities of mechanisms for the relief of balance of payments difficulties that from time to time afflict the wealthier countries.



"What can be done? I would like to suggest that the governments of the developed countries—on whose support and resources any more ambitious strategy for the 1970's will depend—decide to get away from rumor and innuendo and half facts and half truths and put themselves in the position to learn the real facts. I suggest that they invite the dozen or more leading world experts in the field of development to meet together, study the consequences of 20 years of development assistance, assess the results, clarify the errors and propose the policies which will work better in the future.

"In 1947, before Europe and America could enter wholeheartedly into the experiment of the Marshall Plan, an official body of experts under the leadership of Lord Franks, drawn from the participating nations, studied the whole range of programs and policies required to achieve European recovery. Today, it is high time to work out a similar perspective of the problems of growth in the less developed countries, and to draw, for all to see, a genuinely comprehensive, objective and expert picture of where we are and where we can go from here.

"We are ready at the World Bank, together with interested governments, to help select and finance such a group of experts. I am ready to put at their disposal all the information and statistical material the Bank has accumulated and, if requested, to second staff to their service. Such a 'grand assize'—judging the world's record and prospects of growth should in any case precede any attempt to round off our faltering 'Decade of Development' with a genuine reformulation of policy.

But our present crisis of overpopulation and undernourishment, of bounding hopes and flagging performance, of vast wealth and desperate poverty, is much too urgent for this re-examination to be delayed. I hope that we can start at once to set the machinery of consultation in motion and to ensure that, by the end of 1968, the essential groundwork for policy in the seventies has been laid.

"I have faith both in the good sense of governments and the generosity of peoples. I believe that if a strategy for growth is presented to them by experts of unimpeachable objectivity and honesty, based upon an entirely unbiased examination of the facts, failures and achievements of the last 20 years, and giving a reasonable guarantee of hope and progress, their response will be to accept the implications of that strategy and to provide the resources, in capital and manpower, necessary for success.

"For many years after World War II, differences between nations of the East and West were the most divisive force on the world political scene. But these differences have been diminishing perceptibly, and the most ominous force that divides us today is the wide disparity between the living standards of the rich countries of the North and the poor countries of the South. It is this economic gulf—proving so difficult to bridge—which, in my judgment, represents the basic threat to our world. Today we have the resources, the experience and the knowledge to narrow the separation between the rich and poor. But we are held back by lack of direction and lack of will.

"Humanity really can do better than this. Twenty years ago, a way was shown in the rebuilding of Europe. We had a demonstration of what an unprecedented response to an unprecedented challenge can achieve in the recovery of confidence and hope. Today, the challenge lies even further beyond the reach of normal responses. Let us therefore have the audacity to seek new ways of recovering our sense of mastery and surer ways of securing our threatened future."

Canada, seated at left, is a regular member of consortio formed by the World Bank to consider the development needs of such countries as Pakistan, seen addressing the meeting.

Crippled Woman CUSO Volunteer Now In Africa

Volunteers who recently left Montreal for a two-year African adventure as part of the Canadian University Services Overseas contingent are not necessarily spring graduates intent on spending their salad days abroad.

The 130-strong group who took an intensive CUSO training course at Loyola College in preparation for two years' voluntary service in Africa included a woman confined to a wheelchair and a family of five.

They are part of the 1,000 trained nurses, engineers, agriculturalists, accountants and teachers assigned this year by CUSO to developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Ruth Heron, who was crippled 15 years ago by polio, left with her husband Jim to Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania. The Montreal couple will be assigned to teaching posts somewhere in that country.

The couple, who have a 22-year-old son, decided to volunteer for CUSO because they were dissatisfied with middle class suburbia and "the niceties of life".

Mr. Heron is giving up a 15-year career as an analyst with an oil company for the two-year assignment.

Dick McGachie is leaving a firm of financial management consultants in Calgary, Alta., to go to Tanzania with his wife Eleanor and their three daughters, aged 8, 11 and 14.

The CUSO volunteers will be treated as civil servants and if they do well, will be paid roughly equivalent to an African in the same position. A teacher for example, would earn about \$2,400 a year.

Travelling and medical expenses are paid by CUSO, and the volunteers receive free language instruction.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR IVORY COAST

The first rural electrification project to be undertaken in the Ivory Coast will start soon under the Canadian international development program.

R. B. Brodeur and Associates of Montreal have been chosen as the consulting engineers to do a reconnaissance study of the project which consists of the electrification of some 50 villages in an area 30 miles northwest of the capital, Abidjan. This will serve as a pilot project, which will launch a long-range program to supply power to all of the country's rural areas.

The project was one of those accepted for Canadian financing by the Canadian mission to Francophone African countries led by Hon. Lionel Chevrier. It will be financed with a development loan at three per cent interest, repayable over 30 years with seven years grace.

The Chevrier Mission approved for grant assistance three other projects in the Ivory Coast. These are: the establishment of a national library, the provision of school supplies and paper, and the undertaking of preliminary surveys in priority fields of development.

Indian Railways Enter New Development Stage

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

males, is the second largest single railway network in the world. It is also India's largest nationalized undertaking with current investment amounting to almost 20 per cent of total investment in the public sector. The railways run 10,000 trains daily and carry 5.7 million passengers and over 55 million tons of freight. They operate some 7,000 stations, employ 1.35 million people and own 12,000 locomotives, 32,800 coaches and 370,000 freight cars.

When planned development of the Indian economy began in 1951, the railways had to be re-equipped and re-oriented to support economic growth on an unprecedented scale, particularly in the heavy and heavy industries.

In the late 1950's a railway expansion and modernization program was launched with emphasis on increasing speed rather than building new lines. This program through densification of important metre gauge routes which can handle high densities of traffic, called for 300 new locomotives with supporting equipment and components. As a result, in recent years, locomotives have become a regular item in the Canadian and World Bank assistance programs for India.

Indirectly, the engines provided have also assisted India in meeting problems connected with its serious and continuing food shortages of the past few years. In order to ensure the efficient distribution of increasing quantities of imported food grains, the

major Indian ports need to keep their transit sheds and yards operating with quick turn-around of railway wagons, and the powerful diesel locomotives have helped to meet that need.

The first Canadian aid project in the railway field was the supply of \$15,000 worth of generating sets for the Bombay State Road Transportation Commission in the early 1950's. This was followed by the provision of 50 locomotive boilers from Montreal Locomotive Works to the Government of India at a cost of \$2.08 million. A few years later, 120 broad gauge steam locomotives and six additional boilers were requested together with spare parts and the \$21,469,337 contract went to the Indian Locomotive Company for the engines and the Montreal Locomotive Company for the boilers.

In the late 1950's, crossroad railway ties valued at \$5,493,592 were ordered for the Indian National Railways from Seaboard Lumber Sales Co. Limited and MacMillan Bloedel Limited. Diesel generating sets were also provided at a cost of \$2,987 million. Grant funds of \$1,534,881 were allocated in 1959-60 to provide 10 diesel hydraulic shunters to the Bombay Port Trust and 12 to the Madras Port Trust with maintenance and spare parts. These locomotives were manufactured by the Canadian Locomotive Company Limited.

In 1962-63, the Export Credits Insurance Corporation made

available an \$8.0 million loan at six per cent for the purchase of 37 metre-gauge diesel locomotives to be used by the southern region of the Indian railway system.

More recently, four broad gauge diesel hydraulic shunting locomotives together with spare parts were requested for the use of the Associated Cement Companies of Bombay. Funds allocated to this project total \$375,000.

In addition to the external aid grant projects listed above, development loan funds have been made available to the Government of India for its railway expansion and modernization program. In 1965-66, approval was given to a fifty-year, interest-free loan of \$2.4 million to provide 13 diesel shunting locomotives with spares and special tools for the port of Calcutta Authority. Manufactured by Fairbanks Morse (Canada) Limited of Kingston, these locomotives will improve the port handling facilities at Calcutta. At the time they were requested, there were 69 locomotives working in the port of which only nine were diesel-powered. Of the remaining 60 steam locomotives, 15 were over 40 years old and scheduled for replacement.

In the same fiscal year, a \$7.0 million loan, also on concessional terms, was granted for the supply of 32 mainline metre gauge diesel electric locomotives and spare parts. These engines, from Montreal Locomotive Works, will augment 709 mainline (all gauges) diesel locomotives already in service with the Indian Railways. They will be used on intensively utilized sections where the growth of traffic would call for displacement of steam by diesel traction through goods services.

In 1966-67, an \$11.85 million interest-free loan was made to India for the purchase of Canadian parts, materials and fertilizers. Under the terms of the agreement, India was free to make a selection of commodities according to priority needs and requested the provision of locomotive components at an estimated cost of \$2.2 million. These parts, purchased from Montreal Locomotive, will be used in the construction of 40 diesel electric locomotives, which will bring to 70 the number of locomotives now being constructed under the Indian Development Plan which calls for a total of 300 new locomotives.



In the operating theatre of the newly-extended Latham Hospital, Guyana, J. Currie, acting Canadian High Commissioner, Dr. A. E. Dyrting, GMD, a nurse, R. E. Cheeks and W. O. R. Kendall admire a piece of equipment presented by the Canadian Government to the Latham Hospital for furnishing the operating theatre.



The acting High Commissioner for Canada, J. Currie, is here seen handing over the keys of two vehicles presented to the Latham Hospital, Guyana, by the Canadian Government. One is an ambulance, in the rear, the other the doctor's vehicle. Dr. Dyrting, GMD, in charge of the hospital, accepts the keys from Mr. Currie. The Ministers of Local Government and Health look on.

External Aid Appointments

PAPPAS, Nicola, Capital Assistance Division, transferred on promotion to an appointment with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Parks Branch, July 1.

COTE, Raymond N., appointed to Advisers Division June 27. He had been, for several years, the Special Services Officer with the Hull Manpower Centre.

GENDRON, J. L. R., recently assigned from Advisers Division to Education Division.

GENDRON, M. P. R., who has been on extended leave for educational purposes will not be returning to the External Aid Office. He is remaining in the academic field.

CALL, Michael, FOWLER, Robert R., LAKE, Arthur W. and PURDIE, Raymond J., recently joined the External Aid Office; Call and Fowler in Training Division, Lake in Policy and Economics and Purdie in Education Division. All are attending a full-time French language course and will assume their respective duties on completion.

LAFOND, Raymond, joined the External Aid Office early in July. He was formerly with Le Droit and will be on the Staff of Information Services.

SAVARD, Andre C., joined the Training Division July 1 on transfer from the Privy Council.

BARRETT, Rhonda D., appointed to a position in the Personnel Branch, as a Classification Analyst, on transfer from the Treasury Board.

DUMOUCHEL, J. P., recently appointed as an Administration Services Officer in the Office Services Section of the Administration Division.

COPLAND, John A., appointed to the Planning and Economics Division on transfer from the Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

KITTO, J. S., joined the staff of Capital Assistance Division, May 27. He spent three years in Ghana as a technical adviser under contract with EAO.

TANSLEY, D. D., joined EAO, May 1. Until recently he was Deputy Minister of Finance for the Province of New Brunswick.

OXLEY, Harold, will help expand external aid publicity into television and film and develop a program for closer liaison with the churches and voluntary agencies which work in underdeveloped countries.

BENE, J. G., employed under contract authority for two years from Feb. 5. He will act as special adviser on programs and projects relating to the development, management and utilization of forest resources in the developing countries. He was previously president of Weldwood of Canada Ltd.

RITTER, A. C. E., Kingston, Ont. — Teacher trainer, Kenya.
BIERKE, T. S., North Surrey, B.C. — Fisheries expert, Uganda.
NOGUE, A. G., Winnipeg, Man. — Cooperative expert, Guyana.
HILTON, Dr. R. J., Guelph, Ont. — Professor of Crop Science, University of West Indies, Trinidad.

Help Us With World Problems? 'A Privilege' Replies Mr. Pearson

I am writing to confirm the results of our discussions of the past two days.

I have asked you if you could head a commission of persons drawn from around the world, who have had experience with and shown capacity for understanding world problems and offering leadership in their solution. This commission is to examine what I believe to be one of the most urgent problems facing our world, the division between a relatively few rich nations, and the great majority of the world's peoples who remain poor.

The commission should review the impact of external assistance on the development of the poorer nations over the past two decades, noting where it has been most successful and where least. It should continue by trying to identify the causes of relative success and failure.

With these practical lessons of the past clearly before them, the commission should consider the methods of giving assistance and the orders of magnitude for that assistance which appear necessary over the next decade and the next generation in order to ensure a reasonable hope of sustained, and eventually self-sustaining, growth in a number of the less developed countries. The commission should also examine the course of action which these less developed countries need to take to facilitate their economic growth.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I record your agreement to undertake this task. You have told me that you believe that a report can be produced during 1969. I believe it could have profound influence on the future of this planet.

We in the World Bank have agreed (as was stated by my predecessor George Woods in his Stockholm speech which originated this whole project) to finance the necessary research and to assist in recruiting the technical staff. You and I are in full agreement that this commission and its secretariat should collaborate closely with other bodies working in this field particularly the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

May I in conclusion say how important I believe it to be that you and the commission should feel independent of the World Bank, and indeed of its member governments, in seeking facts and proposing conclusions. We are ready to help you in any way we can, but the conclusions and recommendations will, of course, be the commission's.

ROBERT S. McNAMARA

I have just received your letter which confirms my acceptance of your request, on behalf of the Bank, to lead a small commission to examine problems of international aid and development along the lines indicated in your letter.

I do not think it is possible to exaggerate the importance of this problem; or the danger to peace and stability of the world becoming increasingly divided into rich and poor, developed and under-developed, nations.

I appreciate, therefore, the importance of a complete and objective survey of the situation, leading to conclusions and recommendations which would I hope be practical and constructive.

It is a privilege to take part in such a challenging and important task. I hope that the commission and its secretariat will be set up without delay and I agree that its report should be completed before the end of 1969.

LESTER B. PEARSON

Food For Indonesia

Wheat flour and skim milk powder valued at \$850,000 is being sent to Indonesia under Canada's international development program.

Indonesia has urgent food needs created by recent drought, and for this reason, an emergency allocation of \$500,000 has been added to Indonesia's food aid program allocation of \$350,000. Canadian wheat flour will account for \$733,300 of the grant with the remainder spent on milk powder.

Since 1959, when Canada began its aid program to Indonesia, a total of \$3,100,000 has been spent on food aid and \$2,831,293 for capital and technical assistance under which 89 Indonesian students have received training in Canada.



International Development

VOL. 2 - Number 1

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE — GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

JULY, 1968



Korean producer Kim In Tao designs novel film to make teaching the alphabet a playtime project for Korean children. Norman McLaren of the National Film Board gave him a musical assist in the production. (See Page 2)

Visual Aid

Kenya Pupils Eye Canadian Teacher

Being used as a visual aid in a crowded rural school in Kenya was one of the surprises in store for Terry Keough when he became a Teacher Trainer in East Africa.

Mr. Keough, of Alberni, B.C., has been working at the Siriba Teacher Training College at Maseno, Kenya, since 1965.

He was observing one of his students during teaching practice when the incident occurred.

"My student was giving a lesson on the geography of the temperate regions," Mr. Keough said.

"He explained to his class that these areas are colder than the tropics and that this resulted in differences in the ways of life and the people."

"They have," the student said, houses which are sturdier to keep out the cold and they have to wear more clothes. The people have lighter skins because the sun doesn't tan them so much, and their bodies have more hair on them.

"Look at Mr. Keough who comes from that part of the world," the student continued.

The pupils all looked.

"See the hair on his arms?"

The pupils stared with their big eyes.

"Everybody go and touch it," the student said.

"My eyes widened in disbelief," Mr. Keough explained. "In a moment there were 47 children leaping over their desks to come and feel the hair on my arms. They were delighted. I was astounded. But I had to admit that my discomfort at being used as a visual aid was without professional justification. The idea was certainly a good one."

The students at the Teacher Training college spend from three to six weeks each term teaching at the tiny country schools in the surrounding area. The remainder

of the time is spent in classes at the training college.

"Lectures start at 8:25 a.m.," Mr. Keough explained, "following the daily assembly—a combined religious service and morning announcement period, in the tradition of England's schools and colleges. There are six one-hour periods a day, four in the morning, two in the hot and sleepy afternoons. Most of the teachers have from 15 to 18 hours of teaching a week. A little more than half of this time is spent on subject content, the rest on methodology.

"Our work is basically to train teachers for the primary schools," he said, "and the college draws on the whole country for its students. There is a great mixture of tribes, though most of our intake is from Western Kenya, from the Luo, Abuluya, Kipsigis and Kisii tribes. The few Kibutus, Swahilis, and Masai that we have are a scattered and I'm afraid, often lonely minority, for the traditional bonds of loyalty are still very strong. The students get along without incident, but when it comes to an election of any sort the tribal question is at the top of the poll. But so it has been with the Scots and the Welsh, and the Irish and the Old Egyptians."

When the students leave the college for their teaching practice, they are taken out into the country in buses and trucks in the morning and dropped off at or near their schools.

"Most of these schools are very primitive: mud and dung floors. (See KENYA PUPILS, p. 5)



Terry Keough of Alberni, B.C., is shown with a group of his pupils and a student-teacher outside the Siriba Teacher Training College, Maseno, Kenya, where he has been teaching since 1965.

Modern School Buildings Replacing Old in Jamaica

With construction now under way on 68 primary schools, Jamaica is moving closer to its objective of replacing obsolete and dilapidated buildings, providing new schools in remote areas and easing over-crowding.

This is the second phase of a five-year plan for "the achieve-

ment of long-term goals . . . in general education, in technical education, in agricultural techniques, in marketing and in specific economic projects" set up in 1963, the year following Jamaica's full independence as a Dominion within the British Commonwealth.

Jamaica, with an area of 4411 square miles and a population of over 1.7 million, is the largest of the English-speaking Caribbean islands.

Jamaica had a primary school population of children from five to 11 years of 362,000 in 1965 and was expected to reach 422,000 by 1970.

A \$400,000 development loan was extended by Canada to Jamaica in July 1966 to provide 40 prefabricated schools with 14,000 seats to primary school children between the ages of six and 12. The first three schools were ready for the beginning of the 1967 school year. The last was completed in April 1968 when a second agreement was reached, providing Jamaica with \$950,000 for the construction of 68 schools in rural areas.

Erected on cement foundations, the six and eight classroom schools are fabricated by General Structures Inc. of Montreal who are providing the architectural, engineering and supervisory services.

The schools are suitable for Jamaica's weather with louvred vents installed in the gables and perforated tiles in the suspended ceiling which consists of a layer of fibre-glass covered with a metal roof.

Apart from classroom use, the schools serve as focal points for community activities.

At the present seven Canadian

Birth Control Gains in India

India's intense campaign to control birth is making a dent in its economy-choking birth rate, says India's High Commissioner to Canada, Jayanto Nath Chaudhuri.

A survey indicates the number of birth has dropped since the Indian government in 1967 set up 20,000 birth control centres and offered everything from money to transistor radios as rewards for small families, the high commissioner said.

Gen. Chaudhuri, interviewed during a three-day visit to Winnipeg, did not announce exact results of the survey.

He said, however, that experts felt the survey indicates the present four per cent birth rate could be cut in half by 1975, the year when the government goal is 2.7 per cent.

Ironically, part of India's problem is longer life expect-

ancy, which has increased within the last two decades from 32 to 50 years.

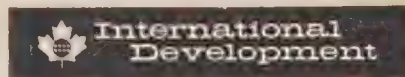
Gen. Chaudhuri said that without birth control India's 515,000,000 population would swell far beyond the 650,000,000 to 700,000,000 it can support by the end of this century.

As well as birth control, India's government is pushing agricultural development, hoping to see the country off the international food list by 1970, Gen. Chaudhuri said.

To hold the brighter economic picture, however, Gen. Chaudhuri said the government must reach the 90,000,000 fertile couples, mostly scattered in 560,000 remote villages. Improved education—literacy has climbed to more than 33 per cent from 14.6 per cent in 1950—is a help in the birth control program.

experts are serving in Jamaica on various assignments, nine Canadian professors are teaching at the Mona campus of the Univer-

sity of the West Indies and six teachers left Canada last August to join the 19 already assigned to Jamaica.



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OTTAWA, JULY, 1968

Aid for Nigerians

After receiving representatives of a number of Canadian volunteer agencies who expressed to him their concern at the tragic situation in Nigeria where the threat of starvation in areas affected by hostilities has risen sharply in recent weeks, Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, stated:

"I made clear the concern of the Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, and the Government with the urgency and gravity of the situation and paid tribute to the relief work of the agencies involved. Some weeks ago, the Canadian Government made a cash grant of \$60,000 in response to the appeal by the International Committee of the Red Cross, as a contribution to its efforts in those areas of Nigeria affected by hostilities where the need is greatest. At the suggestion of the Prime Minister, the Canadian Government has now decided to make a further substantial contribution in the form of food aid as soon as agreement is reached on the means of delivery. The Canadian Government hopes that both parties to the conflict will search urgently for agreement.

"One of the most urgent requirements in the present circumstances is to secure the agreement of the authorities of Eastern Nigeria, known as Biafra, to the overland transport of relief shipments which would allow delivery of supplies in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of that area. The Canadian Government hopes that the International Committee of the Red Cross which is the most appropriate agency to co-ordinate relief to all the areas affected, will be in a position to accept and utilize Canadian contributions wherever they may be required.

"The Canadian Government would be prepared to help in the airlifting of supplies if an airlift proves practical and is agreed to by both parties to the conflict. An airlift would appear to be the most effective means of providing immediate relief. Given the magnitude of the problem, however, and the limitations on the amount of supplies that could be usefully sent by air, it is hoped that those concerned will give immediate attention to some arrangement permitting an adequate volume of assistance to move forward by land transport.

The Canadian Government through its representatives in Nigeria and elsewhere will continue to support efforts to bring relief to those who are suffering from this tragic conflict. We are also strongly supporting the efforts of the Commonwealth Secretary General, Mr. Arnold Smith, to help bring an end to hostilities.

Singapore Harbor Study

The Government of Singapore is putting to immediate practical use a feasibility study on harbor and coastal development just completed under the Canadian International Development Program.

The government has signed a contract with the McNamara Engineering Ltd. of Toronto, which carried out the feasibility study, to undertake the second stage of development. This involves detailed pre-design and engineering on specific projects which were identified by the feasibility study.

Woon Wah Saing, Chairman of the Jurong Town Corporation, Singapore, announced the new contract at the recent ceremony marking the completion of the work under the Canadian Government program.

The feasibility study had in-

volved the Jurong wharves and harbor, coastal utilization and land reclamation schemes of the western region of the Jurong Industrial Estate, and development of the Blakang Mati coastal area.

McNamara first went to Singapore in 1965 to conduct a reconnaissance study which showed there was a good potential for development in the area in the near future and a definite need for engineering services.

Canada then provided \$430,000 for the work, with the Singapore government paying local costs. The Canadian financing was used to pay the Canadian team and supply highly specialized equipment required for carrying out all the necessary soil investigation and testing.

This equipment has now been given to the Singapore government

"It will be much used by the local staff of the Jurong Town Corporation." Mr. Woon said, referring to the heavy industrialization program which has been undertaken.

Local engineers and technical staff learned to operate the equipment by understudying the Canadian team.

McNamara's work involved drilling of approximately 18,500 feet of boreholes, gathering of 2,850 soil samples, and carrying out 6,000 soil tests. On land it investigated the development potential of some six square miles. A hydrological survey and other work at sea covered some 12 square miles, and a detailed topographical map of Pulau Blakang Mati, Brani and Tel. Berlayer areas was completed using aerial photogrammetric techniques.

Poverty Faces Newborn Tots, Was U Thant

"Half of these now living and two-thirds of those still to be born in this century face the prospect of malnutrition, poverty, and despair. . . . In spite of the efforts and sacrifices that have been made, there are more, not fewer people living in distress and deprivation than a decade ago. This is the greatest challenge facing the United Nations and the world today. . . . All parents, rich or poor, should have, or be provided with, the facilities needed effectively to decide their own family size. I feel that there is no right more basic to humanity and more important to each individual than the right to enter this world as a wanted human being who will be fed, sheltered, cared for, educated, loved and provided with opportunities for constructive life."

— U Thant,
Secretary-General,
United Nations,
Spring, 1968.

"It is not a paradox to state that the first and the main victims of the population explosion are children. If the population of the world continues to increase at the current rate of about two per cent per year, it does not appear possible for the governments and people of most of the developing countries (where the population increase rate is generally the highest) to provide the food, the health and welfare services and the education required in the foreseeable future for the ever-growing number of young."

— Henry R. Labouisse,
Executive Director,
U.N. Children's Fund,
Spring, 1968.

"The seriousness of the international poverty crisis must not be underestimated. So far in this internationally designated 'Decade of Development' the developing countries as a whole have been slipping steadily backward in relation to their wealthier neighbors. While the per capita income of developed countries has increased at the rate of about \$60 a year, that of the developing nations has risen only \$2 a year. The share of the developing countries in world trade has been decreasing. Aid has fallen short of promised levels and is actually declining in relation to the ability of the donor nations to give. The annual burden of debt of the poorer nations is dangerously mounting — from \$10 billion to \$45 billion in the last decade."

— New York Times,
April 1968.



Sorting out the colored characters is Korean film maker Kim In Tae, who recently returned home after spending a year with the National Film Board where he produced his novel film for teaching Korean children the alphabet the happy way.

Learning Alphabet Playtime Project

Learning the alphabet as a playtime project now brightens the entrance into school for Korean children.

Thanks to a talented young Korean producer, Kim In Tae, the alphabet will be presented to them in an artistic and fascinating seven-minute film.

Kim In Tae has recently returned to Korea after studying for a year with the National Film Board in Montreal under a Colombo Plan scholarship, and proved himself one of its brightest students.

Kim made the film while at the centre as his "thesis". The animated picture captivates interest, inspires learning and retains the flowing geometrical characters of the Korean language.

Even those uninitiated into the intricacies of the complicated Korean language can appreciate the colorful beauty of this enchanting film.

Kim employs the latest in film

technique to introduce the 24 characters against a kaleidoscopic background of scenery, seasons and events to the accompaniment of a unique musical theme created by Norman McLaren, the internationally-famous NFB originator of synthetic music.

The film was subsidized by the External Aid Office, which sponsored Kim's stay in Canada.

Kim In Tae is a versatile and talented artist. He studied painting for four years and won a prize for sculpture in a Korean national exhibition. He began his career during the Korean war as a cinematographer taking aerial photographs of the battle area. In Korea he rates as a director of documentary films at the National Film Producing Centre.

He is among more than 100 overseas students who have taken training in motion picture production at NFB, most of whom have come under the auspices of the External Aid Office.

Speakers Bureau Formed

Canada has been in the business of promoting international economic growth through aid programs for more than 17 years. During this time, thousands of foreign students have been trained in Canadian industries and institutions, hundreds of Canadian teachers and experts have passed on their skills, knowledge and techniques to peoples of developing nations and millions of dollars worth of Canadian products have contributed to the progress of young economies.

Few of the Canadian taxpayers who have supported these programs know the complexity of aid operation's methods and objectives. But scattered across Canada are doctors, engineers, foresters, professors and farmers who have first-hand knowledge of the process, gained in service under Canadian aid programs. Arrangements now have been made under which these experts can share their experiences with the Canadian public — and at the same time, open a door on the wide world of development economies.

The External Aid Office has formed a nation-wide Speakers' Bureau with the voluntary cooperation of nearly 300 individuals who will undertake speaking engagements within their own communities, bringing the story of international development and the part they have played in it to all interested Canadians.

The formation of this Bureau enables the External Aid Office to encourage requests from groups who would like to hear more about Canada's role in this field. At the outset of the scheme, it will not be possible to serve every Canadian community but the Bureau will be expanded as more and more teachers and experts return from overseas assignments.

Canadian organizations who wish to take advantage of the opportunity to hear more about the international development program are invited to write to the Director of Information, External Aid Office, Government of Canada, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa.

A list of speakers will be supplied on request and groups are asked to make their own arrangements with speakers chosen from the list. As this is a voluntary activity, no guarantee can be given, but in view of the wide range of speakers available, a majority of groups should be able to call on external aid speakers for their 1968-69 programs.

Barnyard Strays Haunt Workshop

Ghanaian Drivers Learn Fast Canadian Director Reports

Planning training programs for drivers who did not know the meaning of traffic signs and worrying about a collection of goats, ducks, turkeys and chickens stranded outside his workshop were a couple of jobs Sterling McIntyre was not expecting when he went to Ghana as a transportation adviser.

Mr. McIntyre of Kars, Ontario, has been organizing and managing a central motor vehicle repair depot and establishing training programs for the Ghanaian government-owned State Transport Corporation.

The Corporation plays a major role in transportation in the country, he explained, because the rail line only goes as far north as Kumasi, about 200 miles from the coast. Trucks and buses have to be relied on for transportation of both passengers and freight throughout the rest of the country.

"We have about 60 buses and 250 trucks operating out of seven depots," he said. "Many of the buses are big 50 passenger models for inter-city travel. The trucks are used for everything from transporting government goods and officers belonging to new postings to transporting all the Canadian flour and other materials sent the External Aid program."

The animals appear outside the workshops when the trucks are being used to transport the belongings of government officials from one post to another. "Government employees don't have much heavy furniture. This is provided for them in the houses to which they are assigned. But we have to send out three ton trucks to make sure there is enough space to transport the smaller bits of furniture and the animals. Most of them keep turkeys, ducks, goats—a variety of livestock. When one of the trucks breaks down and has to be brought in to the depot for repairs we sometimes suddenly find we have a small farm on our hands."

Extra trucks are not always available to move the animals because the system is heavily used. "The Ghanaians are tremendous people for travelling," he said. "In fact, we could use double the number of buses we have." It is not unusual to have twice the number of passengers turn up than the scheduled bus can hold.

Luggage, he found was another problem. People on trips carry a considerable amount of food. "Often the luggage consists of a basket of yams, a stock of plantain, two or three plan nuts and a bag of clothes. It is not the easiest stuff to transport, and because of the bulk we often have to pile a lot of it on top of the buses."

Mr. McIntyre's main work from the time he arrived in 1964 until late 1965 was setting up a training system which affected many of the system's 500 employees. This involved courses for storemen, mechanics and other skilled employees. However, most of the public recognition of the work he has done has come from a course he prepared for drivers. "This was set up because we found that about 85 per cent of the people holding driving licenses in the country did not know their traffic signs," he said. "There was one amazing chap who had held a license for 53 years, who had a clear record, and who did not know what the signs meant. When I asked him why, he replied that when he learned to drive there were no signs."

The course became so popular that the police sent the rookies to take it. "It was a little unnerving to have to start explaining traffic laws to these people," he said.

Mr. McIntyre also helped, along with another Canadian adviser J. S. Kitto, to organize the transportation for the big Organization for African Unity conference in Accra in 1965. They prepared a crash course for the men who would be driving and maintaining the fleet of cars and support vehicles used at the conference. This was so successful that not one major problem arose.

It also resulted in both men receiving letters of thanks from the Minister of Communications.

Once the training courses were established, Mr. McIntyre was requested to reorganize the stores section of the Corporation. This section of the system has to be ultra-efficient, because most of the spare parts have to come from outside the country and sometimes takes months to arrive. "We cannot afford to have vehicles tied up for that length of time," he said.

The work involved writing a stores regulation book, and expanding and improving on the existing system. Even the broken parts removed from vehicles are now returned to the stores section before a new part is issued, because there may be a few useful components.

Developing the stores system, as well as establishing the training courses, was made easier by the fact that the Ghanaians involved had a "sincere desire to improve themselves," he said.

"We have a very good crew of men."

"They have fantastic memories—particularly the so-called illiterates. All you have to do is show them how to do something once and they remember. Our best fitters are illiterate. But until they learn to read and write, they will not be able to become management."

The term illiterate carries unfortunate connotations, he added. "Many of these men are extremely smart. Our cook-steward, for example, may not be able to read or write, but he can speak six different languages."

"And they have a long history and a rich culture they are willing to share if you take an interest. There is simply not enough time in the day to absorb all there is to learn."

Besides these interests, both Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre have taken a more than usual interest in the morale and welfare of the other Canadian advisers, teachers, and their wives in the Kumasi area. They organize parties on July 1, search out new arrivals to welcome them and make them feel at home. Mrs. McIntyre, in particular acts as a sort of "House Mother" to all the Canadians in the area.



These pictures show Sterling McIntyre of Kars, Ontario, organizer and manager of the Ghanaian State Transport Garage, directing members of his staff in the workshop which he designed and built.

5,000 Present as Jamaica Opens Bustamante Bridge

The largest bridge in Jamaica, and the first major capital project in the country to be completed under Canada's International Development Program, was officially opened July 18.

The bridge, which spans the Johnson River 30 miles east of Kingston near the town of Morant Bay, has been named after the first Prime Minister of Jamaica, Sir Alexander Bustamante. Lady Bustamante cut the official ribbon.

Bustamante bridge replaces the single lane Olivier Bridge, built in 1912, which had seriously impeded traffic in recent years, and was condemned as unsafe. The new 700 foot long bridge has a carriageway 24 feet wide with five-foot sidewalks along each side. Like all such projects this is a partnership between Canada and Jamaica. Total cost, including the approach roads and river works which were undertaken by Jamaica, was \$1,325,000. The Canadian development loan, one of the first made to Jamaica, was for \$700,000. Design and construction of the bridge was carried out under the supervision of Vance, Needles, Bergendoff & Smith Ltd., consulting engineers from Woodstock, Ontario.

The project was carefully integrated with an extensive program of road and bridge construction undertaken by Jamaica. The bridge is one of 10 projects now underway in Jamaica under the Canadian development program, ranging from rural schools and sewerage equipment for a low-cost housing development to a water distribution scheme in the north-east part of the island and pre-investment and feasibility studies in industry, fisheries, natural resources and agriculture. Seventy-six Jamaica students are also being trained in Canada, and 31 Canadian teachers and advisers are working in Jamaica.



ANTHONY MARSTON

In a picture in the June issue of International Development, the hotel training school teacher was incorrectly identified as Karl Severson, instead of Anthony Marston who has succeeded Mr. Severson in the Caribbean assignment.

More Proteins for African People; Gift from

National Parks Surplus Meat To Be Packed for Public Sale



Relatives of the animals above, together with buffalo and various types of deer will supply choice steaks from which the African public will gain much needed proteins.

Bank Loan for Honduras UNA

The Inter-American Bank recently approved a loan equivalent to \$2.8 million to help improve and expand the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras, the national university of Honduras.

The loan, which was extended from the Bank's Fund for Special Operations, will support a broad four-year (1968-72) expansion program, called the Integral Development Plan, which will enable the university to more than double its enrollment from its current 2,300 to 5,100 students.

Under the program, which is undertaken within the framework of the Alliance for Progress, instruction in the basic and engineering sciences will be greatly strengthened and new study courses in agricultural sciences will be established. All of these disciplines are vital to the development of Honduras and the Central American Common Market.

The total cost of the expansion program is \$4,830,800, of which sum the University will contribute 42 per cent and the Bank 58 per cent.

Another Canadian Plane for Guyana

A De Havilland DCH-6 Twin Otter aircraft, spare engine and parts, has been supplied to the South American nation of Guyana by the Canadian government under terms of a \$500,000 loan agreement signed recently.

The aircraft will join a sister craft delivered by Canada last year to help provide the transportation and communications necessary to open up the potentially rich interior of the country.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Dr. P.A. Reid signed the loan agreement for Guyana, and praised the suitability of the Twin Otter, especially its versatility and economical operation.

He added that the loan would not be burdensome because there would be no interest payments, there is a ten year moratorium on payments in the beginning, and then there would be 40 years in which to repay the loan.

BC TEACHER FOR NIGERIA

Des R. Verma, senior physics teacher at Kamloops Secondary School, has been granted a two-year leave of absence to teach in Nigeria. Mr. Verma, with his wife and three young sons, will leave in August to take a position teaching physics at the Government Secondary School, Maiduguri, North East State, Nigeria. He will take part in a program of "technical and educational as-

sistance to developing countries," organized through the External Aid Department. Two other Kamloops teachers have recently returned from teaching duties in Africa. R. Cleghorn is teaching at Kamloops Secondary again after spending three years in Sierra Leone. G. Lloyd, who spent three years teaching in Ghana, will be vice-principal of a school in Kamloops.

TWO MANITOBBANS TEACH IN AFRICA

Two Greater Winnipeg area teachers will teach in Africa this summer under a Canadian Teachers' Federation program designed to assist teachers in developing countries.

Ruth J. Martinussen, of the Adult Education Centre, will teach English at the teachers' college in Kusami, Ghana, while Clarence Swanson, of Garden City Collegiate in West Kildonan, will teach at Kenyatta College in Nairobi. They will return in early September.

The teachers will be working under CTF's Project Overseas, which began as Project Africa but was expanded this year through a Canadian External Aid Office grant to include African, West Indian and Asian countries.

Development of a more efficient and cheaper method of producing wild-game meat for the protein-deficient diets of the people of Uganda was announced in the October, 1967 issue of International Development.

Wildlife biologist John A. Bindernagel of Kitchener, Ont., an External Aid Office adviser, was then conducting an experiment in Uganda to prove that African buffalo, Uganda kob, antelope and other game animals are a better source of meat than cattle.

Now from Johannesburg comes a report that authorities at Kruger National Park, one of the world's greatest wild-game areas, have decided to put their spare game-meat up for public consumption.

It is planned to make available steaks of impala, wildebeest, buffalo and elephant meat. In the past this has been considered as conflicting with the basic aim of the park—the protection of Africa's quickly vanishing wildlife.

It is now believed that the public understands the need for a

culling program in this 8,000-square mile reservation.

"It is essential that a proper balance between animals and their habitat is maintained," explained Andrew Brynard, the park's chief of nature conservation.

The meat to be sold will be processed at a plant outside the main camp of the park and will be precooked and frozen in a special refrigeration plant that is being built.

All the game meat to be introduced to the public is rated as most palatable, even if it takes a bit of re-cooking.

The marketing of game slaughtered in culling programs is well-established in Zambia and Rhodesia.

"In Kenya and Zambia, the rapidly increasing elephant populations in the reserves are decimating the natural vegetation, with the result that other animals are being driven out through lack of food," Mr. Brynard stated.

The same conditions prevail in Uganda where Mr. Bindernagel was conducting his experiment.

Health Tips for Teachers

You might think the woman who irons her husband's socks and disinfects all her fresh vegetables is carrying housewifery to the extreme.

But if you're the wife of a Canadian teacher going to Africa on an External Aid exchange program you'll have to do this and much more, to stay healthy.

Mrs. Fred French, a five-year veteran as an External Aid teacher's wife, and Mrs. John Wilson, a native of England with seven postings to Ghana, stressed health aspects during an orientation program underway at Carleton University for 120 teachers and their wives who will leave in two weeks for postings in the West Indies, east and west Africa.

"Don't take it unless you can wash it," Mrs. French said, speaking of clothing.

She recommends cotton clothing from the skin out and says everything, including hubby's socks has to be ironed to kill flies' eggs which could later cause boil-like infections.

But life in Africa for the white woman isn't all bad. As a matter of fact, it can be pretty good—most household chores are done by houseboys or native servants.

A houseboy is a necessity for most foreigners in Africa where there are no washing machines, vacuum cleaners, floor polishers and such.

Mrs. French recommended that Canadian women do their own marketing while in Africa.

"It's about the only chance you'll have to meet Africans in their own environment. There may be a couple of men teachers at your school, but you'll rarely meet their wives. They keep pretty much to themselves."

Both women agreed that the secret of enjoying a stay in Africa was to go there healthy and stay healthy.

"Cleanliness in the tropics is very important, and you must stress to your children that they scrub their hands before eating. The kitchen and bathroom should be scrubbed every day with disinfectant, and small cuts, scratches and insect bites must be treated immediately," Mrs. French said.

"Remember that the first impression you make on the country and the expatriates you will be associating with from other countries is very important. Look, learn, listen; keep your mouths shut for the first while and you'll be all right."

Montreal Doctors Train Africans

A group of well-known Montreal medical men have volunteered to set up the first medical school in Kenya, Africa.

The group includes Dr. Howard S. Mitchell, Professor of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal; Dr. James I. MacDougall, of the Montreal General Hospital; Dr. Lorne Shapiro, Royal Victoria Hospital; Dr. Alan Findlay, formerly of Montreal Children's Hospital and now of Los Angeles; Dr. Colin Forbes, formerly of Montreal Children's Hospital and now of Lagos; Dr. Jack Charters, Lakeshore Gen-

eral Hospital, and Dr. Alan Ross, Physician-in-Chief, Montreal Children's Hospital, who is going in January next.

In the past, students from Kenya had to take their training elsewhere but now, with the sponsorship of McGill University the Government of Kenya and the Canadian Government External Aid Department, these noted Canadian medical men are leaving to train the African doctors to form a teaching school in their own country, where medical facilities are totally inadequate.

Canada Facilitates Wild Game Conservation

Fleet of Trucks Presented To Tanzania's Park Board

Wild animal conservation in Tanzania's national parks will be greatly facilitated by a recent Canadian gift to the Park Board of Trustees of 10 large haulage trucks, including several four-wheel drives.

John Irwin, High Commissioner for Canada, made the presentation on behalf of the government to Chief Adam Sapi Mkawa, Speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly and chairman of the National Parks Board.

In accepting the trucks, Chief Adam Sapi expressed warm thanks for the gift of the trucks, stating that Canada was a very good friend.

The High Commissioner assured the chief that Canada appreciated the wise and far-sighted policies of Tanzania on national parks and wildlife and the great potential economic and social value of their resources in this field.

"These new vehicles will see us over a crucial hump at a very critical stage of development," John Owen, director of the National Parks Administration, stated in a letter of thanks to the High Commissioner.

Mr. Owen continued: "In a recent report to the trustees on

management policy, Professor Walter Russell commented that one of the principal forms of human interference in the parks has been hunting and poaching of animals, which has often been severe in the past.

"One of the difficulties in large parks has been that while we can set up ranger posts on their boundaries it has been extremely difficult to supply them, especially during wet seasons. That is why we asked that some of the trucks should be four-wheel drive with a short-wheelbase. These trucks will play a key part in supplying and maintaining ranger outposts and camps in the field.

"A month or so before the arrival of the new trucks, we received in Arumba a gift of 12 cases of spare parts and a quantity of tires and tubes intended for the 11 dump trucks which Canada gave to the National Parks 18 months ago. It is so often difficult to get aid-giving agencies to appreciate that supplementary grants of this kind greatly enhance the material value of the initial grant and enable maximum use to be made of the equipment.

"This firm and continuing support places Tanzania National



Parks very much in Canada's debt. I only hope that more and more Canadians will come out here to visit the parks and see for themselves the work which we are trying to accomplish with their help."

In concluding his report to the Director-General of External Aid, the High Commissioner stated: "The main problem for the Administration of the Tanzania National Parks is prevention of poaching and with the limited numbers of ranger force available, communication by road across the vast extent of the park is most important. As Mr. Owen mentioned in his letter, our four-wheel trucks will assist considerably with that problem in wet weather. The Parks Board staff have a few light aircraft which they can use for supervision and observation, but the task of supplying the ranger posts on the borders of the park must be carried out mainly by land rovers and trucks."

war or earthquake—we thank God for that blessing—but without SCF and CSCF many children would die."

When CSCF began to help Lesotho had only 20 schools. It now has 75 schools, all with fenced gardens. Some have permanent water supplies, kitchens and tools, all supplied by Canadian SCF, which subscribed \$5,250 between January 1967 and February 1968.



Chief Adam Sapi Mkawa addresses on assembly of the Tanzanian National Parks staff after receiving a gift of 10 haulage trucks from Canada. On his right is the High Commissioner for Canada, Hon. John Irwin, who made the presentation on behalf of the Canadian Government. On Chief Mkawa's left is Ali Said, construction foreman and P. A. G. Field, Chief Park Warden.

Canadian Children's Fund Aids Lesotho Build Schools

Thanks to Canadian sponsors 147 Lesotho children go to secondary school and Canadians already have assisted in the training of a teacher and a nurse.

"This might not sound like so much, except that Lesotho, the former Basutoland, is a small remote enclave in the Republic of South Africa. It is a mountainous country with one of the world's lowest national incomes per head per annum (\$65 Canadian).

The Canadian Save the Children Fund is sending aid to Lesotho and a recent letter of ap-

preciation to its Toronto headquarters from Winifred Coaker, Chairman of the Lesotho SCF, the largest voluntary organization working in Lesotho, tells of some of this developing country's struggle for survival.

Since early December the country has had its driest spell in 20 years. There is almost a complete crop failure in the Mokhotlong area. Rivers are just small pools. Water has often to be carried for miles.

Writes Winifred Coaker: "We are not headline news due to

Niger River Controlled

Kainji is a word for Success in Nigeria.

Kainji is a dam which has finally controlled the flow of the majestic Niger River. The first of its kind on this river, located 300 miles north of Lagos, the dam will bring electricity to a power-starved northern Nigeria, where electricity to date has been obtained through costly diesel generating operations.

The project is reported running ahead of schedule and when completed this year will have, in addition to the dam, a 960,000 kilowatt power plant and locks for navigation. Eventually there will be an irrigation scheme and a fishing industry based on the new head lake 80 miles long and four miles wide.

Overall cost is estimated at \$168,000,000 and is being financed by the Nigerian Government and the World Bank.

In a supplement to the Daily Times of Nigeria, June 15, headed Kainji: Nigeria's Economic Pride, tribute is paid to Canada's contribution of \$1,750,000 to finance a team of experts from the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Company, through the External Aid Office.

Working through the Nigeria Dams Authority, this team has been training personnel to operate the dam. The team also is providing the technical advice required for the commissioning of the plant and has assumed initial responsibility for the operations of both the plant and the transmission system.

R. D. Neilson, Toronto, is the project leader. The article quotes Mr. Neilson as saying that "in the course of four years the operation division will evolve into a completely Nigerian organization responsible for operating and maintaining the Kainji plant and 30 KV transmission system."

"When these two divisions are fully operational states the article, and under Nigerian management, the Canadians will return home after a job well done."

(KENYA PUPILS, from p. 1)

thatched roofs and wooden shutters," said Mr. Keough. Only a few of them have blackboards in the classrooms and partitions between the gables to cut out the noise from the other classes.

"The furniture is at best rustic benches serving as seats, attached to a plank writing surface. Teachers carry their own portable blackboards (about three feet by four feet square) from room to room, and hang them from the walls by a string. Married women often have their small children playing in the room in which they are teaching and their chickens wander in and out at will. In one school, he said, the headmaster has a box in the corner of the staff room into which a hen comes every morning to lay an egg.

"There is no question of these things being a distraction to lessons. They are accepted and completely ignored.

"The tutors leave the college in groups and visit three or four specified schools over the period



A teacher student is shown conducting a class at Siriba Teacher Training College, Maseno, Kenya, where Terry Keough, of Alberni, B.C., has been teaching since 1965.

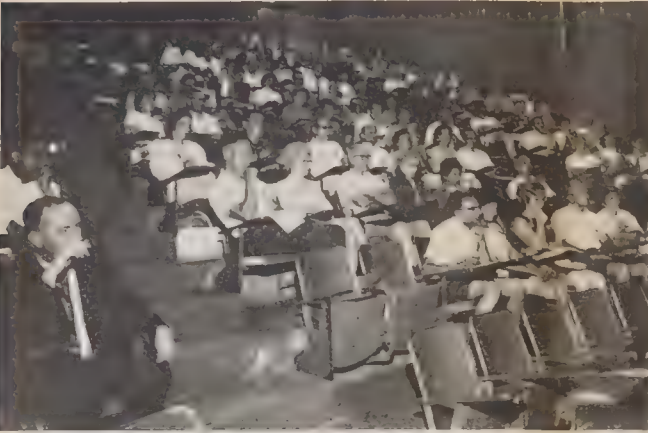
of the teaching practice, each of them seeing five or six lessons a day on the average," he explained.

"Throughout the practice every student will be seen teaching at least three or four times, and will be graded on each lesson. The incredible thing about these students when compared to those at

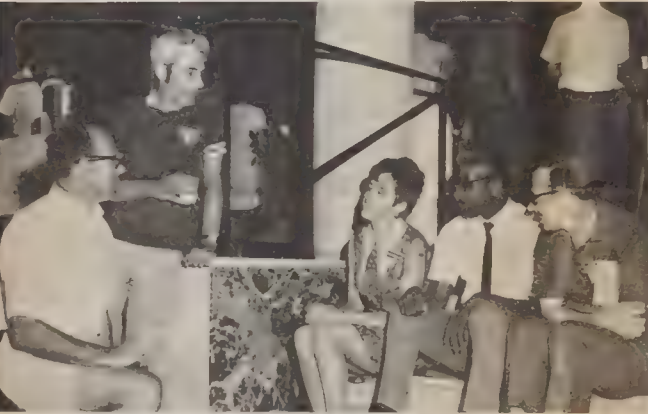
home is that they want to be seen. They will beg you to come and watch them teach.

"Most of them have an education which is roughly equivalent to a few years in a Canadian elementary school. But there is a surprisingly large proportion of them who are fine teachers."

Assignments Abroad for Canadian



Here is an assembly of teachers from all parts of Canada at the Conference at Carleton University, Ottawa, prior to leaving for their overseas assignments under the aegis of the External Aid Office. In the group below are, from left to right: Ralph Scheffel, Kitchener, Ont.; Donald Trillape, Burlington, Ont.; Miss E. Angelle Sewchuk, Watson Lake, Yukon Territory; Dr. Keith Hunte, professor of Economic History at the University of West Indies, and Dr. Walter Ausserleitner, Montreal. (See list of assignments and destinations, Pages 6 and 7.)



Forestry Industry for Jamaica

Jamaica can build a forest industry within 30 years which would completely revolutionize the economy of the country, Canadian forestry adviser G. W. Minns told the Kingston, Jamaica, Rotary Club recently.

Mr. Minns, 55, of Oliver, B.C., is in the Caribbean nation as a forestry adviser under the Canadian government's international development.

"With the advantages mother nature has given us and the land that could and should be in commercial softwood forest... it is quite feasible to build an integrated forest industry in Jamaica that will be worth \$100,000,000 a year and provide employment directly and indirectly for 40,000 people," he said.

"All we need to do at this stage is step up our planting of exotic commercial softwoods to 15,000 acres a year. Last year 1,600 acres were planted. Mother nature and the natural laws of economics will do the rest.

"We can build an industry that in terms of dollars will be worth half as much as bauxite and alumina combined and worth half as much again as sugar, bananas, and coconuts all put together.

"In terms of employment, it will probably keep more people gainfully employed than our other basic industries combined. And remember, forests are a self-replenishing asset. They go on for ever. Bauxite is a wasting asset and the day must inevitably dawn when there isn't any more."

The industry is possible, he said, because Jamaica can grow top quality exotic commercial softwoods faster than in any country he had ever seen.

"I have seen 30 year old Hong Kong pine in the Newcastle area that we could not duplicate in Canada in 150 years. Recently I was in a Caribbean pine plantation near Christiana, where there was a beautiful stand with trees 10 to 14 inches in diameter and 50 feet tall. Those trees were planted in 1956. They were only 11 years old."

He said he was suggesting the plan because it is obvious the intensive survey now underway by the United Nations Special Fund will result in a recommendation that more trees be planted. This plan will not be ready until 1971. "But I submit that if we get on with a greatly accelerated planting program, right now, and not

wait until 1971, we shall be that much farther ahead."

About half a million acres of softwood should be planted by 1988, he said. Part of it will be on crown land and part on private.

Approximately a quarter million acres are now considered crown forest lands—"not forest but forest lands." There are under 15,000 acres of plantation included in this total. "This means that basically we must acquire 7,500 new acres each year and we must plant 15,000 new acres each year."

"I am sure I have seen a million acres of mountain valley and marginal sugar land whose highest economic use would undoubtedly be for the growing of commercial softwood.

"Educate the people, feed the people, but nothing, absolutely nothing must prevent use from laying the groundwork for a major forest industry in Jamaica, an industry that will give employment to the people so that they can educate themselves, feed themselves and generally raise their standard of living through their own effort.

ALBERTA

ANDERS, Peter, Edmonton, Lecturer, Physics and Chemistry — Government Training College for Teachers, Georgetown, Guyana
ANDERSON, Lawrence, Sexsmith, Lecturer, General Education — J Mandeville Teachers College, Jamaica

BERNAKEVITCH, J. Steven, Calgary, Instructor, Woodwork, Technical Drawing — Yaba College of Technology, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria

BEZEAU, Lawrence, Edmonton, Teacher Training, Math., Science — St. Lucia Teacher Training College, Castries, St. Lucia
BUNCO, William, Calgary, S.T. Industrial Arts — Yaba College of Technology, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria

DONAIS, Edward, Louis, Calgary, S.T. Chemistry, Physics, Biology — Bishop's High School, Scarborough, Tobago

DUBLENKO, Lawrence, Edmonton, Technical Instructor — The Technical Centre, Tanteen, St. Georges, Grenada

JOHNSON, Morgan L., Calgary, Adviser — Ministry of Education, Accra, Ghana

JENSEN, Grant, Edmonton, Educational Adviser — Ministry of Education, Accra, Ghana

LAWS, Mrs. Ellen, Edmonton, Teacher Training, Math. — Women's Training College, Maiduguri, Nigeria

MACKLON, William, Grande Prairie, S.T. Industrial Arts — Adeola Odutola College, Ijebu-Odi, Nigeria

McGHEE, Lois L., Red Deer, S.T. Math. — Women's Training College, Kano, Nigeria

McMANUS, Joseph W., Calgary, Teacher Training, Commercial — John S. Donaldson Technical Ins., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

RODRIGUES, Ivo, Calgary, Teacher Training, Math. and Chemistry — National Teachers College, Kampala, Uganda.

SANDHU, Vasudev, Rochester, Teacher Training, Math., Science — Advanced Teacher Training College, Winneba, Ghana.

SEMKOW, Ronald, Edmonton, S.T. Geography — Girls' High School, Boys' Grammar School, Kingstown, St. Vincent, W.I.

SILUCH, John, Edmonton, Instructor, Lab. Tech. — Yaba College of Technology, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria.

SMITH, Earl, Mossleigh, S.T. Math. — Jennings School, Jennings, Antigua.

SPANER, Bernard, Edmonton, S.T. Physics — Ijesha High School, Ijesha, Nigeria.

SUTHERLAND, G., Edmonton, Principal — Government Trade Centre, Sapele, Nigeria.

UMBACH, E. Arthur, Calgary, Teacher Training, Industrial Arts — Curriculum Development Research Centre, Nairobi, Kenya.

WILKINS, Raymond W., Calgary, S.T. Chemistry — Sangre Grande Secretary School, Trinidad, W.I.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DERKACZ, Mrs. Martha, Vancouver, S.T. Commercial Subjects — Commercial and Domestic Arts Ins., St. Georges, Grenada.

GRZYWACZ, Miss H., Revelstoke, Professor — College of Education, University of Lagos, Nigeria.

HORNE, Gerald, Victoria, S.T. Biology and Zoology — Government Secretary School, Ilorin, Nigeria.

MALCOLM, Robert B., North Vancouver, S.T. Technical Drawing — Ifunda Secretary Tech. School, Ifunda, via Iringa, Tanzania.

McDONALD, Joseph P., Victoria, Teacher Training, Math. — Bethlehem Training College, Malvern, Jamaica

PATTERSON, George, Penticton, S.T. Industrial Arts — Moshi Technical School, Moshi, Tanzania.

PENNER, Jacob G., Prince George, Teacher Training, General Science, Math. — Bethlehem Training College, Malvern, Jamaica.

PREECE, Maurice W., Victoria, Teacher Training, Physical Ed. — J. Mandeville Teacher Training Centre, Mandeville, Jamaica.

STACEY, David, Campbell River, Teacher Training, Agricultural Education — John S. Donaldson Technical Institute, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

TOYNBEE, William M., Saturna Island, Principal — St. Lucia Teacher Training College, Castries, St. Lucia

VERMA, Des R., Kamloops, S.T. Physics — Government Secondary School, Maiduguri, Nigeria.

MANITOBA

FRANKS, Mrs. Evelyn, Winnipeg, S.T. Commercial Subjects — Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria.

MALCOLM, Keith E., Winnipeg, Teacher Training, Math., Science — Mpwapwa Teacher Training College, Tanzania.

PAWLUK, Kenneth J., Winnipeg, S.T. Chemistry — San Juan Secretary School, Saddle Rd., San Juan, Trinidad.

NEW BRUNSWICK

RICHARDS, Donald S., Rothesay, S.T. Science, Chemistry, Physics Biology — Bishop's High School, Scarborough, Trinidad.

NOVA SCOTIA

MacBETH, Thomas, Armdale, Adviser, Fr. Language — Ministry of Education, Accra, Ghana.

YUKON TERRITORY

SAWCHUK, Miss E., Watson Lake, S.T. Gen. Science — International School, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

ONTARIO

ALLIES, Thomas, Ottawa, Instructor, Automobile Mechanics — Government Technical Training Centre, Bukuru, Nigeria.

ANNIS, Levi, Toronto, Teacher Training, Edmonton — Kenya Institute of Education, Nairobi, Kenya.

BALL, John Stayner, Weston, Teacher Training and Practices of Education — School of Adabic Studies, Kano, Nigeria.

BARNES, Findlay, Ottawa, Adviser to Ministry of Education, Curriculum Development — Ministry of Education, Bridgetown, Barbados.

BEARDSLEY, Ralph, Toronto, Teacher Training, Math. and Science — Sangre Grande Secretary School, Ojoe Road, Sangre Grande, Trinidad.

BISHOP, Edward, Orillia, Teacher Training, Technology — John S. Donaldson Technical Institute, Wrightson Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

BOARDMAN, Thomas, Willowdale, S.T. General Science, Physics, Chemistry — Kanguru Sec. School, Embu, Kenya.

BROWN, Timothy, Barrie, Teacher Training, Science — Maudica Teachers' College, Arima, Trinidad.

Teachers

DENYS, Laurent, Toronto, Teacher Training, Education — Advanced Training College, Winneba, Ghana

DERBYSHIRE, Peter C., London, S.T. French — Government College, Kaduna, Nigeria

FATHERS, Victor, Windsor, Teacher Training, English — St. Mary's Teachers' College, Tokoradi, Ghana

GALBRAITH, Donald, Toronto, S.T. Biology — Nakuru Secretary School, Nakuru, Kenya

GALLICHAH, William, Mount Dennis, Teacher Training, Science — Erdiston College, Pine Hill, St. Michael's, Barbados

GORDON, Therese, Brockville, S.T. French — Girls' High School, Kingston, St. Vincent

HILLIS, Gordon, Almonte, S.T. Math., Physics — Tabora Bay Secretary School, Tabora, Tanzania

JEPSON, John, Toronto, Teacher Training, Library Science — Maurice Teachers' College, Arima, Trinidad

LANE, Lorne, Stratford, S.T. Chemistry — Shinyanga Secretary School, Mtwara, Tanzania

LECKIE, Ian, Toronto, S.T. Chemistry — Government College, Kaduna, Nigeria

LIPISCHAK, William, Agincourt, Teacher Training, Education — Kagumo, Teacher Training College, Nyeri, Kenya

LYONS, Thomas, Willowdale, S.T. Geography — St. George's College, Barataria, Trinidad

MOAR, Brian A., Cornwall, Teacher Training, General Science — Grenada Teachers' College, St. Georges, Grenada

MCGREGOR, John A., Dryden, S.T. Eng. & Fr. — Jennings School, Jennings, Antigua

McLAREN, Robert F., Brantford, S.T. Chemistry, General Science — Kabalega Secretary School, Masindi, Uganda

McMULLEN, J.B., Cooksville, Commercial Teacher — Commercial & Domestic Arts Institute, St. Georges, Grenada

MURRAY, Harrison, Kincardine, S.T. English, Geography — Nabumali Teachers' School, Mbale, Uganda

PARLEE, Hugh R., Ottawa, Teacher Training, Advisor to Minister — Minister of Education, St. Kitts

PLAYFORD, John H., Port Arthur, Teacher Training, English — Bichi Training College, Kano, Nigeria

QUEENEVILLE, Gerard, Windsor, S.T. French — Jinja Secretary School, Jinja, Uganda

RITTER, Archibald, Kingston, Teacher Training, Education — Kenya Institute of Education, Nairobi, Kenya

ROBINSON, Ernest, Brantford, Teacher Training, English (Lang.-Lit.) — Katsina Teachers' College, Katsina, Nigeria

ROGERS, G. Irene, Toronto, Teacher Training, Education — Teacher Training Centre, Cork Hill, Montserrat, W.I.

ROTHWELL, Ronald, Kitchener, S.T. Physics — San Fernando Secretary School, San Fernando, Trinidad

SCHIEFFEL, Ralph, Kitchener, S.T. Math. — Lutheran Secretary School, Arusha, Tanzania

SCOTT, Bruce, Pickering, S.T. Science — Dept. of Education, Government of Gambia, Gambia

SIDE, Ronald, Ancaster, S.T. English — Butima Teacher Training College, Mwanza, Tanzania

STAGER, Arnold, Ancaster, S.T. Agriculture, Gen. Science — Adeola Oduka Comprehensive High School, Ijebu-ode, Nigeria

STASUK, Richard, Sault Ste. Marie, S.T. Principles of Education — Teachers Training College, Zaria, Nigeria

THISSEN, J. P. Henry, Ottawa, Teacher Training, John Donaldson Technical Institute, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad

TOMLINSON, John D., Ingersoll, Principal — Commercial and Domestic Arts Ins., St. Georges, Grenada, W.I.

TROLOPE, Donald, Burlington, S.T. Civil Eng., Building Section — Yaba College of Technology, Yaba, Lagos

WARKENTIN, D. L., Richards Landing, Teacher Training, English — Shortwood Teacher Training College, Kingston, Jamaica

QUEBEC

AUSSELEITNER, Dr. Walter, Montreal West, Audio-Visual Expert — Ministry of Education, Georgetown, Guyana

CREESE, William, Beauséjour, S.T. Industrial Arts — Mico Training College, Marsiaux Rd., Kingston, Jamaica

DAVIDSON, Willard, Ste Anne de Bellevue, S.T. Agriculture — Government Secretary School, Ilorin, Nigeria

FROHN-NIELSON, Mrs., Aylmer East, S.T. French — International School, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

MacKELVIE, W. Richard, LaSalle, S.T. Industrial Arts — Jennings School, Jennings, Antigua

MEURIS, Gerald W., Westmount, S.T. Chemistry — Diego Martin Secretary School, Saddle Road, San Juan, Trinidad

NIELSEN, Olaf, Lachine, S.T. Industrial Arts — Technical Centre, Boys' Grammar School, Kingston, St. Vincent

POWELL, M. Laval, Teacher Training, Eng. Lit. and Language — Leeward Islands' Teacher Training College, Golden Grove, St. John's, Antigua

ROSSMAN, Morey, Montreal, Teacher Training, History, English — Mpwapiwa Teacher Training College, Tanzania

SOLAK, Mendal, Montreal, S.T. Chemistry, Physics — Nairobi School, Nairobi, Kenya

TOUSIGNANT, J. B. Louis, Champlain, S.T. French — Georgetown Secondary Grammar School, Georgetown, Guyana

SASKATCHEWAN

BATES, Wilmer, Regina, Teacher Training, Education — Kericho Teachers Coll., Kericho, Kenya

GUTWIN, Marvin, Saskatoon, S.T. English — Bichi Teacher Training College, Kano, Nigeria

LOGIE, Charles, Regina, S.T. Education — Kenya Inst. of Education, Nairobi, Kenya

McDONALD, Charles F., Regina, Lecturer, Building — Government Technical Institute, Georgetown, Guyana

NICKEL, Woldemar, Saskatoon, S.T. Physics — Dar-es-Salaam Teachers College, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

TRATCH, Leonard, Saskatoon, S.T. Science — Dept. of Education, Government of Gambia

WRIGHT, Gordon, Moosomin, S.T. Math. & English — Ministry of Education, Roseau, Dominica



These are a group of French-speaking public servants from Africa, Asia and Malagasy, who attended this summer's Senior French-Speaking Seminar at the Ottawa University Centre of International Co-operation, held in conjunction with the External Aid Office. From left to right they are: E. N. Hare, of the External Aid Office; O. F. Lahlou, Morocco; F. Roboony, Malagasy; J. L. Pancelot, University of Ottawa; E. Salvo, Ivory Coast; K. Simmola, Laos; M. Saint-Germain, University of Ottawa; A. Elhissi, Morocco; P. Ntumuluhora, Rwanda; M. C. Kochbati, Tunisia; M. Rombourg, University of Ottawa; M. Koyota, Ivory Coast; J. Tvegitimase, Rwanda; L. Sabourin, director of the Ottawa University Centre of International Co-operation.

Western Business Methods Taught Foreign Students

Thirty-two business administration students from Asia, Africa and Caribbean countries recently completed their diploma course at Waterloo Lutheran University. Since returning to their homes several have already assumed executive jobs.

Among graduates from Waterloo's business program course, one now heads a \$3,500,000 textile mill, another a banana business and another has become a business consultant to his government.

Waterloo's nine-month crash course is designed to teach western business practices so that graduates may replace outside experts in their countries' commercial and government leadership.

The International Business Program was set up three years ago by Waterloo Lutheran professor

Brant Bonner, under the sponsorship of the Canadian External Aid Office. Students are selected by their governments on the basis of some business experience and their potential for management.

The curriculum concentrates on five major areas: management, accounting, production, operations and economics. Students begin with basic business organization and eventually learn flow charts, cost accounting, production and quality control, export management, and basic principles of the monetary system and banking.

Prof. Bonner and his colleagues use the case-study method to teach a lot of material in a short time to students of widely varying academic backgrounds.

"The advanced students react in a more sophisticated way to

cases than those with little formal education, but everyone gets something out of them", Bonner stated. "We try to grade a student on his own effort, more than on his comparative standing."

He says the students relate cases to similar situations in their home countries.

Many international corporations co-operate by sending lecturers to the campus, sponsoring a Christmas field trip to New York, or hiring students for two weeks of practical experience at the end of the study program.

Similar courses to train public administrators at both junior and senior levels have been operating for some years at Carleton University, and, more recently, at the University of Ottawa. The Carleton courses are provided in English and those at the University of Ottawa in French.

Canadian Government Studied

Senior civil servants from 16 developing countries are being given a practical and theoretical look at the Canadian way of government.

In many respects, Canada is also a developing country. But after 100 years of hewing an identity out of the North American wilderness, it has solved many of the problems now being faced by the new countries of Africa, Asia, South America and the West Indies.

Sponsored by the Canadian External Aid Office, 23 top government men from the new nations are attending a special public administration course at Carleton University. And on the practical side, they spend time at various federal and provincial institutions where they actually see the system work.

Few of the students have university degrees or — with one exception — have ever been in Canada before.

At the end of the summer they will return to their countries with ideas on the application of Canadian principles and planning to their own particular situations.

Since they arrived early in June, the students have been concentrating on classes at the Carleton school of public administration and tours of local government establishments. Their lecturers have been from Carleton and various government departments.

During August the class visited Fredericton, N.B., for a week-

long look at the operation of a Canadian provincial government. Now the men are being assigned to Canadian government departments for further study.

J. P. Cox, permanent secretary of the ministry of communication, works and transport in the West Indian Islands of St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla, says the Canadian government machine is "basically on the United Kingdom pattern,

with certain refinements typical of a highly industrialized country."

E. I. L. Willems, under secretary (administration) with the agriculture ministry of the south-central African country of Zambia, commented: "I did not expect your summers to be as hot as ours," recalling a couple of sleepless nights during the heat wave.



William Matheson (left), supervisor of a Carleton University, Ottawa, public administration course for senior public servants from developing countries, chats with E. I. L. Willems of Zambia, centre, and J. P. Cox of St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla. (Dominion-Wide photo)



Nearing completion is the National Rehabilitation Institute, Quinhon, Vietnam. This is Canada's most recent medical aid program in the war-torn country. The Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal has assumed responsibility for this project for civilians. The centre is located 250 miles north of Saigon.



Air traffic controllers at the new Flight Information Centre in Lusaka, Zambia, above, keep track of all the airplanes flying in Zambia and at high altitude in Malawi. A. W. Bent, centre, of Greenwood, Nova Scotia, is one of 10 Canadian controllers who helped bring the centre into operation and who are training Zambians to take over the complicated work of operating a modern airport.

Khulna Mill Starts Technical Training

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Mitchell Sharp has announced a grant of up to \$170,000 for a technical training program at the Canadian-built Khulna Hardboard Mill in East Pakistan.

Under the program, a nucleus of operating and maintenance personnel will be trained to operate the mill after the Canadian advisers leave. The program will take approximately 12 to 18 months and will include not only the cost of advisers, but also of parts and equipment necessary to support the project during this time.

The mill, which cost \$2,065,000, is located on the banks of the Bhairab river about 80 miles southwest of Dacca. It produces a hardboard marketed to the construction and furniture industries under the trade name Sunboard, which is made from sundri, a hard, dense wood obtained from the nearby Sundarbans forests.

T. G. Ross of Gatineau, Quebec, a technical adviser who de-

veloped procedures for manufacturing the hardboard, will stay on at the mill to take part in the training program. Mr. Ross, formerly manager of product development, building materials division of the Canadian International Paper Co. plant in Gatineau, has been in Pakistan since June 1966.

He has been joined by John James Thompson of Salmon Arm, B.C., a master mechanic with 16 years experience, on leave from H. A. Simons (International) Ltd. of Vancouver.

Designed capacity of the mill is 10,000 tons of hardboard per year, or approximately 30,000,000 square feet of one-eighth inch board. The project was carried out by H. A. Simons (International) Ltd. of Vancouver. The East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, which will operate the mill, is pleased with the product produced by the Canadian advisers, claiming that it is equal to any hardboard imported or made in Pakistan.

Plan New Ward for Rangoon Hospital

Canada has agreed to a Burmese request to expand the facilities of Rangoon General Hospital with Canadian counterpart funds.

The funds will be used for an addition to the Radio Therapy building costing 250,000 Kyats (approximately \$50,000 Canadian). The new ward will provide facilities for the intensive care of radiological patients. This ties in with the work undertaken by Canada at the hospital in 1963 when a Cobalt Teletherapy unit was established and an adviser, Vancouver radio-therapist Miss Joan Goodall, established a cancer treatment unit.

The counterpart fund is a long-established feature of Canada's

external aid program and is designed to ensure that each aid dollar is put to maximum development use. When commodities are supplied on a grant basis—as in the case of food aid—Canada requires the recipient country to set up an account in its own currency equivalent to the dollar value of the Canadian shipment. These funds must in turn be spent on economic development, including education, technical training and social infrastructure projects. Title to the counterpart funds rests with the recipient; investment priorities are established basically on its initiative, but expenditures become subject to the donor's prior concurrence.

Under this system, the recipient country receives urgently-needed supplies of food and industrial materials with a valuable saving in foreign exchange. At the same time it is able to underwrite development programs with an equivalent amount drawn from its national income.

Technical assistance worth \$113,000 was allocated to Burma by Canada during the fiscal year 1967-68.

39 Barbadians Study in Canada

Thirty-nine Barbadian recipients of Canadian External Aid educational and training awards are presently enrolled at 20 universities and other educational institutions across Canada.

The degree and diploma level courses which they are pursuing include: Accounting; Art (commercial, fine and industrial); Business and Public Administration; Cooperative Social Leadership; Dietetics; Engineering; Geography; Hotel Management; Social Welfare - and Teacher Training.

The External Aid scholars were nominated by the Barbados Government for training in fields specified by the government in accordance with its priority needs for trained personnel. The External Aid Office made the actual awards after reviewing the lists of nominees submitted.

Under the customary terms of the awards, the Canadian Government accepted financial responsibility for payment of tuition fees, maintenance allowances and return transportation to Barbados.

Of the 39 Barbados External Aid scholars currently training in Canada, 15 are expected to graduate and return home this year.

B.C. Teachers Serve Abroad

Seventeen British Columbia teachers have been selected to take part in Project Overseas, organized by the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Expenses of eight of the teachers will be borne by the B.C. Teachers' Federation, with cost of the remaining being underwritten by a grant from the Canadian External Aid Office.

Sixty-two Canadian teachers will take part in Project Overseas. Teams will visit Asia, Africa and the West Indies.

This year's B.C. contingent has more than doubled and the number of countries to be helped has been increased as a result of the External Aid Office grant.

In the past years the BCTF has sent six teachers annually to the project.

Three B.C. teachers will serve as Canadian team leaders.

They are Frank Neale, Vancouver, who will head the Ghana team; Gary Armour, West Vancouver, the Gambia team, and Kenneth Aitchison, West Vancouver, the Asian team.

Others participating are: Jean Halcrow, Coquitlam; Melvin Henderson, Vancouver; F. Trevor James, North Vancouver; Garth Johnson, Tsawwassen; Alfred I. Jones, Kelowna; N. E. Nelson, Burnaby; Roy Jonsson, North Vancouver; Nancy Peterson, Chilliwack; David Redekop, Prince George; John Young, Campbell River; Dr. Frank Rouvier, North Delta; Mrs. Margaret A. Smith, Nanaimo; Edward S. Stelzl, Vancouver Technical School, and H. J. Friesen, Vancouver.

Former Aid Adviser To Teach in Somali

David Clutche, head of the geography department at Centennial CVI, Guelph, has been selected by the Canadian Teachers' Federation to be an Ontario representative in their Project Africa program during the summer.

Mr. Clutche will teach in the Magistrate Teachers' Training College in Magadishu, Republic of Somali.

Mr. Clutche's qualifications for this program include a two-year assignment with the Canadian External Aid Office as an educational adviser to the government of Trinidad and Tobago. During this period Mr. Clutche travelled extensively throughout South America where he observed the educational structure and problems.



The complicated radar installation, left, at the new international airport in Lusaka, Zambia, is explained to a group of student air traffic controllers by Canadian expert R. J. Campbell, of Ottawa (right). The radar forms part of a system which covers every nation except Russia and China, allowing air traffic controllers to keep each plane in flight under constant surveillance.



International Development

VOL. 1 — Number 12

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE — GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

JUNE, 1968

\$3 Million Loan For Trinidad And Tobago

Canada will provide a total of \$3,000,000 in International Development loan funds for five projects in Trinidad and Tobago.

A rural electrification of \$1,226,000 to be used by the publicly-owned Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission, is similar to a loan of \$650,000 made in 1964-65 for the purchase of line hardware and transformers, which allowed the Commission to install services for some 2,700 customers in scattered rural areas where electrical supply would not otherwise have been commercially feasible. The new loan will help carry electricity into several new areas, including agricultural projects to which Canada is providing assistance under a Development Loan for the dairy industry.

Through a dairy development loan of \$450,000, a total of 900 head of Canadian cattle will be purchased and some technical assistance and equipment will be supplied. The cattle will be in addition to the 1,200 head of Canadian cattle supplied under a loan of \$900,000 made in 1965-66 to develop a dairy cattle industry on Crown lands and reclaimed lands made idle because of cutbacks in sugar production. The World Bank has made a \$5,000,000 loan to assist in developing the small farms where

the Canadian cattle are being placed.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago receives a loan of \$548,000 to finance a series of feasibility and pre-engineering studies necessary to define the projects needed for Trinidad's economic development. These may include studies for two major airports and a study of tourism. Loans of similar character have been negotiated with several Latin American countries and with Jamaica.

With a loan of \$486,000 the Government of Trinidad will undertake modernization of sections of various hospitals, including installation of approximately \$253,500 of radio therapy and diagnostic equipment, \$61,500 of cafeteria equipment, and \$180,000 for a laundry building and boilers which will permit centralized laundry service for several Port of Spain hospitals.

A fisheries development loan of \$250,000 will be integrated with an FAO investigation. The Canadian development loan will finance a trawler, two refrigerated trucks and technical assistance including a skipper and an engineer to train crew members for the vessel, an expert to advise on biological fisheries research and training in Canada for officials of research and biological stations. The program is based on recommendations made after a recent survey by two scientific advisers from the Canadian Department of Fisheries.

Under the terms of the loans all equipment and goods will be purchased in Canada. The loans will be repaid over a period of 30 years with a seven year grace period and three percent interest.



These students graduated in May after taking a one year course in public administration, arranged by the Canadian Government. The course is officially known as PACOM (Junior French-speaking Public Administration Course). It was organized by the Ottawa University Centre for International Cooperation in conjunction with the External Aid Office. The course is for French-speaking public servants of Africa and Asia, and started in September. The EAO and Ottawa University provided a six-week course this summer for senior public servants from French-speaking developing countries. This course is called SECOC and consists of seminars and lectures. From left to right — Luang Sinphachomphadsky, Laos; Keli Ketta, Guinea; Maurice Thomas, Dahomey; Pierre Sambo, Central African Republic; Chao Boun Eng, Cambodia; André Fénelon, Malagasy; Famosse Ouattara, Ivory Coast; Alphonse Kognono, Togo; Souhane Chanthavixith, Laos; Theo Solv, Laos; Jérôme Pissang, Togo; Pascal Rakotomannan, Malagasy; Pierre Bayale, Upper Volta; Ould Ibrahim Baba, Mauritius; Joseph Aho Glé, Dahomey; Mohamed Sidy, Mauritius; Michel Kérékoukou, Central African Republic; Paul Tongo, Central African Republic.

Ceylon Hydro Project Study Financed By Canadian Loan

A \$750,000 external aid development loan financing detailed engineering studies of a large hydro-electric project in Ceylon has been signed in Colombo.

The project involves the construction of three dams on the Maskeliya Oya river in the mountainous interior of the island, approximately 50 miles from Colombo. Each dam will provide hydro-electric power and irrigation facilities. Work on the first stage is already underway with Canada supplying both equipment and engineering serv-

ices under a \$10,800,000 loan provided by the Export Credit Insurance Corporation. The new development loan will provide engineering services for the second and third stages. This includes pre-investment reports, site investigation and survey, and the training of a number of Ceylonese engineers in Canada.

The project has been given the highest priority by Ceylon. Electrical power is needed by the cement, plywood, textile, flour, hardware, hardboard, fishing, canning and ceramics industries, as well as to supply the demand from plantations and townships. A World Bank report says the development will provide the cheapest possible source of electrical power in the country.

F. Ingledow & Associates of Vancouver have been appointed to carry out the work covered

by the development loan. The company prepared the engineering studies for the first stage, which includes two concrete dams, a 25,400 ft. long water conveyance tunnel and a 75 MW power plant. The proposals for Stage Two call for another dam, a 19,000 ft. long water conveyance tunnel and a power plant containing three hydro turbine generating units having a total capacity of 90 MW and yielding an estimated average energy of 411,000,000 KW hours annually. Proposals for Stage Three include another conveyance tunnel of 17,000 feet, and another power house with one 15 MW generating unit yielding an average of 105,000,000 KW hours annually.

The development loan forms a part of Canada's allocation of \$4,500,000 in aid to Ceylon in the 1967-68 fiscal year.

Canada Grants Pakistan Funds For Computer

Canada has approved a \$450,000 grant to finance provision and installation of a computer system for Pakistan's Central Statistical Office in Karachi.

The Pakistan Government's statistical centre supplies a full range of analysis and reporting services for all government departments.

Under the arrangement with Pakistan, an IBM 360 computer will be provided. Pakistani authorities have already instituted training schemes for programming and systems design personnel and are preparing for installation of the unit. Full servicing facilities are available in Pakistan.

As well as \$10,500,000 in grant aid, Canada in the 1967-68 program provided \$18,000,000 in loans to Pakistan covering a nuclear power plant project and other capital assistance industrial parts and commodity aid.



Official opening of the newly-completed Olivier Bridge which spans the Johnson river at Morant Bay, Jamaica, is scheduled for mid-July. The project was carried out by Niagara Structural Steel of St. Catharines, Ont., under a contract of \$300,000 for fabrication and erection of the 734 ft. structure. It was part of Canada's External Aid program. It is the largest bridge on the island.

Canadian Aid For Cyclone Victims

A \$10,000 gift of emergency aid is being made by the Government of Canada to victims of a major cyclone which hit Burma earlier this month.

Approximately 400 persons were killed in the cyclone, another 30,000 were left homeless, and approximately 2,400 square miles of land have been flooded with sea water.

The aid follows an international appeal made by the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva. The Canadian government's response will match

that of the Canadian Red Cross, which has provided \$5,000 in cash and \$5,000 worth of clothing.

The Government's contribution will be used by the Red Cross to provide food, medicine, drugs and tents, all of which have been requested. Burma has been the recipient of Canadian assistance under the external aid program since 1959. Largest project has been the construction of the Thaketa bridge which links Rangoon with its satellite town of Thaketa.

International Development

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OTTAWA, JUNE, 1968

Canada And The World

(Excerpts from a policy statement by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau May 29, 1968. Mr. Trudeau announced that a broad review of Canada's foreign policy had been set in motion by the government.)

Economic and social development continues to pose a major international problem and it will increasingly engage the initiative, energy and resources of the world community far into the future. The essential needs of the developing countries require a vigorous, comprehensive and co-ordinated response from all the organizations, agencies and individual nations seeking to alleviate the areas of want in the world. The realities of this North-South relationship are such that humanity as a whole cannot rest easy until a steady and solid progress toward a better balance between have and have-not nations has been assured.

The international institutions and methods which have been adopted for dealing with the demands of the contemporary world situation have to be brought into closer alignment with actual developments and especially with the revolutionary desires of rising generations in all parts of the world. If man is to become the master rather than the victim of his restless genius for material progress, he must radically reduce the distance between his ever advancing attainment in science and technology, and the rather sluggish evolution of international instruments for maintaining political and economic order.

We have to take greater account of the ties which bind us to other nations in this hemisphere—in the Caribbean, Latin America—and of their economic needs. We have to explore new avenues of increasing our political and economic relations with Latin America where more than four hundred million people will live by the turn of the century and where we have substantial interests.

We accept as a heavy responsibility of higher priority Canada's participation in programs for the economic and social development of nations in the developing areas. We shall be exploring all means of increasing the impact of our aid programs by concentrating on places and projects in which our bilingualism, our own expertise and experience, our resources and facilities make possible an effective and distinctively Canadian contribution. We see Africa as an area of growing activity but not to the exclusion of other regions in which Canada's aid effort is well established. We intend, moreover, to combine these efforts with initiatives, policies and leadership relating to trade which will enable the developing nations to attain lasting improvement in their economies.

We shall be guided by considerations such as the foregoing in sustaining our support for international organizations—and especially the United Nations family. We believe that Canada's contribution to the co-operative efforts of those organizations may benefit from some shift of emphasis but there will be no slackening of our broad policy of support. In making our reappraisal we shall be looking for realistic means for making multilateral organizations as effective as possible and correspondingly Canada's participation in their endeavors.

As I suggested earlier, in reviewing the international situation and our external policies we are likely to find that many of the problems are the same ones which Canada has faced for many years—global and regional tensions, under-development, economic disruptions. Our broad objectives may be similar too—the maintenance of peace and security, the expansion and improvement of aid programs, the search for general economic stability. But what we shall be looking for—systematically, realistically, pragmatically—will be new approaches, new methods, new opportunities. In that search we shall be seeking the views of Canadians and particularly of those with expert knowledge in the universities, and elsewhere.

We shall hope too to find new attitudes, for ourselves and in others, which will give us the latitude to make progress in the pursuit of those objectives. There is much evidence of a desire for this kind of change in most countries of the world. Our need is not so much, to go crusading abroad as to mobilize at home our aspirations, energies and resources behind external policies which will permit Canada to play a credible and creditable part in this changing world.

While this broad review has been set in motion by the Government, we have taken some immediate steps which will give the Canadian people an indication of the direction the Government will follow and these are:

We have decided to send before the end of 1968 a special mission at the ministerial level to tour Latin America. This mission will be designed to demonstrate the importance the Government attaches to strengthening our bilateral relations with leading Latin American countries.

In order to exploit more fully the opportunities inherent in our bilingual country, it is our intention to open five new missions, by 1969, in French-speaking countries. A substantially increased share of our aid will be allocated to francophone countries in order to achieve a better balance in our aid program. We will increase our cultural programs with francophone countries as an important invest-



The opening session of a special summer course in public administration at Carleton University, Ottawa, is addressed by Clovis Demers, standing, acting director of the External Aid Office Training Division. The 11-week course is the fourth to be held at Carleton and is being attended by 23 senior officials from 16 Commonwealth countries and Indonesia.

The course consists of lectures on different aspects of public administration such as administrative organization models, bureaucracy and innovation, federalism, municipal and provincial governments, internal communication and management analysis. In addition, visits will be organized to several federal and provincial departments and private companies.

ment both in improving bilateral relationships and in contributing to national unity

Within the general review, we have set up a special task force on our relations with the countries of Western and Eastern Europe. Its purpose is to prepare detailed recommendations concerning ways in which co-operation could be further strengthened with European countries, from which so many Canadians have originated. It will study the whole range of our economic, political and cultural ties with Europe together with the presence of Canadian military forces in Europe.

In order to stress the true objectives of our aid program, we will change the name of the External Aid Office to Canadian International Development Agency. Aside from removing the resentment that might be felt by some recipient countries, this change will illustrate that our preoccupation is with co-operative international development, not aid as such. In addition, we will give speedy and favorable consideration to the creation of an International Development Centre. This would be an international institute established in Canada to apply the latest advances in science and technology to the problems of development and to ensure that Canadian and other aid monies are put to the most effective use possible.

Such, then, is our liberal approach to foreign policy and Canada's position in the world. We should not exaggerate the extent of our influence upon the course of world events. Yet, because of the origin and character of our population, our history, our geographical position and our economic strength and potential, we can play a significant part in the promotion of peace and the creation of a just world society.

We will seek a new role for Canada and a new foreign policy based on a fresh appraisal of this rapidly changing world and on a realistic assessment of Canada's potential. It must be a policy which Canadian of all origins, languages and cultures will be proud to support. It must be a policy which is pragmatic, realistic and which contributes effectively both to Canada's political survival and independence and to a more secure, progressive, free and just world society.

\$1,250,000 Loan For Ceylon

Canada is providing a \$1,250,000 development loan to Ceylon to finance the purchase of Canadian newsprint, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, announced May 15.

The project has been given high priority by the Government of Ceylon in the light of its current foreign exchange crisis.

This is the first time that newsprint has been sent to Ceylon under Canada's external aid pro-

gram. The interest-free loan will be repaid over a period of 50 years with repayment beginning ten years after the loan is signed.

Canada allocated a total of \$2,000,000 in development loan funds to Ceylon during 1967-68; together with \$500,000 in grants and \$2,000,000 worth of food aid.

At present, Canada is participating in the improvement of Ceylon's international airport at Katunayake.

Canada was represented at a consultative group meeting on development assistance to Tunisia in Paris on May 7-8, 1968, under the chairmanship of the World Bank. Representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Program, the African Development Bank and the European Investment Bank were present.

The group discussed reports on the state of the Tunisian economy and its prospects, prepared by the Government of Tunisia and the World Bank. It was noted that 1968 can be expected to be more favorable than the two preceding years, on account of better harvests, continued development of tourism and as sustained inflow of foreign assistance. The consensus was that Tunisia, by its efforts, thoroughly deserves the assistance of the aid-giving countries and that meetings of the consultative group were useful for the various bilateral and multilateral programs.

EXTERNAL AID BRIEFS

Ralph E. Garner, 37, of New Westminster, B.C., will return home in July after serving two years as a teacher trainer in mathematics and science at Port of Spain Teachers' College, Trinidad. Mr. Garner was Supervisor of Intermediate Grades and Special Services for School District No. 45 (Coquitlam) prior to his assignment overseas.

Miss Dorothy M. Johnson, a teacher at St. Lawrence Junior High School in Ormoco, and Miss Helen Marsten, a teacher at Southern Carleton Regional High School in Woodstock, have been selected by the Canadian Teachers' Federation to participate in this year's Project Overseas.

Project Overseas is operated each summer by CTF and is financed by the provincial teachers' associations. This year the External Aid Office made a substantial grant to this international project making it possible to expand and improve the overseas program for this summer.

Dr. George E. Eaton, director of education for the Certified General Accountants Association is leaving Canada for a six month assignment in Ethiopia. Dr. Eaton will be working on behalf of the Canadian External Aid Office as manpower and education adviser to the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

Dr. Eaton is with Atkinson College, York University in addition to his role as educational director for the Ontario Association.

UN Mission To Laos

A United Nations expert group on economic planning recently left New York for Laos. At the request of the Royal Government of Laos the mission will carry out a study of economic conditions and prospects in the country and will assist the government in the preparation of a new development plan.

The mission, the first of its kind to visit Laos, will spend two months in the country.

Hotel Training Helps Barbados Tourist Industry

The Caribbean is a chain of holiday islands. Jamaica with its luxurious hotels; Antigua's sea-carved bays; Barbados calypso and steel bands; Dominica's towering heights, deep valleys and a sparkling river for each day of the year. Tobago's beaches... a chain of sun, sand and pleasure made the favorite vacation land for 15,000 Canadian tourists last year.

But the Caribbean is not care-free. A team of economists from Britain, Canada and the United States made an intensive three months study of economic development in the islands and found that land capital and skills are in short supply, and the prospect for expanding markets is poor. One of the recommendations made by the team was the expansion of tourism, and if this was to be achieved a greater number of trained personnel was essential.

Responding to the request of the Barbados Government, the External Aid Office launched, three years ago, a hotel training program headed by Karl Severson, who had studied hospitality at the University of British Columbia, had 15 years of hotel management experience and was Director of Hotel and Restaurant Training with the Department of Education of British Columbia.

After his assignment in Barbados, Mr. Severson established a Hotel Training School in Colombo, Ceylon.

In Barbados the hotel industry lent space and equipment for classes, provided personnel to give instructions to trainees and met 25 per cent of the costs of training.

The first course, started in September 1964, was a four to six week crash training for cooks, bartenders, waiters and room-maids.

In April a comparable course was available for apprentices. Ninety of them took instructions in front desk reception, waiting, bartending, housekeeping and kitchen work. At the end of the course all trainees were employed but twice the number could have been placed.

In May 1965 the Barbados Government established the Hotel School as a section of the Technical Institute at Richmond St. Michael.

A total of 45 students enrolled in three separate courses for room-maids, waiters and bellboys and the pattern of training took the form of a short apprenticeship in which the students were attached to various hotels for at least three days per week practical work and attended the Hotel School for two days per week. The program operated over a seven-month period from April to December.

In April 1966 a further 75 students commenced training and last April, a third entry of 60 students started their seven-month courses.



Mrs. Chondra Dissanayake, Principal of the Ceylon School of Home Economics in Colombo, conducts a lesson in Ceylonese cookery. The hotel training course was established by Mrs. Severson in 1966.



Karl Severson with a group of his Caribbean students.

In the summer of 1966 the first cooks' course and the first course for hotel receptionists were established, each running for a period of one year on the same apprenticeship basis. With the commencement of the cooks' course, training at the school became much more practical in nature and a weekly luncheon has been held to which members of the public are invited to sample the food prepared and served by the students.

By December, 1967, some 200 young men and women had received formal training in one form or another in addition to 300 hotel employees who have had refresher training since 1964. This total of just over 500 represents 20 per cent of the present labor force of the Island's Hotel Industry.

In order to add to the professional training received in their country, Barbadians were sent for training in Canada where three education institutes give full courses in hotel administration: the Ryerson Institute in Toronto, the British Columbia Institute of Technology in Burnaby and the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology.

Three trainees are in Canada: Glenville Young from Trinidad, Rolando Henry from Jamaica and P. S. Joseph from Antigua.

Mr. Young was working as a technician at an oil refinery in Jamaica, but was hoping to go into the hotel business. His scholarship at Ryerson Institute will equip him to take up a responsible post next year in the tourist industry of his country.

To qualify for a managerial post, Mr. Henry needed training in labor-management relations and business administration. Two years ago he came to Canada to take a course in hotel, motel and restaurant management at the Southern Alberta Institute. Progressing extremely well in his training, he obtained marks as high as 95 per cent. He will graduate next year.

Mr. Joseph was assistant manager of the Antigua Beach Hotel before he arrived in Canada in 1965 for a three-year course in Hotel and Restaurant Administration at the Ryerson Institute. Last summer he took up his practical training at Expo 67. His work gave him experience in snack bar operation and in the use of storage and automatic vending machines. Next year Mr. Joseph will return home, professionally trained to take up a managerial post in the hotel industry.

Hotel training is now firmly established in Barbados and the hotel school is steadily increasing its contribution to the tourist development of the Island in the provision of trained personnel and consulting services to new enterprises catering to tourists.

Anthony Marston from B.C., another external aid adviser, has been assigned to Barbados to continue Mr. Severson's successful operation.

UWI Building Program

Assisted By Canada

The University of the West Indies has undertaken a new building program with the help of Canada.

The program, costing \$1,121,000, will be financed by a grant under the External Aid program of \$871,000 and a contribution of \$250,000 from the university.

Funds will be used for university centres in Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. A residence will be constructed at Cave Hill, Barbados, and a senior common room will be built on the St. Augustine campus in Trinidad.

The Canadian portion of the cost is being financed from the current \$5,000,000 program of assistance which was announced at the conference of heads of the governments of the Caribbean and Canada in Ottawa two years ago.

Under the program, Canada is assisting the construction of capital projects, providing faculty personnel at the Mona, St. Augustine and Cave Hill campuses, offering undergraduate scholarship tenable at the University of the West Indies, and providing postgraduate scholarships for UWI graduates tenable at Canadian universities.

Oshawa Students Respond To Appeal

Oshawa Central Collegiate students recently aided thousands of school children on the West Indies island of St. Vincent through a unique plan inspired by a letter from a former Ajax Collegiate principal, G. H. Rapsey, who urged the Oshawa principal, H. E. Murphy, appealing for discarded pencils for island pupils. Under the auspices of the External Aid Office, Mr. Rapsey is in charge of an island teachers' college.

The student council decided to hold an activities night for which the price of admission for each student was one pencil. Several thousand pencils have been sent to the island as a result.

68 Prefabricated Schools

\$950,000 For Jamaican School Program

Canada has undertaken to assist Jamaica in the second phase of construction of rural schools with a development loan of \$950,000. The development loan is interest free, with a three-quarters of one percent per annum service charge. Repayment will be made over a period of 50 years with a 10 year period of grace.

The agreement was signed recently in Kingston by Jamaica's Minister of Finance and Planning, Honorable Edward Scanga and the High Commissioner for

Canada in Jamaica, R. Harry Jay.

A total of 68 prefabricated schools of six and eight classrooms will be provided by Canada and will be erected on cement foundations. The building of additional schools in rural areas is given high priority in Jamaica's program for the improvement of education.

Provision of these schools is the second phase of a program undertaken by Canada and Jamaica. In the first phase a total of 40 schools of six and eight

classrooms were fabricated by General Structure, Inc. of Montreal under a \$600,000 development agreement. All 40 schools have been placed in operation and offer facilities for approximately 14,000 students. Apart from classroom use the schools serve as focal points for community activities.

The project is part of Canada's aid program in Jamaica for which \$4,000,000 was made available in 1967-68. Annual allocations have been made to Jamaica since 1963. Projects fin-

anced under the program include the construction of the Olivier Bridge, the largest on the island, the supply of a VHF radio phone network throughout the island, provision of public works and water distribution equipment, low cost housing components engineering and equipment for the Harbor View sewerage scheme in Kingston, an aerial photography survey, and various pre-investment and feasibility studies. There are now 75 Jamaican students studying in Canada. A total of 23 Canadian teachers are in Jamaica working in teacher training colleges, 14 Canadian professors are teaching at the Mona campus of the University of the West Indies and nine Canadian experts are serving in Jamaica on various assignments.

THE DONOR STATES

Vast Changes In Dutch Program Since 1960



Left: Dutch expert inspects a chicken during a pest control project on a Zambian co-op farm. Dutch volunteer at right works on a livestock disease control program in Colombia.

The Netherlands aid program has undergone marked changes in scope and emphasis since 1960 as a result of the realization by the Government and public opinion of the immense needs of the developing nations. The severing of the Netherlands' links with its former colonies—a process which began in 1949 and extended to 1962—has contributed to this change in attitude and atmosphere.

Netherlands development assistance is much broader in geographic scope and much more varied than when it was largely a matter of colonial spending. Today it ranges from planning an industrial area and port facilities in Brazil to participation in population control studies in Pakistan, Kenya and Tunisia.

In a memorandum on development assistance in mid-1966, the Dutch Government said it considers foreign aid to be an essential element of a policy aimed at promoting a peaceful international community—one in which each country, while preserving its national identity, can attain a high level of development for the benefit of its people.

The Netherlands Government called for a coordinated international strategy of development designed to modify existing world economic patterns. Such a strategy would have to take account of all areas of contact between the industrialized and less developed nations—and this should alter the character of aid policy from one of incidental to long-term assistance.

In its own sphere, the Netherlands has announced its intentions of programming aid on a four-year basis, making aid a structural element of its foreign policy. This was confirmed in April 1967, by the Dutch cabinet and set out in a memorandum to Parliament last December. This policy is being applied initially in financing long-range development plans for its remaining overseas territories of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles in the 1968-71 span.

The kind of effects which a change in political status can produce in the aid flow is demonstrated in Netherlands statistics for 1963. After West New Guinea became West Irian and was transferred to Indonesia under the aegis of the United Nations, the official net Dutch aid flow was cut almost in half—from \$65 million in 1962 to \$37.8 million in 1963.

But the total has been climbing steadily since that time. The net flow was more than \$49 million in 1964, rose to \$68.5 million in 1965 and to nearly \$95 million in 1966, a one year increase of almost 40 per cent. Netherlands authorities estimate that the final figure for 1967 will be between \$120 million and \$130 million and budgetary aid appropriations for this year are at the \$150 million mark.

In terms of a share of the national income, the Dutch official flow in 1966 was 0.55 per cent. But when the net private flow of slightly more than \$160 million is included, this percentage rises to 1.49, second only to that of France.

The flow of private capital from the Netherlands to less developed countries has been subject to large fluctuations, primarily because of sharp changes in petroleum investment, but there have also been substantial ups and downs in the volume of other investments and export credits. Major share of direct investment is concentrated in Latin America. In every year except 1962, the private flow has exceeded the official flow.

In a 1962 memorandum on development assistance, the Netherlands Government indicate a preference for multilateral aid, noting that it was given in an international framework in which donors and recipients alike participated. The memorandum suggested the Netherlands was too small to give bilateral aid on a large scale and as a small country, it did not have the political weight nor the administrative machinery to enable it to supervise effectively the rational and economic use of its aid in the recipient countries.

This Dutch position on multilateral aid was reflected in the early years by a concentration of assistance through international organizations. But the Netherlands gradually entered the field of bilateral aid—first in technical assistance and then in other types of aid through the medium of consortia and consultative groups. The Netherlands currently participates in consortia for India, Pakistan, Turkey and Greece and is a member of consultative groups for Colombia, Ecuador, Korea, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Thailand and Tunisia. These groups permit joint consideration by donor countries of a broad range of development problems in the recipient nations. Through these groups, the Dutch Government feels, bilateral contributions take on the attributes of aid through multilateral channels.

In 1966 \$18.7 million in aid was funneled through these consortia and consultative groups and only \$7.3 million to countries outside this framework. Leading recipients in the group category have been India, Pakistan, Tunisia and Turkey.

Of the total bilateral flow of about \$50 million in 1966, more than \$27 million was made up of loans. These were in three main categories: interest-free loans to cover development plans of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles for periods of up to 30 years; loans to member states of consortia and consultative groups at 3 per cent interest with maturities usually of 25 years including a 7-year grace period; and finally, loans such as those to Latin American countries through the Inter-American Development Bank at conventional rates of interest.

There has been a general trend toward softer terms of aid since 1964. Grants and loans at interest rates of 3 per cent or less rose from 81 per cent of total commitments to 98 per cent by the end of 1966. Grace periods were lengthened and interest rates generally declined from 3.9 per cent to 2 per cent.

Aid to countries in consortia and consultative groups is not contractually tied, but there is an understanding among the recipients that orders for goods and services will be placed in the Netherlands to the largest possible extent. Similarly for Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, preference is to be given to procurement in the Netherlands.

Almost all of the Netherlands' capital aid is extended in the form of program assistance—the supply of commodities and raw materials not directly related to projects.

Two years ago the Netherlands decided to resume assistance to Indonesia and the Dutch Government spurred efforts to assemble a group of countries interested in providing such aid. These efforts led to the creation of the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia embracing the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Australia and the Netherlands.

The Netherlands allocated more than \$6 million in grants and \$1.1 million in loans to Indonesia in 1966 and a further \$9.3 million in grants and \$4.8 million in loans last year. These figures exclude \$11.1 million in loans through private banks with government guarantees. Aid to Indonesia is likely to absorb a growing proportion of Netherlands assistance in the next few years. In the current year, more than \$19 million has been allocated to Indonesia in the over-all budget.

Despite these extensions in the scope of its aid program, the Dutch Government has continued to focus a good deal of attention on its remaining overseas territories, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. More than \$12 million in grants was provided in 1965 and 1966 and loans were over the \$17 million mark in the same two-year span. Allocations for last year in the grant category were running at an even higher level. In Surinam, Dutch aid is being directed to roadbuilding, mining, agriculture and forestry. In the Antilles where automation and reorganization has cut employment prospects in the oil industry, Netherlands aid is intended to create new job opportunities through improvement in air and sea transport, electrification projects, expansion of secondary industries and development of large-scale tourism.

The net multilateral flow from the Netherlands in 1966 was \$44.4 million—almost double the level of the previous year and more than four times the amount provided for international aid agencies in 1960. Part of the 1966 increase, however, is a result of a change in formula for calculating contributions to the International Development Association (the World Bank's soft-loan agency), United Nations agencies and the Asian Development Bank.

The Netherlands was seventh on the list of nations contributing to the UN Development Program with a contribution of \$5.6 million in 1966 and more than \$7 million was pledged to this program last year. The Netherlands has also made substantial contributions to the UN Organization for Industrial Development, the World Food Program, the European Economic Community's Development Fund and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). Since 1950, the services of 1,900 Dutch experts have been enlisted for UN programs and 1,800 holders of UN fellowships have taken training in the Netherlands. The Netherlands has pledged a total of \$11 million to the Asian Development Bank. Through the Inter-American Development Bank, loans have been made to Latin American nations; \$5 million was allocated in 1966 and a similar amount last year. The only direct project assistance by the Netherlands has been provided in Latin America—most of it for port development, wood processing and agricultural development.



A Dutch agricultural expert inspects a maize crop in Zambia with a farm co-worker.

During the last five years, technical assistance has become one of the fastest growing sectors of the Dutch program. Expenditures in 1966 reached \$14.8 million, accounting for almost 30 per cent of official bilateral aid compared to 17 per cent a year earlier and only 2.1 per cent in 1962. More than 60 less developed nations are being given technical assistance.

The number of fellowships awarded to students from the less developed world has climbed from about 200 in 1963 to 750; the number of trainees from none to nearly 300; the number of Dutch experts on assignment abroad to more than 200. The Netherlands Volunteer Association, a private body almost wholly financed by the Government, has expanded rapidly in five years. Fewer than 25 volunteers were overseas in 1963; now the figure is almost 180, most of them serving in African nations in rural extension work, small industry and public health.

(See DUTCH PROGRAM, Page 5)

18 Member Countries Contributing

\$1.2 Billion Boost For IDA Resources Over Next 3 Years

A plan for a \$1.2 billion replenishment of the International Development Association's resources has been recommended by the association's directors and referred to member governments for approval. The association is the World Bank's soft-loan agency.

Under the proposal, 18 of IDA's member countries plus Switzerland will make \$400 million a year available to the association for three years for lending on development projects in 79 of the world's less developed nations.

Canada's share of the total during the three-year span is set at \$67.2 million, fifth largest among the contributors. First payment by contributing countries is scheduled for November of this year.

In addition to their basic contributions, Canada and four other countries have agreed to make available \$17.52 million in supplementary contributions to the association in the same three-year period and on the same payment terms. The other countries include the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Canada's share of this supplementary payment will be about \$2.6 million a year.

Created in 1960, IDA provides financing for up to 50 years on key development projects—particularly in agriculture and education—at nominal rates of interest with 10-year grace periods. Bulk of the resources available to the association has been contributed by the 18 industrialized nations known as Part I members—Canada among them. The cumulative total of usable resources channeled to IDA from these countries and other sources since its inception is \$1.78 billion.

But funds from the original subscriptions and subsequent replenishment have been all but exhausted in seven years of IDA operations. At the beginning of March of this year, IDA's uncommitted funds had dwindled to \$52 million and this entire amount had been earmarked for projects expected to be approved with agreements signed before June 30.

The new plan for bolstering IDA's resources at a \$400-million-a-year rate represents an improvement over the \$250 million a year agreed when the last re-

plenishment was worked out in 1964.

But the new level falls well below the \$1 billion a year originally put forward in 1966 by George Woods, retiring president of the World Bank, as a desirable goal for replenishment.

However, Mr. Woods has said that the proposal now endorsed by association directors will enable IDA "to operate on a substantially expanded scale without any impairment of its operating standards or administrative efficiency."

Endorsement of the new plan will permit a sizeable backlog of loan projects to be processed and approved and to be signed as soon as this second replenishment becomes effective.

Target date is June 30. At least 12 countries pledging not less than \$950 million must formally notify IDA that they will make their specified contributions in order for the plan to go into operation. The closing date may be extended if the directors see fit because of differing procedures which must be followed by various legislative bodies in approving the plan.

The replenishment proposal is based on continuation of IDA's present policy of requiring full international competition for procurement of goods and services financed by the association.

But in view of the present balance of payments difficulties in the United States, the proposal provides that for the three years ending June 30, 1971, IDA would call upon the United States only for that portion of its contribution needed to finance procurement in the United States. The amounts deferred would, however, be subject to subsequent call by the association. Under the schedule of contributions, the U.S. share is \$480 million or 40 per cent of the over-all total.

As a corollary to this deferment arrangement for the United States, a number of other participating countries have agreed to permit a compensating speedup of IDA's drawings upon their contributions in order to meet its commitments.

Switzerland, which is not an IDA member, will make its contribution through a 50-year, interest-free loan of \$12 million payable in three equal instalments.



helping a nation to grow...

Whether you are turning a commercial English course into a fascinating experience for students at the Uganada College of Commerce in Kampala, like Nan Geizer of Halifax, or passing on your machine shop skills at the Technical Teachers Training College in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, like George Brandon of Welland, teaching in developing countries can be an interesting and rewarding experience.



The Canadian Government needs people to accept challenges such as these. Positions are available for teachers, teacher trainers, educational advisers and University staff in West and East Africa, South-East Asia, and the West Indies. The two year assignments start in August 1969.

REQUIREMENTS

- professional teaching qualifications
- university degree or vocational certificate
- minimum of five years' teaching experience
- Canadian citizen
- good health

SUBJECT FIELDS

Teacher Education; Mathematics; Sciences; English; French; Spanish; Commercial Studies; Technical and Vocational Education.

Application forms should be requested early. Closing date is October 1, 1968.

**EDUCATION DIVISION,
EXTERNAL AID OFFICE,
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
75 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario**

DUTCH PROGRAM, from Page 4

The Dutch Government has concluded agreements for 48 new technical co-operation projects in the last three years and expanded its program for joint financing of development projects operated by private non-commercial organizations, participating in 18 of these in 1965 and another 19 in 1966. Main types of projects are in education and public health. The Government may contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital outlay in projects of this type.

Technical projects range from establishment of a vocational training school in the Ivory Coast to a stratigraphic survey in Jordan, operation of a telephone and telegraphy training centre in Sierra Leone and development of courses in agriculture at the secondary school level in Tanzania.

In Indonesia, the Netherlands financed studies aimed at rehabilitating the chemical industry and helped set up chemistry and physics departments at one of the leading universities. An aerial survey and mapping project is nearly completed in South Korea, an institute of hydrology was established at a Colombian university

and medical aid as well as vocational training provided in South Vietnam. In cooperation with Belgium, the Netherlands is improving and expanding technical courses in Rwanda.

The Netherlands budget is financing a series of symposia on development aid subjects—the first was on irrigation and drainage. In 1967, \$150,000 was allocated for a radio broadcasting training centre. International courses for students and trainees from developing nations are offered in a broad range of subjects from economic planning and social policy to soil science and port management.

Bolstered by government aid, private organizations have launched projects in general education, vocational training, agricultural and community development, medical care and social welfare work in such countries as Ghana, Kenya, the Congo (Kinshasa), Zambia, Cameroon, the Philippines, Thailand, Brazil and Chile.

A number of ministries are involved in administration of the Dutch aid program. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs co-ordinates the allocation of bilateral assistance except for aid to overseas territories which is administered by the office of the vice-premier. A minister

without portfolio, attached to the Foreign Ministry, has prime responsibility for development matters. The Foreign Ministry handles contributions to UN agencies and technical assistance in cooperation with other ministries such as Agriculture and Education.

The ministry of Economic Affairs supervises utilization of loans extended under consortia and consultative group arrangements and the Ministry of Finance is concerned with terms of aid. The Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing Countries provides the loans in association with the Inter-American Development Bank and the financing of long-term export credits through consortia.

To assist the Government in drawing up its aid programs, a National Advisory Council on Aid to Less Developed Countries was set up in 1963. The council consists of about 70 representatives of economic, social and cultural groups outside the Administration. Some of its reports have been produced at the request of the Government. Others have been made on its own initiative. Generally, the council provides the Government with a channel for obtaining the views of key groups interested in the field of development assistance.

AIDED BY OTTAWA CHEMIST

Safer Food And Drugs Help Ghanaian Economy

A Ghanaian woman buying food in the marketplace, a man mixing herbal medicines in the jungle, a businessman selling Ghanaian goods overseas—all are affected by the work of Dr. C.G. Farmilo in Ghana.

The doctor, a senior officer of the Food and Drug Directorate of the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, has spent the last three years in Ghana as an External Aid Office adviser establishing a food and drug directorate similar to Canada's and working as the Government Chemist.

This involved direction in writing a new set of food and drug laws, now in the hands of the Ghanaian government, overseeing construction of a new food and drug laboratory outside Accra, training staff, running the existing small government chemistry laboratory, and doing forensic work for the police.

"The new laws and laboratory will not only protect people against either imported or local goods which may be inferior in quality or dangerous, but will also improve standards and allow more Ghanaian products to compete profitably in world markets," he said. "For instance, there are fruit juices and jams being made locally which have no indication of either weight or of composition on the label."

Until now, the inspection work has been carried out in the small Government Chemical Laboratory which the British established approximately 50 years ago behind the Ambassador Hotel in Accra.

As Government Chemist, in charge of this laboratory, Dr. Farmilo became involved in a series of the day to day work of food inspection as well as in some special investigations of major cases.

One case involved a mysterious food poisoning which killed 26 people and hospitalized 70 others. By checking urine samples the Doctor found the people were suffering from mercury poisoning. He was eventually able to trace this to an anti-fungicide which had been sprayed on maize in preparation for planting. Investigation revealed several bags of this maize, which had been carefully set aside so it would not be sold for human consumption, had been stolen and sold on the market.

Another investigation started after there were 64 complaints in one year from railway employees and villagers in one region of the country. They were suffering from a "black skin disease" which resulted in black spots and warts, and sloughing of the skin, general weakness and loss of weight. Dr. Farmilo sorted the symptoms from the other skin diseases and irritations and found that they were suffering from chronic arsenic intoxication. The 76 people he examined had levels of arsenic 200 to 300 times higher than normal.

The source of the arsenic was quickly traced to a gold mine in the area, which had been in production since 1929. To remove the arsenic from the gold, they heated the ore in ovens, and released approximately four tons of arsenic a day into the atmosphere.

During this stay, he also had

to deal with a host of unknown herbal poisons. "Herbs are widely used in the traditional medicine of the country," he explained, "there are many plant materials of unknown composition whose medical properties are known to traditional healers." Identifying these was a major problem.

Much of Dr. Farmilo's time was also spent in advising on the new food and drug legislation, which would provide comprehensive coverage of the field for the first time. The new laws are based on Canadian legislation, but much time had to be spent insuring that the rules were suitable for Ghanaian conditions. Allowances also had to be made for special problems encountered in Ghana.

During this time, Dr. Farmilo was also providing direction in the construction of the new Government Chemical Laboratory. The modern two-storey cement structure is 170 feet long and 70 feet wide. It will provide 31,300 square feet of working space when the equipment and technicians move in from the old laboratory in the next month.

There will be eight sections for food control, pharmaceutical control, toxicology, industrial analysis, research, instrumental analysis, photography and library facilities. There will also be office space for administration. The equipment being introduced in the lab is much more sophisticated than the equipment previously used, and thus the environment has to be carefully controlled with air conditioning.

Dr. Farmilo arrived in Accra to start his assignment in September of 1965, as a result of a request from the Ghanaian government for a chemist to serve as first director of the Central Government Chemical Laboratory.



Dr. Farmilo in Chief's Garb

Dr. E. Kerry Gull of Ottawa, an NRC scientist who was later killed by elephants in Kenya, looked into the project and recommended the External Aid Office provide assistance. The building was already under construction when Dr. Farmilo arrived. It is located in the savannah country on the outskirts of Accra, near Legon University campus. Ghana provided all the material, manpower and built or

paid for the scientific equipment which is now being installed.

The project was considered of major importance, and was directly under the control of the President's office. After the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah in 1966, the project came directly under control of the National Liberation Council's office, and the work continued. Responsibility has since been turned over to the Ministry of Health.



New Government of Ghana Chemical Laboratory which is nearing completion outside Accra.

Hydro, Irrigation To Be Improved In Dominican Republic

The Inter-American Development Bank has extended a loan equivalent to \$22.9 million to the Dominican Republic to help finance the first stage of a program to expand the nation's electric power capacity and improve its irrigation system.

This stage calls for the construction of a dam and hydro-electric plant with an initial capacity of 40,000 kilowatts and the preparation of studies for the agricultural development of an area of 93,000 acres in the

vicinity of the dam.

Of the latter amount, the Bank loan will finance 66 per cent, the Agency for International Development (AID) 20 per cent, and the Dominican Republic the remaining 14 per cent.

Specifically, the first stage calls for:

— Construction of a dam located on the Yague del Norte River at Tiyerna in the Cibao Valley, in the northern part of the nation. The dam will permit the irrigation of an area of 93,000

acres once the irrigation systems are built. Some 51,000 acres are now inadequately irrigated and the remaining 42,000 lack irrigation facilities altogether.

— Construction of a hydro-electric plant on the banks of the Bao River upstream from its confluence with the Yague del Norte River, which will have an initial capacity of 40,000 kilowatts and which will be expanded in the second stage to 80,000 kilowatts. The project also calls for the construction of supple-

mentary civil works, both for the dam and the power plant, and the purchase of generating equipment and transmission lines.

— The preparation of pre-investment studies for the agricultural development of the Cibao Valley, including those necessary to build an equalizing reservoir downstream from the confluence of the Yague del Norte and Bao rivers, a smaller hydro-electric plant with a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts, and irrigation facilities in the zone to be benefited.

Canadian Companies

To Study Projects

In Latin America

The Canadian Government has approved the use of \$1,080,000 from its special Latin American development loan fund for a series of pre-investment studies in Colombia.

Under the terms of the loan, Canadian companies will be asked to undertake studies of a number of specific projects.

These are expected to be in the fields of hydro-electric power development, establishment of plants for production of paper, steel and petroleum products, communications and highway construction.

Project financing will be arranged at a later date by Colombia on the basis of detailed plans resulting from the studies. The loan for the Colombia studies is interest-free with repayment over a 50 year period.

A total of \$40,000,000 in loan funds has been earmarked by the Canadian aid program for development projects in Latin America since 1964. These funds are administered through the Inter-American Development Bank, which works out proposals for Canadian loans among its member countries in the region.

Proposals have been approved for pre-feasibility studies in Argentina and Peru, feasibility studies in Paraguay and pre-investment studies in Ecuador and Mexico. Other projects approved include the development of port facilities at Acajutla, El Salvador; the supply of mining equipment to Bolivia; development of long-range telecommunications and expansion of the State Technical University in Chile; and the provision of grain storage facilities through the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

UN Post in Trinidad

For Canadian Geologist

Philip Brennan, a petroleum geologist from Canada, takes over a United Nations assignment in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, as project manager for a seismic survey to be carried out in the marine area between Trinidad and Tobago, to evaluate oil possibilities.

Assistance for the project was requested from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the UN was chosen as the executing agency. The data to be collected in the seismic survey will be interpreted by the project manager and his staff who will subsequently compile a report with complete evaluation of the oil possibilities in the area.

The total cost of the one-year survey amounts to \$690,171, of which the UNDP has earmarked \$596,500. The Trinidad Government will contribute the remaining costs and also provide various facilities for the survey.

New Fishing Methods, Boat Building Skills, Boon To Dahomeans

Through a careful choice of projects, non-governmental aid programs can make a major contribution in developing nations. The Canadian Hunger Foundation, with a gift of \$10,000, has helped introduce the trade of boat building to the coast of Dahomey.

by Stanley Baron

The boat being carried down the West African beach is 23 ft long, 7 ft in the beam and, being built of plywood, is half the weight of a typical fishing dug-out. This makes it easy to man-handle. But how well, wonder the dark heads watching, will it withstand the hammer blows of the surf? Will her new launching gear, never seen before in Dahomey or anywhere else, really prevent a capsizing?

Surf runs like a great wall along the Dahomey coast. It is the boat-builders' biggest challenge, and until now there have been no Dahomey boat-builders. The canoes on the beach have been hewn out of solid samba trunks by Ghanaian carpenters who have never seen the sea; and it is principally Ghanaians coming to Dahomey for the fishing season, who have had the nerve to man them.

But the new boat, designed by a young Norwegian working for the Food and Agriculture Organization, is captained and crewed by Dahomeans. Another FAO fisheries engineer first suggested that in high surf a boat could be launched along a nylon guide-line, hitched to a post high on the beach.

A dug-out literally falls down the far side of such a wave, sometimes breaking in two. The new beach boat rides it and is now safe in the trough, 350 yards of relative stillness between the breakers—time enough to lower and start the outboard engine which will drive her over the next crest and away to the horizon.

At the back of the town, close to a new lagoon entrance, Oylind Gulbrandsen, designer of the boat whose launching I had watched at dawn at Ouidah, works alongside four Dahomeans practising

a new skill in this country. Until a year ago they were carpenters. Now after three months' instruction in Senegal as part of a Freedom from Hunger Campaign project, they are shipwrights. Their title, painted on the gate is COC/MAR—Le Coopérative Charpentiers Marins. They built the Ouidah boat and five others like it and, with the aid of half a dozen hired helpers, are tackling their biggest job yet—a 34-ft. half-decked fishing vessel, also designed by Gulbrandsen, to be fitted with a 30-h.p. Perkins of-Peterborough engine and a small echo-sounder, and which will be able to stay out for a couple of nights, fishing on the Continental Shelf, where the best catches are. Perkins, who had made a gift of the \$1,800 engine, sent it out free by air from England.

Gulbrandsen, a goodlooking young Viking, speaking several languages, all with the sound of the Seven Seas in them, said he saw this vessel as the third stage in Dahomean fishermen's necessary switch to the sea.

"The first was when we put motors on the dug-outs. It meant they could really go where the fish are, and it taught them to improve their techniques, both with handlines and nets.

"The next was the beach boat and launching line. This gets over the surf problem and helps with a psychological problem too. It's difficult for a man to adapt to the sea from the calm life of the lagoons, where he was half a farmer anyway. Of course, he's afraid, and only goes to sea when he has to. The beach boat removes one of his worries.

"Our latest boat won't be owned by individuals or cooperatives, at any rate not yet. It will be run by the Government Fishery Service with a crew who will regard sea-fishing as a full-time profession. This is new in Dahomey. It could be a step to bigger vessels still."

These developments have been made possible by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, whose Dahomey Fishing Boat mechani-



A newly-designed 34-foot fishing boat under construction in Dahomey under supervision of Oylind Gulbrandsen, designer of the boat. — (FAO photo by G. Tortoli)

zation project has been underwritten by a public-spirited commercial firm, Outboard Marine (Belgium) SA, who contributed 50 motors to the value of \$19,740, and the Canadian Hunger Foundation (\$10,600).

On a wider front it has been very much an international effort, including notably the Dahomey

and Senegalese governments. The latter sent down five crews of expert fishermen with their own canoes to prospect new offshore fishing grounds, and instruct the Dahomeans in line-fishing—a striking example of how one developing nation may help another. Big parts in the project have also been played by French

bi-lateral aid, Norwegian and Swiss co-operatives and American AID. FAO provided the Belgian expert, Alphonse Collart, on whose reports the project is based, and Jean Dogny, a Frenchman now advising the Fishery Service.

Reprinted from "Hunger"

RED CROSS RELIEF FOR NIGERIA

The Canadian Government has pledged a cash grant of \$60,000 in response to an urgent appeal transmitted by the Canadian Red Cross Society, from the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva for assistance in its emergency relief program in areas of Nigeria affected by hostilities. In his telegram to the President of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Prime Minister stated that the Canadian Government views with concern the plight of those affected by the fighting and was therefore prepared to assist in this manner towards ICRC emergency relief in the areas of greatest need.

In further response to the appeal from the ICRC, the Canadian High Commission in Lagos has supported the request of the ICRC for the assistance of the Nigerian Government in facilitating the delivery of emergency supplies in Eastern Nigeria.

The Canadian Government hopes that the parties involved in this emergency relief operation will be able to agree upon satisfactory arrangements to further ICRC relief operations in Nigeria.

\$16.5 Million IDB Loan For Sao Paulo, Brazil

The Inter-American Development Bank approved two loans for the equivalent of \$16.5 million to help finance a project to improve and expand the water supply system of the metropolitan area of Sao Paulo in Brazil.

The project, whose total cost will be \$82 million, is one of the largest of its kind undertaken in Latin America. The proposed expansion will improve the water supply services of Latin America's third largest metropolitan area, with a population of 6.8 million people.

CANADA IN THE BIG SIX

(From an article in MACLEAN'S Magazine, by Escott Reid, former Canadian diplomat, now principal of Glendon College, York University, Toronto.)

Canada is doing more every year in foreign aid at a time when the main aid-giving countries have been leveling off their contributions. The Canadian aid effort is now about \$300 million a year in equipment, expertise, training and commodities. The Canadian Government has announced that it will "expand its contribution to international development progressively so as to reach the target of one percent of our gross national product by 1970-71." In 1971 our gross national product is likely to be about \$67 billion.

A contribution of \$670 million a year is good but I do not believe it is good enough. I believe that Canada's goal should be a billion dollars a year, if not by 1971 at least by 1973 when our gross national product is likely to be about \$75 billion.

I had better make clear what I mean by this. First of all, I mean a billion constant dollars, that is dollars with the purchasing power of dollars in 1968. (By 1973 this would probably mean about a billion, 100 million dollars, assuming that the purchasing power of the dollar shrinks by about 1.5 percent a year.) Secondly, I mean official aid only, not official aid plus private investment. I favor a great increase in the present flow of private investment from Canada to underdeveloped countries. But I believe that our official aid by itself should reach a billion dollars. Thirdly, I mean a net flow of a billion dollars, and I define net flow as being

the disbursements on aid less the amounts that the underdeveloped countries are paying us to service their existing official debts to us—payments of interest plus amortization of capital.

I am not suggesting that the people of Canada reduce their present standards of living to do this. I am suggesting that we forego a little of the increase we can reasonably expect every year in our standards of living. If every year for the next five years we were to increase our foreign aid by devoting to it about one-fifth of our annual real increase in national production, we would reach a billion dollars a year by 1973.

A Canada that had announced its foreign aid would reach a billion dollars a year by 1973 would immediately become on foreign aid one of the six great powers of the world and would be in a strong position to urge other countries to at least double their contributions by 1973. This would bring the total net flow of aid from the rich members of the World Bank to the underdeveloped members of the World Bank up to about \$13 billion a year. The President of the World Bank said in 1965 that the underdeveloped members could put to constructive use in 1965 nine to \$10 billion a year of aid from the rich members of the bank. It is not unreasonable to assume that they could constructively use \$13 billion a year by 1973. This is the minimum goal Canada should aim at.

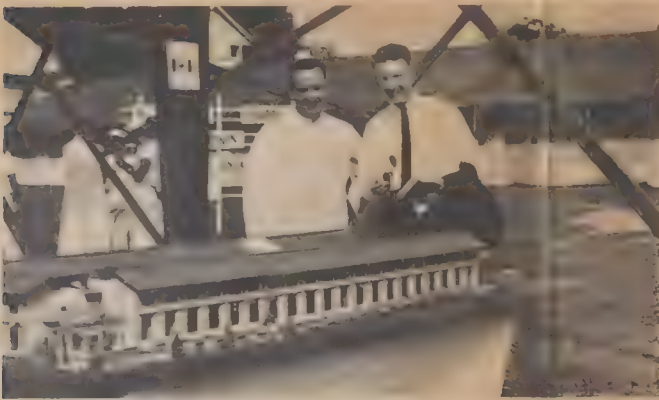
As a great power in foreign aid, Canada could also take a lead in international efforts to make all the international agencies concerned directly or indirectly

with the economic development of poor countries more effective, more efficient instruments for speeding up the rate of economic growth of poor countries. I am thinking of a whole alphabet of agencies: WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, the GATT, OECD, the UN Development Program, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks. These agencies are numerous and important. They are all doing good work, but they could do better.

A Canada that had announced it would be providing a billion dollars a year in foreign aid by 1973 could appropriately play a leading role in stimulating the world community to make an organized examination of all these agencies. We Canadians should not be over-modest about our capacity to play this kind of leading role. There is no country in the world that has more men than Canada in its cabinet and in the senior ranks of its public service who have worked on the problems of international economic development for the past 20 years. Canada has some of the best of the younger experts in the world.

The role I propose for Canada would not be an easy one. It would be extremely difficult. It would require, for example, a willingness to be self-effacing and a determination not to succumb to the temptation to claim public credit for successful initiatives. It would require the exercise over a long period of time to the most subtle arts of diplomacy.

The diplomatic aspects of a Canadian crusade against world poverty would, like those of the Canadian crusade for the North Atlantic Treaty 20 years ago, have to be models of quiet diplomacy, whether that diplomacy was being conducted in Ottawa, or in New York, Paris or Moscow, Delhi, Rome, Abidjan, Washington, Rio, Cairo or Warsaw.



Brother Leo, head of the trade school and Acting High Commissioner J. H. Bailey inspect a model of the new buildings.

\$50,000 Gift For Singapore School

Eight steel building frames which will allow a major expansion of the St. Joseph's Trade School of Boys' Town in Singapore were handed over to the school recently.

The frames are part of a \$50,000 gift of buildings and equipment provided by the Canadian government to the school, which gives homeless youths an opportunity to learn a trade.

Acting High Commissioner Mr. J. H. Bailey officially handed the frames over during the school's annual open house day, May 26.

A guard of honor of naval personnel from the Canadian ships Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan, which were visiting Singapore at the time took part in the ceremony.

The ceremony began with a march-on by the school's 70-piece band, followed by the Canadian Guard of Honor. While the Guard presented arms, the national anthems were played, and the flags of Singapore and Canada were raised.



The Boys' Town band at the presentation ceremonies.

After Mr. Bailey handed over the frames, the chairman of the Boys' Town board of management, Mr. Ee Peng Liang said that with the expansion program, the trade school would be able to take in some 550 students compared with 315 at present. He added that the future for the boys at the trade school would be

"bright" and that the school would play an active part in the industrialization program of the Republic.

Those present were able to get an idea of the finished buildings from a scale model which had been constructed of the buildings by the boys in their woodworking shop.

New Terminal Completed At Katunayake Airport

The keys for the Katunayake airport terminal, part of the largest project undertaken in Ceylon under the Canadian international development program, were handed over to Ceylonese authorities this month.

The short ceremony marked the completion of the \$8,000,000 project which involved the construction of a two-mile long runway capable of handling the largest modern jets, and the 800,000 square foot, three-storey airport terminal. The first phase the runway, was completed in 1965. The official opening ceremony will be staged later this year.

Canadian High Commissioner in Ceylon, Mr. John Timmerman, in presenting the keys to the Ceylon Minister of Communications, the Honorable E.L.B. Hurulle M.P., paid tribute to the Canadian contractors and the Ceylonese who worked on the recently completed terminal building.

Mr. Donald Boyd, the project manager and Mr. Bert Doerksen, representing the construction company on the project were singled out for praise.

"I think the public in both Ceylon and Canada should be aware that these two men, with a Canadian crew of only seven people and 225 Ceylonese craftsmen and workmen, completed this project three months ahead of the time scheduled for its termination."

The provision of the airport, just outside the capital city of Colombo was considered a project of major importance by the Ceylonese government. The complex was designed by the Canadian Department of Transport, the Foundation of Canada Engineering Corporation Ltd., of

Montreal acted as engineering consultant, and Tallman Construction Co. Ltd., of Winnipeg was the contractor.

"With this terminal," Mr. Timmerman said, "it is the hope of the Canadian Government and people that Ceylon will be able to expand her communication facilities and her ability to service the airlines which bring continents ever closer together."

It is also our hope that visitors and tourists to Ceylon will be comfortably and efficiently met, and that the rooms we stand in will be the venue of the beginning and end of enjoyable vacations for citizens from all over the world whose visits to Ceylon will create a profitable industry for this island, already so well blessed with natural attractions."

ADB Technical Aid For South Korea

The Asian Development Bank will send a technical mission to South Korea to assist in the organization and program of the country's Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation. The Korean organization, set up with a capital of \$18.5 million, will help develop integrated marketing - processing - production systems.

Members of the Asian Bank's mission will spend two months assisting the AFDC in planning its structure and formulating projects in fish marketing and other fields. The mission will also help in preparation of a loan application by the corporation to the bank for financing of such projects.

Experiences Of CUSO Volunteers

Compiled In New Book

Teaching Amerindians in the interior of Guyana, treating lines of patients who appear each morning at the hospital in Simangang, Sarawak, struggling beside Tibetan authorities to save the lives of dozens of tiny children arriving at refugee camps — the experience of the young Canadians working for the Canadian University Service Overseas have been diverse.

Almost every one of the hundreds of volunteers who have spent two years working in developing nations has an unusual and interesting story to tell. The best of these have now been collected and published in a new book "Man Deserves Man: CUSO in Developing Countries" (The Ryerson Press, 1968).

Because they have been working in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and South America under the same conditions and for the same wages as the native people around them, the book is a fascinating collection of experiences, thoughts and opinions. Their jobs do not always work out ideally, frustration is often a part of daily life, and one of the objects of criticism is often CUSO itself. But throughout there is a strong belief in the basic philosophy of CUSO — that man has responsibility to his fellow man. And often there is success.

The co-editors of the book are Bill McWhinney and Dave Godfrey. Mr. McWhinney, who also wrote the foreword for the collection, served for two years in Ceylon for one of the founding organizations of CUSO, the Canadian Overseas Volunteers.

He subsequently served as the first full-time Executive Secretary for CUSO, responsible for all of its programs. He left CUSO to serve as interim Director of the Company of Young Canadians, and late in 1966 joined the Canadian Government External Aid Office as a consultant.

Dave Godfrey served as a CUSO volunteer as Acting Head of the English Department at Adisadel College, Cape Coast, Ghana. He is presently Assistant Professor of English, Trinity College, University of Toronto.

Canadian Adviser Prepares TV Series

A series of 15 ten minute television shows called "Your Health Is Your Wealth" have been prepared by Sandy Kier, a Canadian physical education advisor in Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Kier, who worked for the YMCA in Ottawa prior to accepting the Caribbean assignment, says that the shows are being presented each evening in the country.

They feature tips on proper nutrition, rest, home fitness attempts, and an attempt to involve the home audience in the programs being offered by Community Development Division of the government.

He is also writing a series of articles on exercise and fitness for one of the local newspapers, the Trinidad Guardian, as well as an article for the Community Development Magazine.

This work, as well as teaching in youth camps and centres, for the Community Development Division account for one-third of his responsibilities.

He is also working for the Ministry of Education and Culture, training teachers in the field of school physical education, preparing information for them and doing follow up work, as well as working for the Ministry of Health at St. Ann's Hospital.



Workmen prepare to pour concrete for an abutment of a new bridge in Belice City, the capital of British Honduras. The bridge, being built under the Canadian government international development program, crosses the Haulover creek, which divides the main commercial and residential areas of the city.

Until now, only one bridge linked the two sections of the city — a small swing bridge built in 1921-22. The increase in traffic and the size of the city has made it both inadequate and dangerous. It is almost too narrow for truck traffic, was not built to take the weight of modern vehicles. Should a fire break out on the south side of the city when the bridge is closed, fire trucks would have to travel 43 miles to reach the scene.

The new bridge, which will cost approximately \$470,000, will be 256 feet long, with a 28-foot carriage way and two five foot sidewalks. It has two fixed spans of 70 feet each and a movable centre span of 116 feet.



International Development

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MAY, 1968



An international agreement to provide nearly \$500 million of external financing for the Tarbela Dam project on the Indus River in West Pakistan has been signed by representatives of Canada, France, Italy, West Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the World Bank. The World Bank will administer the fund.

Shown signing the agreement on May 2, last, is Peter Tower, Economic Minister, Canadian Embassy, Washington. Standing, left to right, are Piero Sella, assistant general counsel and Lucien Moreau, both of the World Bank legal department.

\$5 Million For Tarbela Project, World's Largest Earth-Filled Dam

Canada has pledged financial support for construction of the world's largest earth-fill dam at Tarbela in West Pakistan.

The Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced Canadian government readiness to make a \$5 million interest-free loan available to the Tarbela Development Fund to cover Canadian goods and services. The agreement was signed recently at World Bank headquarters, Washington.

The World Bank is administering the Tarbela development and backing its \$827.5 million cost. The foreign exchange cost of construction is about \$492 million of which \$342 will come from the special international fund established from the Indus Basin development scheme (of which Tarbela is a significant part). The remainder had to be

raised by special pledges and aside from Canada's pledge, \$144,383,000 has been promised by France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States. Local costs equivalent to \$335.5 million will be met by Pakistan.

The project involves the construction of an earth and rockfill embankment dam, 485 feet high and 9,000 feet long, on the Indus River about six miles downstream from Tarbela village in West Pakistan (40 miles northwest of Rawalpindi). Construction will be completed in April, 1976 and eventually the powerhouse will produce 2100 megawatts. Its reservoir will be 50 miles long with a maximum depth of 450 feet.

An important side benefit of the project will be its aid to irrigation, enabling a considerable increase in the area's agricultural production.

The Indus Basin Development Scheme, which is supported by eight nations and the World Bank, is taking place in the Punjab, where the Indus collects the mountainous waters of several major tributary rivers on which the lives of 50 million people depend.

When India and Pakistan were partitioned in 1947, the source of all the rivers and the main installations of the two most important irrigation canals remained in Indian hands. West Pakistan's anxiety over water supplies led to mediation by the World Bank and in 1960, the leaders of India and Pakistan signed the Indus Water treaty. At the same time, representatives of Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United States and the World Bank joined, at a meeting in Karachi, the agreement on the Indus Basin Development Fund.

1,000 Volunteers by Fall Financial Support For CUSO Raised

The Canadian government will increase its financial support of Canadian University Service Overseas this year to assist the organization in its expanding program of sending Canadians to work in the developing countries of the world.

The Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced that the government will contribute up to \$2,374,000 to CUSO in 1968-69.

Mr. Sharp noted that the federal government has provided an increasing measure of support for CUSO's work since 1964. In 1966, government grants to CUSO totalled more than \$700,000 and in 1967 the figure was \$1.8 million. CUSO has also received growing support from universities and colleges, the Canadian business community, private individuals and institutions in order to carry on its program as an independent agency.

Established in 1961 by Canadian universities and several national organizations, CUSO is a private, non-denominational body

which sends professionally and technically qualified Canadians to serve as volunteers for two-year periods in less developed nations. CUSO volunteers are sent abroad in response to specific requests from governmental and other agencies overseas and they work under conditions roughly equivalent to those of their local counterparts in the host countries.

CUSO at present has more than 800 volunteers in 40 developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and by this fall more than 1,000 volunteers will be abroad. This contrasts with its first year of operation in 1961 when CUSO sent 17 professional and technical volunteers to serve in four countries. Volunteers, graduates of post-secondary school institutions, are drawn from a broad range of fields. They include, for example, teachers, doctors, nurses, social workers, agriculturalists, engineers, foresters, home economists, architects, geologists, librarians, laboratory technicians, pharmacists and hospital administrators.

Satellite Station Planned For India

Canada has agreed to provide a \$4 million development loan to help India build a key satellite station in its telecommunications network.

The earth satellite station at Poona, 120 miles east of Bombay, will enable India to be tied to the global satellite system providing high quality multi-circuit telecommunications with Europe.

The contract for the project — expected to take 18 months to complete — has been awarded to RCA Victor Company Ltd. of Montreal. Authority to begin construction was provided in a letter of intent signed between RCA and the Department of Atomic Energy of India. The formal loan agreement was signed in New Delhi at the end of May.

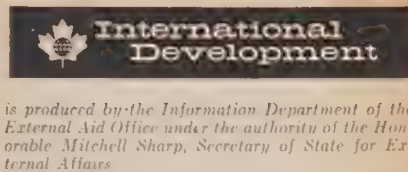
The \$4 million Canadian government loan, an allocation from Canada's 1967-68 economic development program for India, will finance the supply of equipment and technical assistance from RCA. Over-all cost of the earth station will be about \$7 million. The Canadian loan is interest-free with a 50-year maturity and a 10-year grace period.

RCA will serve as consultant in design and system engineering for the project and will furnish specialized electronic apparatus for satellite tracking and communication.

(See: SATELLITE, Page 2)



Technicians check type of satellite equipment to be used in India.



is produced by the Information Department of the External Aid Office under the authority of the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs

OTTAWA, MAY, 1968

External Aid: A Good Investment

A number of countries have now achieved a state of development which takes them out of the category of the very poor or even poor countries, and brings them much closer to conditions prevailing in the richer countries of Western Europe and North America. Such countries include Jamaica, Mexico, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, to choose a few examples.

The economic growth performance of developing countries has been extremely varied. One or two have been standing still, or even sliding backward but the rest have been increasing their output. Certainly no other period in history has seen such massive growth on so wide a scale. This is a fact which is far too little known in the industrialized countries, whose aid has provided the support, which though only marginal, has made the achievement possible. There is much more that the developing countries can do for themselves, but even with their best efforts, they need more help. If the truth were better known, I believe that there would be more public support for international assistance. The opportunities for productive investment, which could hardly fail to return handsome dividends in prosperity and trade as well as in political stability and humanitarian satisfaction, are simply too great to be rejected.

Let me give you just one example, among many. Right now, the chance for a genuine breakthrough in food production which could change the hitherto discouraging prospects of the developing countries located in the tropics, speed their growth and make them far more productive trading partners, seems to be within reach. I refer to the possibilities, already demonstrated, which are offered by the new varieties of rice and wheat that have been developed with the pioneering help of the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. Together with presently available fertilizer technology, with effective facilities for seed, fertilizer, pesticides and equipment, and with adequate continuing research and advisory services for farmers, it is possible to increase output in many of the most critical areas by a factor of four or five. This has already been proved, especially in Mexico, India, Pakistan and the Philippines.

To take advantage of this opportunity, and otherwise to improve their faltering agricultural performance, the governments of a number of countries have begun to make major, drastic changes in their development policies and have shifted far more weight to this sector. But they badly need help — skills for research, training and demonstration; foreign exchange to import fertilizers and build plants of their own; help in establishing the necessary distributive mechanisms and in importing, producing and marketing pesticides and essential farm equipment. The developing countries should act as quickly as possible to do all that is necessary on their part to obtain such aid, while other governments and private industry must be alert to the opportunities for private and public gains that will be mutually advantageous.

To conclude these reminders of post-war accomplishment — they are hardly even a summary — I must mention the extraordinary mechanism that has been built up to foster collaboration across the whole spectrum of international economic life. The important thing to remember about this mechanism is that all of it has been built and tested since the Second World War; there has never been anything like it. It has worked well through an era of unprecedented changes and repeated major strains. And it is so far-reaching, so pervasive, so much a part of every aspect of our economic life today, that it is impossible to draw any valid analogies between this and earlier periods. It is simply a fact that we now have the framework for effective international collaboration on both the world-wide and regional levels in nearly every major aspect of international economic life.

Excerpt from an address by Irving S. Friedman, economic adviser to the president of the World Bank.

Debt Burden Dilutes Latin American Aid

The foreign aid flow to Latin America has improved significantly in the past two years, but a rising debt service burden is diluting the impact of such development assistance, the Inter-American Development Bank warned in its annual report on socio-economic progress in Latin America.

The seventh IDB report showed a major upswing in the development aid flows of both public and private capital to the region, but said that the annual amount of debt service for repayment of principal and interest was currently absorbing about 75 per cent of gross capital inflow — and this burden would tend to grow.

"This means that Latin America could be approaching a virtual bottleneck in its foreign financing in which the net transfer of external resources to aid the economic development of the region would shrink progressively."

In such circumstances, the report emphasized, either the gross inflow would have to increase on a large scale or the terms of indebtedness should be substantially improved with respect to maturity spans and interest rates.

The Bank found that Latin America had a relatively favorable economic growth rate of about 5 per cent in 1967 compared to 4.3 per cent a year earlier and noted that Latin America's growth rate during the 1961-65 period was higher than the rates achieved in Asia and Africa.

But in per capita terms, Latin America's growth rate during the period was only 1.8 per cent a year — well below the goal of 2.5 per cent set by the Charter of Punta del Este in 1967.

The international trade position of the region during the 1962-66 period improved substantially over previous years with exports increasing at an average rate of 6.4 per cent a year, the report said.

But the IDB warned that total exports in the first half of last year showed practically no change from the corresponding period in

1966 and that prospects for the near future did not appear promising in view of declining trends in commodity prices among other factors.

Despite the faster rate of expansion in 1962-66, the region's share of world markets continued to drop as total world exports rose at a yearly rate of nearly 9 per cent.

The relative share of Latin American products imported by four major world markets — the European Economic Community, the United States, Britain and Japan — continued a downward trend, dropping from 9.6 per cent of their total imports in 1962 to 7.7 per cent in 1966.

In the field of official development aid for Latin America, the great bulk of assistance comes from U.S. agencies and international financing organizations such as the World Bank group and the IDB itself. Only a small amount is made up of loans and grants from other countries. For its part Canada has been allocating \$10 million a year in loans since 1964 with the program administered through the IDB.

Loans by U.S. government agencies and international financing bodies for development, agricultural surpluses and other purposes totalled \$1.67 billion in 1966, nearly nine per cent higher than the 1965 level. In the first nine months of 1967, the upward trend continued. Loans from the same sources amounted to \$1.56 billion compared with \$1.38 billion during the corresponding period in 1966.

Private foreign capital flow to Latin America in 1966 reached \$950 million, a substantial improvement over the previous year's figure of \$410 million.

The report said this large increase could be attributed to an upswing in credits from suppliers and commercial banks. These rose from a negative outflow of \$120 million in 1965 to a positive flow of \$330 million in 1966. The flow of direct investments had also shown strong signs of recovery. From a minimum level of \$192 million in 1962, these investments had climbed to

\$430 million in 1965 and \$620 million in 1966.

The IDB said government loans for development purposes have been increasing sharply since 1961 with a comparative decline in other types of loans and credits in trade and commodity price spheres.

Of the official development loans authorized in the 1961-66 period, more than 80 per cent were earmarked for specific projects.

The report noted a change of emphasis in the development loans granted in 1966. There was a substantial increase in the number allocated for agricultural, industrial and social development sectors such as housing, sanitation and education with a sharp cut in the transportation field and a more moderate decrease in the power sector. The agricultural sector alone received more than \$222 million or 16 per cent of the total — almost double the 1965 volume.

The IDB said agricultural growth over the 1961-65 period was relatively favorable with an average regional yearly growth rate of 4.2 per cent and an exceptional increase of 6.8 per cent in 1965. During 1966, however, there was an overall 1 per cent drop from the 1965 level, primarily because of a severe falling off in output in Argentina and Brazil. Preliminary data indicates an improvement in 1967.

Given the rapid growth of the region's urban population and assuming even a slight rise in per capita income, strong demand pressure for agricultural products is likely to develop in the next few years, the report suggested. On the basis of an estimated yearly population growth rate of 2.8 per cent between 1965 and 1975 and a 3.9 per cent increase in gross domestic income, demand would exceed production and the gap between agricultural production and demand would almost double from \$1.5 billion in 1962 to at least \$2.9 billion by 1975.

Manufacturing production in Latin America rose by 6.5 per cent in 1966 compared to a yearly average of six per cent in the 1961-65 span and, on the basis of partial statistical information, this same growth rate was expected to be reflected in 1967 figures.

(SATELLITE: From Page 1)

nations. RCA will use existing designs developed for commercial satellite communication earth stations elsewhere. India will supply the antenna, site buildings and a considerable amount of the telegraph equipment.

The station at Poona is part of a new telecommunications program for India which includes a telephone-telegraph switching centre in Bombay and a microwave communication link between Bombay and Poona. The Poona station will have a 97-foot diameter antenna similar to Canada's second earth station which RCA is building at Mill Village, N.S., for Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation.

The demand for external and internal telecommunications services has been growing rapidly in India. As a result, the satellite station project is one of the major items in expansion of India's Overseas Communications Service and has been given priority ranking in the country's current Five-Year development plan.

Officials of the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department were closely involved with External Aid Office and Indian officials in all stages of discussion and negotiation leading to agreement on the project.



Dr. Aljo Vennema is shown receiving the Order of Canada (Medal of Service) from His Excellency the Governor General in Ottawa recently. Dr. Vennema, who has now completed his contract with External Aid, was decorated for his meritorious three-year medical service in South Vietnam.



Mammoth Marches Across Canada Expected to Raise \$2 Million in Aid

More than 140,000 Canadians have been marching Miles for Millions in recent weeks to raise funds for foreign aid causes.

Old and young, halt and lame, rich and poor participated and when the cross-country results are finally tallied Canadians will have raised an estimated \$2,000,000.

Already this year, 24 walks have been held in communities from Vancouver to St. John's, Newfoundland.

The march in Ottawa April 20 kicked off the series, drawing an unprecedented 21,900 participants. In his last public act as Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson started off the Ot-

tawa crowds packing Parliament Hill on their 40 mile hike.

In Vancouver 9,000 marchers turned up in the pouring rain, for the 25 mile walk through the city and Stanley Park.

Included were eight members of the Legislature and two members of Parliament, who walked a "celebrity mile," and seven sisters and their mother superior from the Sacred Heart convent and girl's school. The nuns had been walking an hour or two several times a week since Easter to keep in shape for the march, and one, Sister F. O. Duffy, wrote a poem for the occasion.

Edmonton had a turnout of approximately 20,000 persons

led by Alberta Lieutenant-Governor J. W. Grant MacEwen. President Walter Johns and several deans from the University of Alberta, Alberta Cabinet Ministers Fred Colbourne and Raymond Reinson, and Marcel Ollivier, counsel for France and Arne Johannessen, counsel for Norway, both stationed in Edmonton.

In St. John's, Newfoundland, Premier Joseph Smallwood and Opposition Leader Gerald Ottenheimer led 10,000 on a march. Toronto had a turnout of between 25,000 and 28,000 and a total of 8,000 finished the 32.8 miles.

In Winnipeg between 25,000 and 27,000 turned out including

Marchers gathered on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, for the start of their recent Miles for Millions march. In the background is Parliament's East Block.

Mayor Stephen Juba. The highest pledge was for \$100 a mile for the 35 mile hike, offered by a YMCA group.

The money comes from sponsors who pledge to pay individual marchers by the mile. On the average, each walker will have pledges of 10 cents a mile from each of about 12 sponsors.

The funds will be given to a variety of organizations in the aid field, including the Canadian Hunger Foundation, Canadian Save the Children Fund, Unesco Gift Coupon Program, Canadian UNICEF Committee, World University Service of Canada, Operation Crossroads Africa, Overseas Book Centre and Oxfam of Canada.

Besides the marches already held, another 45 are being plan-

ned in communities across the country between now and the end of the year.

The marches began last year as a means of getting people interested in international development, and as a way of raising money for a massive "birthday gift" to the developing world.

By the end of Centennial year, more than 100,000 people had raised more than \$1,165,000 through walks in 25 cities and towns. They hiked more than 2,000,000 miles.

The funds they raised are already at work in Pakistan, India, South America, Africa, the Caribbean and Southeast Asia. Feeding programs are underway, irrigation wells have been drilled, schools built, hospitals supplied and children "adopted".

Colombo Plan Student Develops New Method For Virus Detection

A new method of reducing the crucial time factor in identifying four types of virus which cause some of the world's most widespread infectious diseases has been developed by a Colombo Plan student.

Syed A. Sattar, 29, of Pakistan, evolved the method while working toward his Ph.D. degree at the University of Ottawa.

The four types of virus involved are responsible for such diseases as influenza, poliomyelitis, smallpox, and the common cold. The viruses also cause pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, encephalitis and meningitis in children.

Because of the complexity and great number, some viruses have been able to defy identification for up to three weeks using former techniques. By this time the patient can either be dead or well on his way to recovery.

The new technique developed by Mr. Sattar gives accurate diagnosis in as little as four or five hours.

In developing his technique, Mr. Sattar explained he worked with a purely experimental method which had been used 16 years ago by a Harvard professor. The method involved the use of a fluorescent dye which made it

possible to observe the action of anti-bodies isolating the virus under the microscope.

The Department of Agriculture's Animal Diseases Research Institute in Hull is already using this method to combat rabies, and the discovery may be useful in the field of public health. For expected promptly and first persons quickly halted if they were detected were placed in quarantine.

Mr. Sattar completed his doctorate last December and has now returned to Pakistan to become a professor at the Dow Medical College of the University of Karachi.

He was picked by his government to complete his scientific training in Canada, and was awarded a bursary by the External Aid Office. He received a Master's degree in virology from the University of Toronto in 1964. The work he did on the analysis and classification of a particular group of viruses was published in various scientific reviews.

A bursary from the Defence Research Board allowed him to undertake the research work at the University of Ottawa which led to his Ph.D. degree.



Dr. Syed A. Sattar

Ghanaian Economy Assisted By Canadian Food Aid

Canada has agreed to provide \$2,000,000 for food aid to Ghana, Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced.

Approximately 16,000 tons of wheat flour will be shipped, to help the west African nation meet its needs for this year. The food will help Ghana reduce its foreign exchange imports. The forecast deficit in 1968 is between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000. Food imports are estimated at approximately \$40,500,000.

The International Monetary Fund has said that measures, such as the Canadian food aid, which will assist Ghana in preserving her scarce foreign exchange reserves will be of significant assistance in the recovery of the economy at this stage.

Canada has been a major source of supply for the flour needed by Ghana for 50 years, and there is now a preference in the country for Canadian flour. This is the third year in which flour has been supplied to Ghana bringing the total of food aid provided to \$60,000,000.

In addition to food aid in 1967/68, Ghana was allocated \$2,000,000 in grant aid, primarily for technical assistance.

Officers Serve Needs of 2,200 Foreign Students

Advice Needed on Books, Clothing, Travel

As Students Adapt To Canadian Universities

By Micheline Babinski

Friday, 9 a.m. Offices of the Training Division are buzzing with activity. Twenty stenographers are working on letters; a typist is typing a letter; a secretary is answering the phone. The offices are busy with the work of the Training Division.

The Training Division is responsible for the training of foreign students in Canada. It is a part of the External Aid Office.

His attention is directed to a letter from Congo (Kinshasa): "Dear Sir: I wish to obtain a Canadian scholarship. You know our country is a young nation, a very young nation. The same can be said of our universities. They lack necessary equipment for scientific training."

Every week, similar requests reach the External Aid Office's Training Division. The division organizes and supervises the program under which students from the less developed nations are trained in Canada. But all requests for training must be directed to the government of the developing nation which is responsible for recruitment and selection of trainees in academic and technical fields.

As soon as a candidate is accepted by his own government, EAO receives his documents through diplomatic channels. His file is handed to the administrator in the Training Division who is responsible for the branch of learning corresponding to the training requested. The administrator forwards the file to the educational institution, agency of industry that can best offer such training.

From coast to coast, universities, technical institutes and private firms are providing training to students from the less developed world. The College of Fisheries in St. John's, Nfld., instructs trainees in the techniques of deep sea fishing. Vancouver welcomes students in arts and science at Simon Fraser University. Future teachers are in classrooms in Calgary and Toronto. Waterloo has enrolled students in business administration. Ottawa is in the best position to offer training to public servants at Carleton University.

More than 2,200 students from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean are being trained in Canada in a wide variety of fields. Of these, nearly 850 are in Ontario and nearly 450 in Quebec. Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia are next on the list in terms of the number of trainees.

To cope with the job of fitting these trainees into the proper places in Canada, the Training Division has a 60-member staff under Mr. Demers. He is a former director of academic guidance for adult Bachelor of Arts candidates at the University of Montreal. Before assuming his Montreal post, Mr. Demers spent seven years in Ethiopia, first as a teacher in Addis Ababa and later as headmaster of Asmara's Lycee Haile Selassie.

About the end of August and beginning of September each year, new trainees arrive in Ottawa in preparation for posting to various universities and other training agencies. The entire division is busy with up to 400 trainees; overtime, a flood of telephone calls and telegrams become part of the routine in this period.

Students must be ready to start their courses on time.

Training officers meet incoming students. A typical scene at Ottawa's Unland's Airport finds training officers meeting a group of students.

6 students from East Africa aboard But Thomas O'Keefe, a trainee from Canada, is missing. He is still in Entebbe because his medical documents have not yet reached Canadian immigration.

Air Canada Flight 841 from Montreal lands. Passengers disembark but the student group is not there. Weather conditions prevented them from making the connection in London. Another airport wait is in the offing.

When students do arrive, they are accompanied to their hotel by a training officer. The next day at the External Aid Office, the trainees get answers to their questions, information about their study programs and their stay in Canada.

During the first few days of training, the student receives a monthly allowance covering his living expenses and fees. If he is enrolled in an academic program, he gets \$165 a month plus tuition. A student in a technical course gets \$200 a month plus tuition. If he is in a vocational training program, he gets \$100 a month plus tuition.

A student is also provided with return travel tickets, health insurance and medical services. He is allowed to purchase books, supplies and travelling expenses in Canada whenever necessary for training purposes.

Scholarships are sufficient so that no student will suffer from money problems if he knows how to plan a reasonable budget. Part-time work is not authorized. The External Aid Office and his own government want students to devote themselves to their studies. But a student is free to work at his university if such work serves as a complement to his studies or if it represents a valuable experience.

The scholarship program makes

no provision for the support of dependents. Hence a student who married in Canada faces financial difficulties. "Quoique le coeur ne connaît pas," it would be preferable, program administrators suggest, for a student to finish his studies before assuming his new responsibilities.

The administrator's role does not end with the placement of the trainee. He also plays the part of a counsellor and remains in contact with the student throughout the training period. He tries to help the trainee settle into the student environment, become familiar with Canadian customs and overcome such difficulties as may arise from life in an alien society.

Exchanges of correspondence and occasional visits permit officers of the Training Division to follow the academic progress of the trainee, adjust the study program to his requirements and encourage the kind of effort required to achieve success.

Although the quality of education offered in Canada has been widely acknowledged, efforts are continuing to make the trainee programs even better. The As-

sociation of Universities and Colleges of Canada has undertaken a study of the resources and personnel of universities and an evaluation of present programs in an effort to assess their capabilities in handling foreign students.

Apart from the normal program of financing student training in Canada, an experiment in third-country training is being undertaken by the External Aid Office. This calls for Canada to finance the training of students from one developing country in the educational system of a similar country. In one case, students from the Leeward and Windward Islands of the Caribbean have been awarded scholarships from Canada to study at the University of the West Indies. This method cuts training costs by one-third and for the student, it means the training he receives will correspond more to his needs.

Canada's technical assistance programs are designed as a complement to the educational resources already available in recipient countries. Canadian scholarships therefore are not provided in spheres where students can get the equivalent training in their own country. India, for example, has adequate facilities to train its own engineers. But Canada has supplied training for Indian students in nuclear energy, a field of specialization where Indian facilities are inadequate. Canadian assistance is generally oriented toward postgraduate studies although undergraduate training is offered to trainees from countries where academic resources still fall short of requirements.

Canada is concentrating its efforts on integrated projects. These embrace capital assistance, the dispatch of advisers to the developing nation and the provision of scholarships to trainees in Canada. Co-ordination of these elements makes for more efficient and more soundly based development of academic institutions in the recipient countries and these institutions are at the core of economic, social and cultural growth for these countries.

In Rwanda, this approach finds Canada contributing to the establishment and then the expansion of the University of Rwanda, an institution which this year has enrolled 130 students in its faculties. At the same time, scholarships are offered to graduates of this university to come to Canada for studies which will enable them to replace the Canadian team.

In the Canadian trainee program, success on the part of the student is the basic objective. Many of the students have chalked up excellent records. Naziruddin Ahmed of Pakistan, for example, obtained his doctorate in electronic engineering with summa cum laude standing. Soon Hoe Quah, a trainee from Malaysia, obtained his Bachelor of Science degree one year ahead of the normal time required with high standing. The following year—in 1967—he received his Master of Science degree from Queen's University and he is currently pursuing studies leading to a doctorate in the field of Probabilities and Statistical Mathematics in order to serve as a researcher in statistical mathematics in Malaysia. Miss Veronica Ng Chow of Trinidad, student in geography at Queen's, stood first in her class and won three awards. She had an opportunity to learn the techniques of educational television and hopes to adapt such methods to teaching in West Indies schools.



Shown at Laurentide Aviation Ltd. in Cartierville, Que., are Dial Diop, of Algeria, left, who is studying civil aviation, and Jacques Diello of Senegal, a pilot in training.



Upon arrival in Canada trainees from developing countries meet with External Aid officials in Ottawa. Seen above are: Brian Wannop, acting head, Natural Resources and Social Programs Sections; Joseph Aho Glele, of Dahomey, awarded a certificate of Public Administration after studying at Ottawa University; Clovis Demers, director of the training division; Dr. Muhammad Salim Khalid, Pakistan, engaged in the Atomic Energy of Canada program, and Mrs. Nancy Yates, training officer.



John Hinds, a trainee from Demerara, Guyana, works on a science problem at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. He is studying for his Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering.



Furniture designing is one of the subjects being studied by trainee Heather Sutherland at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology. Miss Sutherland, of Jamaica, is taking the Graphic Arts course at the Calgary school.



Graduates of the social leadership course at Coady International Institute, Antigonish, N.S., check their travel arrangements home with training officer Neil Overend. The students, part of a group of 36, have completed an eight-month course including instruction on the credit union movement, fishery cooperatives, adult education, marketing, sociology and social sciences. From left to right are: Patrick Nguli, Kenya; Goeuawon Mohammad, Indonesia; Lom-Kwak-Wan, Hong Kong; Mr. Overend; Saifuddin Bin Talib, Malaysia; Miss Peerarat Aungurarat, Thailand; and William Ori Baychu of Guyana.

Those who come to Canada in a trainee role often occupy important posts in their own country. Rana Khan came to Canada from Pakistan on a practical program involving visits to consumer credit societies, other co-operatives and various federal and provincial agencies to study the administration of different credit plans made available to Canadian farmers. In Pakistan, he served as regional director for Pakistan's Bank for Agricultural Development. Sidi Boukary, director of Niger's Civil Service Commission and Ahmed Taoufik, secretary of planning in Morocco's Ministry of State Department, are getting the benefit of the course in public administration at Carleton University. Others enrolled in the Carleton course include Mademba Samba, consultant to Senegal's Supreme Court, and Francois Lompo, inspector-general of finance and administrative affairs in Upper Volta.

The governments of the developing nations expect the students to return home and some of them require the trainees to return for a minimum period of from two to five years. Statistics show that the overwhelming majority of the students respond. Only a little more than one per cent of the students stay in Canada after finishing their courses. The remainder return, better prepared to assume their role in developing their countries.

AID OFFICE TRAINING DIVISION RE-LOCATED

The training division of the External Aid Office has moved from the Fuller Building, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa, to the Nicol Building, 331 Cooper Street.

The move has been made necessary by the expansion of the aid program and the resulting expansion of staff. Until now all divisions of the office have been located in the Fuller Building.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

(by calendar years)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Colombo Plan	537	552	620	824	950	1046	1300	1505
Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Program	29	9	15	77	189	390	505	560
Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan	40	80	134	215	332	525	645	656
Independent French-Speaking African States	—	—	—	3	26	91	160	310
Latin America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Other Countries and Territories	3	3	—	1	7	12	20	31
Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan	100	204	274	304	321	315	335	334
Total Canadian Auspices	709	848	1043	1424	1825	2379	2964	3406
UN, AID and Others	384	369	225	167	160	102	109	95
TOTAL	1093	1217	1268	1591	1985	2481	3073	3501

Unctad Adopts Revised Aid - Volume Target

The second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi recognized the need of less developed nations for an increased flow of aid on better terms. There were modest advances in several areas, but the conference achievements fell well short of the objectives sought by the 88 developing countries represented at the two-month sessions.

The less developed nations used as their guideline the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Development of the "Group of 77" in New Delhi.

The New Delhi conference adopted a target of 2.5 per cent of Gross National Product at basic prices for the combined official and private flows of aid to less developed countries.

The target is to be reached by applying the income definition employed by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. DAC is the aid co-ordinating group embracing the major donor states.

There is no specific deadline for achieving this adjusted target, however. The less developed nations pressed at UNCTAD for a deadline of 1972. Some donor countries indicated they were ready to meet this deadline while others suggested 1975. Some said they did not feel able to accept a precise date. Canada indicated that it would strive to reach the revised target as early as possible in the 1970s.

Less developed nations at the conference maintained that official aid—because of its terms, relative stability and more direct relationship with national development plans—should be given priority and some supported a separate target for official aid. A number of countries, including Canada, indicated agreement with the force of this argument, but questioned the practicability of establishing a separate over-all target for official aid in view of the significant portion accounted for by private flows in the aid programs of large donors.

The final UNCTAD resolution made a general reference to the priority that should be given to official aid flows and noted that some developed countries would be able to accept 0.75 per cent of their Gross National Product in the form of official flows as part of their over-all target.

The statement on aid targets was weakened to some extent by the inclusion of an escape clause of broader scope than the one set out in the conclusions of the first UNCTAD in 1964. As in 1964, the statement makes reference to the special position of those countries which are net importers of capital. But it goes on to declare that progress toward the agreed target must be considered in the light of the relative aid-giving capacity of the donors and may be affected from time to time by temporary difficulties (such as balance of payments problems).

Conference observers suggested that despite its weaknesses the statement still serves as an incentive to higher achievement and represents a forward step.

On the question of aid terms, there was general agreement that these should be softened, but it was not possible to reach agreement on a specific formulation of this basic objective. Further study of this question is to be carried out by DAC.

The less developed nations pressed for a target date when all development lending should be on International Development Association terms—that is, interest-free with 30 year maturity and 10 year grace periods. The date suggested was 1975. There were other shorter-term proposals with specific dates and percentages for introduction of softer terms.

The conference did not endorse any specific dates or percentages, but expressed the belief that terms of development assistance generally remained too hard and said efforts should be made either to increase the amount of aid in grant form or to improve loan terms. Donor states agreed to take note of recommendations for softer terms and to discuss them in the further evolution of their aid policies.

UNCTAD also approved a request to the World Bank for a study aimed at improving the techniques of lending including the conditions and schedules of repayment. The conference stressed that such a study should take into account the possibility of postponing or waiving interest and amortization payments in years when less developed nations were beset by special foreign exchange difficulties.

On the question of tied aid, the New Delhi conference conclusions were similar to those in the field of aid terms—general endorsement of an objective rather than a commitment to a specific set of conditions hinged to a deadline.

The less developed nations argued for proposals which would result in the rapid and progressive uniting of aid—with all development assistance to be united by 1972.

The conference resolution said that, in principle, aid should be untied, but noted that many donors found it necessary to tie their aid, mainly in order to protect their balance of payments position or to secure public support for their assistance programs. This conference statement reflected the Canadian position on the importance of the relationship between tying of aid and the maintenance of public support for aid programs.

The conference urged the industrialized countries to take what practical measures they could—individually or collectively—both to reduce the extent of tying and to mitigate any harmful effects. Steps suggested included: greater provision for the use of aid funds to cover local costs; allowing of procurement in developing

countries, broadening of the range of commodities or services to which aid might be devoted so that recipients had greater freedom of choice; and development of pooling systems under which contracts might be awarded by international competitive bidding within a group of donor states.

On supplementary financing, the conference agreed that further study was required before a scheme could be adopted. A supplementary financing scheme would be designed to cushion the less developed nations against unforeseen drops in export earnings which could undermine their development programs.

The New Delhi conference expressed appreciation for the report on this subject by the World Bank staff and supplementary reports by the special Intergovernmental Group set up to deal with the question. The conference called on the Intergovernmental Group to make recommendations on a feasible plan to UNCTAD's permanent Trade and Development Board and reviewed the main points requiring more study. These included such questions as how to assess reasonable expectations of export volume, how to measure the disruption resulting from export shortfalls and the nature of the relationships between any administering agency and the participant countries in handling their development programs.

The Trade and Development Board was instructed to study and take early action on the findings of the Intergovernmental Group with a view to putting a workable scheme into operation in the early 1970s.

Dealing with the question of increasing the flow of private capital to developing nations, the conference requested the UN Secretary-General to authorize a study of the economic effects of private foreign investment. The statement made clear the important role that such investment could play in the economic growth of the less developed nations through capital, technical services and know-how and said that systematic study of foreign investment patterns was essential if it was to make the optimum contribution to development.

The conference invited the International Monetary Fund to prepare a study on the role of commercial credits in promoting development as well as trade. The UN Secretariat and the World Bank were also requested to continue the study of commercial credit as a means of assisting developing countries to increase their exports and finance trade with each other.

Canada Named to Permanent Board in Geneva

Canada was re-elected to the governing Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi. The 55-nation board is a permanent organ of UNCTAD based in Geneva.

The conference admitted Mauritius to UNCTAD membership, bringing the total to 133 countries.

The conference also recommended that the UN General Assembly amend UNCTAD membership regulations to suspend South Africa "until it shall have terminated its policy of racial discrimination and until that fact has been duly confirmed by the General Assembly."

Canada's delegation to the New Delhi sessions was headed initially by the Honorable Robert Winters, then Minister of Trade and Commerce, and later by the Honorable J. R. Nicholson, then Minister of Labor. Klaus

Goldschlag, Canadian ambassador to Turkey, served as permanent head of the delegation. Other representatives were H. J. Holder, director of the Multilateral Aid Division, External Aid Office; and V. L. Chapin, minister-counselor, Canadian High Commission, London, deputy permanent head of the delegation.

Alternate representatives included: G. M. Schuthe, director, Transportation and Trade Services Branch, Trade and Commerce Department; A. C. Kilbank, chief, Industrial Materials Division, Office of Commodity Trade Policy, Trade and Commerce Department; R. C. Monk, Tariffs Section, International Economic Relations Division, Finance Department; L. Houzer, counselor, Permanent Mission, Geneva; Roy MacLaren, first secretary, Permanent Mission, New York; Donald Wilson, International Programs Division, Finance Department; and G. A. Denis, Office of Trade Relations, Trade and Commerce Department.

Latin American Institute To Establish New Library

Jean de Chantal, an officer in the Education Division of the External Aid Office, is leaving shortly for Mexico to assist in the establishment of a specialized library at the Instituto Politécnico, where an increasing number of Latin America's technical personnel are being trained.

Mr. de Chantal, 47, takes up his one-year posting at the request of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization and has been granted leave of absence by the External Aid Office.

He worked for many years as a librarian at the National Research Council of Canada. In 1962, when he was president of the Library Association of Ottawa, the United Nations Special Fund asked him to establish a specialized library for a new Institute for Public Administration near Accra, in Ghana. This three-year mission involved the



Jean de Chantal

task of making a Pan-African centre of the Institute by giving it a double technical documentation in both English and French.

Founded on the outskirts of Mexico City in Zacatepec, in 1936, the "Instituto Politécnico Nacional" teaches all engineering

sciences, plus medium-grade technical trades. The Institute, which is comparable to a major university has begun a program of teacher training and the graduation of high qualified engineers.

Mr. Jean de Chantal was born in Hawkesbury, Ontario and followed secondary and university studies in Ottawa. He received a B.A. from the University of Ottawa as well as a degree in library science.

He is a member of the "Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de langue française", the Canadian Library Association and the Library Association of Ottawa.

In the Education Division of the External Aid Office, Mr. de Chantal has been actively associated with the rapid expansion of Canada's program of educational help to under-developed countries, particularly for French-speaking countries where the number of Canadian teachers sent by EAO has increased from 7 in 1962 to 264 in 1967.

Mr. de Chantal will be accompanied in Mexico by his wife, the former Genevieve Imbeau, of Chicoutimi, and their two sons.



Representatives of Canada and Trinidad and Tobago sign a development loan giving the Caribbean nation \$400,000 toward establishment of a dairy industry. The officials are (left) Canadian High Commissioner J. R. McKinney and A. M. Barr, Canadian dairy farming adviser to the Trinidad and Tobago government. Prime Minister Williams looks on. Canada will supply 1,000 head of cattle and technical assistance, a program similar to one already carried out under on earlier loan.

Richer Countries Urged To Maintain Assistance

New Minister

An Advocate

Of Foreign Aid

The concept of external aid as a vital element in Canada's foreign policy and in its relationships with the less developed world has long been a part of the thinking of the new Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp.

In a speech at a World Bank meeting in Rio de Janeiro last fall, Mr. Sharp—then Minister of Finance—stressed that the war against starvation, sickness, ignorance and poverty in less fortunate parts of the world should be "continuous and escalating." This would not be possible, he warned, if the level of foreign aid were treated as a leftover item in national planning.

Mr. Sharp told the World Bank annual meeting that in the richer countries budgetary problems and balance of payments difficulties did exist, would probably continue to exist and had to be overcome.

"It is always tempting," he continued, "to go slow on aid as one of the easiest and quickest ways to help restore equilibrium. And yet... it should not be beyond our capacity to manage our affairs in such a way as to effect these transfers of aid without undue strain on our economies."

In another speech to a chartered accountants' group in Toronto two years ago, Mr. Sharp said the object in providing aid must be to enable economic development to take place in the less developed nations, giving their people ground for hope in the present and achievement in the future.

"Only with development can they overcome poverty, ignorance and disease. Only thus can they enlarge the real area of freedom open to their people and give meaning to independence and equality of status which they have attained..."

Mr. Sharp maintained that to be effective, aid involved more than the simple transfer of resources from one country to another. Economic development called for a willingness to experiment, the acceptance of new attitudes and new ways.

"In the dynamics of social and economic change," he said, "the acquisition of knowledge and of the skills needed to put that knowledge to work is an important ingredient..."

"The provision of fertilizer will not necessarily result in increased agricultural production; the people must be willing to use it and learn how to use it; if they are to get full benefits from it, they must also be prepared to do much else and must be provided with many other things."

"The complex process of economic development must be woven into the social and political fabric of the country where it is taking place, as well as into



its educational system, its industry and its agriculture. It requires changes in systems and attitudes as well as just techniques and projects. It involves redirection of the flow of domestic savings and of the public finance of the country concerned as well as aid from outside. The major effort must be made by the developing country itself, by its people and its institutions and government. Aid from outside, both in capital and technical assistance may well be an essential element but will not be sufficient in itself..."

Mr. Sharp has recognized the close link between aid and trade requirements of the less developed countries.

In a series of three speeches in

the autumn of 1966, he suggested the industrialized nations needed to take the problem of these trade requirements much more seriously than in the past.

Mr. Sharp urged greater efforts to work out arrangements to stabilize prices and markets for primary commodities upon which so many of the less developed nations depended for their foreign exchange earnings. He had an opportunity to participate in this sphere in 1962 when as a business executive outside government service he was called upon by the UN Secretary-General to serve as chairman of the International Coffee Conference in New York. The conference succeeded in working out the world's first international coffee agree-

ment—a step toward economic stability for some of the developing countries.

In his speeches to the Private Planning Association of Canada, the Canadian Society of New York and the Men's Canadian Club of Vancouver in 1966, Mr. Sharp called for moves to free trade in the main tropical products and said this should be coupled with improving access for other products of the less developed nations, especially where import quotas existed. He suggested that the potential impact of manufactured products from the less developed coun-

tries on industries in the Western industrial nations had been exaggerated.

When he left government service in 1958 to become a vice-president of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, his work took him to South America about four months of each year. He gained a firmer grasp of the problems and concerns of a part of the less developed world.

In 1958, he became the first chairman of the Canadian Freedom from Hunger Committee, an organization devoted to re-

"Effective aid to developing countries can come through private enterprise and investment as well as in government programs... Canadian businesses have made and are making important contributions to the development of a number of countries—often in association with local enterprise... As development proceeds in many of the less developed countries, there will be increasing opportunities for private enterprise to play an important part and I hope that Canadian business will be active in this field, thereby extending and strengthening the efforts made through government programs."

Mr. Sharp—May 18, 1966, Speech to Chartered Accountants Students Association of Ontario

"I suggest that the nations of the Northern Hemisphere are going to have to give more attention to the trading problems of the less developed countries than we have so far. Indeed, if all of us put as much effort into that as we devote to restraining their textile exports, we might achieve a good deal. Specifically, I would suggest we begin by making a renewed attempt to work out sensible arrangements covering trade in sugar and in cocoa. Then, we ought to scrap all tariffs on 'so-called' tropical products. The United States government has authority to negotiate free entry into the United States for a wide range of these products. We in Canada are certainly prepared to do as much. Together we should press our European friends to be a bit bolder and more imaginative."

Mr. Sharp—Nov. 14, 1966, Speech to Canadian Society of New York

"Poverty is a shaky foundation for peace."

"It is trite but true that we live in a shrinking world; interdependence is no longer a slogan but a fact of life. Unprecedented prosperity in some areas co-exists with abject misery in others. We must give urgent attention to the interests of the less developed countries. This is not only a moral imperative—it is also a

recognition of our own interests. Poverty is a shaky foundation for peace. It is a precarious basis for the continuing prosperity of the more fortunate nations. These considerations lend urgency to the needs of these countries for aid and also for better access to the markets of the industrial countries."

Mr. Sharp—Dec. 14, 1966, Speech to the Men's Canadian Club of Vancouver

YMCA World Service Sets 1968 Goal

YMCA World Service this year embarked on a record-breaking program calling for \$2,885,419.

The program was adopted by the International Committee of YMCA's held recently in Toronto. It exceeds the contribution goal for 1967 by nearly \$155,000.

The 1968 program provides for 61 fraternal secretaries, student world service workers and short term specialists from North America to serve 31 different countries. Their major task is to develop indigenous leadership.

tries on industries in the Western industrial nations had been exaggerated.

In his public and private career, the new External Affairs Minister has had first-hand experience with related aid and trade questions.

Mr. Sharp served as associate deputy minister in the Department of Trade and Commerce, beginning in 1951, and later as deputy minister at a time when the external aid program was under the wing of that department before creation of the External Aid Office in 1960.

In his Trade and Commerce posts, he played an important role in wheat conferences in London, Washington and Geneva, at

lieving the plight of starving populations overseas.

As Minister of Trade and Commerce after the general election of April, 1963, Mr. Sharp led the Canadian delegation to the GATT meeting in Geneva which launched the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations and culminated in last year's far-reaching pact.

After the November, 1965, general election, Mr. Sharp was named Minister of Finance. In this capacity, he has on a number of occasions reviewed the reasoning behind Canada's external aid program and made it clear that aid was ranked among the government's highest priorities.

New Name For Peace Is Development



Prime Minister Trudeau

The importance of external aid to Canada and the nations in general was emphasized by Prime Minister Trudeau in his address to the convocation ceremony marking the diamond jubilee of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, May 13. Both the Prime Minister and His Excellency U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations received honorary degrees.

Mr. Trudeau spoke, in part, as follows:

Never before in history has the disparity between the rich and the poor, the comfortable and the starving, been so extreme; never before have mass communications so vividly informed the sufferers of the extent of their misery; never before have the privileged societies possessed weapons so powerful that their employment in the defence of privilege would destroy the haves and the have-nots indiscriminately. We are faced with an overwhelming challenge. In meeting it, the world must be our constituency.

I can find no better words to express this view than those employed in General Principle Four of the Final Act of the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: "Economic development and social progress should be the common concern of the whole international community and should, by increasing economic prosperity and well-being, help strengthen peaceful relations and cooperation among nations."

Pope Paul VI in his fifth encyclical was even more concise the new name for peace is development . . ."

The distinguished Secretary General of the United Nations has spoken out eloquently in the same vein on many occasions respecting United Nations Development Decade.

These references to assistance and to cooperation relate not only to economic assistance. They relate to assistance in any form that will create the political, economic and human climate most conducive to the nurturing of human dignity. International activities of this breadth are a far cry from the earlier and more primitive concepts of direct financial assistance. In their impact and in their value, they are also a long way from charity and philanthropy. If the Canadian goal is to assist other states in this way, then we are involved with humanity. And we are involved for our mutual benefit.

I emphasize this because when one benefits from an activity one is less likely to object to its cost. How do we benefit? In several respects:

- (a) A world community of nations freely cooperating should result in a lessening of international tension. This would lead to a world less susceptible to war. Canada and Canadians would become more secure, and in this troubled world, that would be benefit beyond measure.
- (b) A multiplicity of nations possessing expanding economies would mean that standards of living would rise and world markets would multiply. Canadian products would find more purchasers, and for a trading nation such as Canada, that would be a benefit of great value.
- (c) In times of peace, men have turned their attention towards the development of their cultures, and the enrichment of life. Canadians live more meaningfully by enjoying the works of artists and scholars of whatever national source, and that is a benefit of unquestioned value.

These interests and these benefits submit to no national boundaries. The social, economic, and political betterment of any man anywhere is ultimately reflected in this country. If at the same time our consciences — our humanitarian instincts — are served, as they are and as they should be, then so much the better. Unquestionably the concept of international assistance is

appealing because it is one of the most uplifting endeavours in which man has ever engaged. But we must never forget that in this process Canadians are beneficiaries as well as benefactors.

Any discussion of development assistance tends to lead eventually to a complex of issues which can conveniently be grouped under the word "strings." The very mention of this word prompts cries of "foul" from those whose interest in aid programs is essentially philanthropic since it suggests Machiavellian political motivation on the part of the donor. The situation, as with any problem which has defied final solution over the years, is very complicated. A frank and open discussion of it by the Canadian public could do nothing but good. Our assistance program, and the way in which it is conducted, must respond to the wishes and wisdom of those upon whose support it depends.

Canadians, I think, expect a certain selectivity in these programs. We all feel instinctively that our help should go to those in the direst need, to those who will make the best use of it and to those making an honest effort to promote democratic institutions and personal liberties. Beyond this, however, difficult questions arise. Should aid be given unconditionally or should it be dependent on some concept of performance? For example, if land reform or tax revision are in our view necessary for economic or social development in the recipient country, should this "string" be attached to our aid? More difficult, perhaps, in domestic terms at least, is the problem of "Canadian content". It is widely held that "tied aid" diminishes the real value of development assistance by increasing costs. Yet an element of tying, with the immediate benefit it implies for Canadian production, may be an important factor in assuring wide domestic support for the aid program.

These are difficult matters of judgment, not absolutes, and informed attention to them by people such as ourselves can help us to make choices more intelligently and more closely attuned to the deepest feeling of our people.

The long-range benefits cannot be over-emphasized. As Canadians we must realize that international cooperation, particularly in the field of economic assistance, in order to remain effective must take on a new form. From the present pattern of commodity and food assistance, of gifts of manufactured goods and loans of money, we must, in response to the economic needs of the developing countries, turn more and more to preferential trade arrangements. The two United Nations Conferences on Trade and Development have made clear that economic aid, in order to be effective, must increasingly take the form of trade.

His Excellency U Thant concisely described this change in 1962. He said,

"The disappointing foreign trade record of the developing countries is due in part to obstacles hindering the entry of their products into industrial markets, and in part to the fact that production of many primary commodities has grown more rapidly than demand for them. It is appreciated that 'disruptive competition' from low income countries may be felt by established industries in high income countries. Yet, precisely because they are so advanced, the high income countries should be able to alleviate any hardship without shifting the burden of adjustment to the developing countries by restricting the latter's export markets. A related problem to be solved is that of stabilizing the international commodity markets on which developing countries depend so heavily. Progress could certainly be made if the main industrial countries were to devote as much attention to promoting as to dispensing aid."

This kind of aid, these preferential trade arrangements, have no glamor attached to them. They cannot be illustrated by stirring photographs of rugged Canadian engineers posing before massive dams in remote places. This kind of aid doesn't offer a ready market to Canadian manufacturers, nor does it reduce our base metal or other commodity surpluses. In short, this kind of aid is competition, and bears little evidence of the sweet philanthropy which we have sometimes employed in the past to coat the cost of our aid "pill". Unless Canadians are aware of the vital goal our aid is seeking to achieve, they may not be sympathetic to a change of this sort. It is my opinion that Canadians will understand, and will accept the challenge. Economic aid, unless effective, will be useless. In order to be effective it will, in all likelihood, be costly. Yet we and the other developed nations have no alternative. The world cannot continue to accommodate mutually exclusive blocs of rich nations and poor nations.

We must recognize that, in the long run, the overwhelming threat to Canada will not come from foreign investments, or foreign ideologies, or even — with good fortune — foreign nuclear weapons. It will come instead from the two thirds of the peoples of the world who are steadily falling farther and farther behind in their search for a decent standard of living. This is the meaning of the revolution of rising expectations. I repeat, this problem is not new. But its very size, involving some two and a half billion people, makes it qualitatively different from what it has been in the past.

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Major-General D. C. Spry

Former Scout Chief Joins External Aid

Major-General Daniel C. Spry joined the External Aid Office May 1, on a contract basis for six months. He will assist in the development of a system and criteria for evaluating and processing requests for financial assistance received from Canadian voluntary agencies interested in the Non-Governmental Organizations program.

Following his retirement from the Canadian Army in 1946, Gen. Spry served as Chief Executive Commissioner for the Boy Scouts of Canada and subsequently as director of the World Bureau, the governing body of the Boy Scout movement. He was President of the Overseas Institute of Canada, 1965-68. He was born in Winnipeg and specialized in Political Science at Dalhousie University.



Dr. K. L. Bowes

Edmonton Surgeon Leaves For Vietnam

Dr. Kenneth Lloyd Bowes, 29, of Edmonton, has been named the fourth member of the Canadian Red Cross medical team in South Vietnam.

The project is being financed by the External Aid Office and selections are in the hands of the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Red Cross.

Dr. Bowes left Canada May 17 and will serve on a two month assignment in a hospital treating civilian victims of the war.

He is a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and Chief Resident in Surgery, University Hospital, Edmonton.

A native of Imperial, Saskatchewan, he graduated in surgery at Queen's University in 1962, and was granted his Master of Science degree by the University of Alberta in 1965. Dr. Bowes received his F.R.C.S. in the fall of 1967.

Three Toronto surgeons began service in South Vietnamese hospitals during April.



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APRIL, 1968

\$25 Million Pledged For Special Fund Set By Asian Bank

Canada has pledged \$25 million over the next five years as a contribution to the newly created Special Fund of the 32-nation Asian Development Bank.

Canada will also make a \$100,000 grant to the Bank for financing technical assistance projects.

Creation of the Special Fund will permit the fledgling Asian Bank to make loans for key development projects on easier terms than those made from the Bank's ordinary capital resources. Most of the Bank's 19 regional members have only a limited capacity to borrow at commercial rates.

Formal announcement of Canada's contribution was made this month to the first annual meeting of the Bank's Board of Governors in Manila by Maurice F. Strong, Director General of the External Aid Office. Mr. Strong headed the Canadian delegation to the sessions in the Philippine capital.

Launched at a meeting in Tokyo in November, 1966, the Asian Development Bank includes 19 Asian and 13 non-regional members. The Bank was established to accelerate economic progress of the developing member countries through lending of funds, promotion of investment and provision of technical assistance.

In its first year, the Bank has financed a general agricultural survey, is considering a second survey in regional transport and has financed a technical assistance mission to Indonesia to devise measures for improving food production and supplies. Recently the Bank made its first loan from ordinary capital to Thailand—an amount of \$5 million to Thailand's Industrial Finance Corporation for regional development purposes.

Based on initial subscriptions from member countries, the Bank began operations with ordinary capital resources of nearly \$1 billion. Canada has subscribed \$25 million of this total.

Subject to parliamentary approval, Canada's pledge to the Bank's Special Fund will be made in the form of interest-free advances at the rate of \$5 million a year for five years, beginning in fiscal 1968-69. This money will be repayable only if this Special Fund is discontinued.

The United States and Japan, both major contributors to the Bank's ordinary capital, have indicated a readiness to pledge substantial amounts to the Special Fund.

On the basis of views put forward by some members, consideration has been given to establishment of a special fund for agriculture, another for transport, a third for technical assistance and a fourth to be known as a multi-purpose fund. Within these funds, there could be other limitations along geographic lines or on terms of aid.

In his speech at the Manila meeting announcing Canada's contribution, Mr. Strong voiced Canada's concern about the need to limit restrictions and exceptions in the use of Special Fund resources. Imposition of undue restrictions, Mr. Strong declared, "cannot fail to have a deleterious impact on the effectiveness of the Bank as a key instrument in Asian economic development."

The Director General made it clear that the entire Canadian contribution would be made available, but not necessarily with no sectoral or geographic limitations.

Canada's contribution to the Special Fund will be tied to the purchase of Canadian goods and services, but this will apply only to the first round of disbursements. As funds are recouped from the initial borrower, the Bank will be free to use these resources wherever it sees fit. It will be the Bank's responsibility to make decisions on loan approvals in accordance with its own policies and procedures.

Regional members of the Bank in addition to Japan, Thailand and Indonesia are: Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, Ceylon, Taiwan, India, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Vietnam and Western Samoa. Non-regional members in addition to Canada and the United States include: Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

This major expansion was a product of a two-month Canadian mission to French-speaking Africa headed by the Honorable Lionel Chevrier, former Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom and Commissioner General for Visits of State during Centennial Year.

Armed with special authority to make on-the-spot assistance



Toronto surgeons George Watkin, Kenneth Bradley and Gerry Willard are serving in South Vietnam as volunteer members of a Canadian Red Cross Medical Team. Dr. Bradley, 28, and Dr. Watkin, 30, have assumed duties at the provincial hospital in Quang Ngai. Dr. Willard, 28, is serving at the provincial hospital in Danang.

Selected by the Canadian Medical Association and the Red Cross as a joint project, the team is being financed by the External Aid Office. The project is being conducted with the co-operation of the University of Toronto and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The decision to send surgeons to South Vietnam was based on a report made by a Canadian survey team after a visit to Vietnam in late autumn.

Plan \$40 Million Aid Expansion For Seven Francophone Nations

Canada's program of aid to Francophone Africa will be expanded and diversified in the next five years with \$40 million in additional assistance committed to development projects in seven African nations.

This major expansion was a product of a two-month Canadian mission to French-speaking Africa headed by the Honorable Lionel Chevrier, former Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom and Commissioner General for Visits of State during Centennial Year.

Armed with special authority to make on-the-spot assistance

commitments on behalf of the Canadian government, the Chevrier mission toured Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Niger and on its return made recommendations on the future direction of the Canadian program. Three of the countries on the mission's itinerary—Tunisia, Cameroun and Senegal—had already been designated as priority countries for Canadian aid in 1966.

When the mission's new commitments are added to current allocations of \$12 million a year, Canadian assistance to French-speaking Africa will reach the \$100-million mark in the 1968-73 span.

Of the 49 new development schemes to be undertaken by Canada, 39 will be capital assistance projects—a significant enlargement in the scope of the Francophone program. Previous emphasis, in line with priorities established by the recipient countries, was on technical assistance including training of students in Canada and the provision of teachers and technical advisers overseas. Technical and cultural assistance will continue, however, and in some cases, will be expanded in the same five-year period.

As a result of the Chevrier mission, Canadian financing, advisers and equipment have been pledged for such varied projects as the development of the Bay of Tangiers in Morocco, expansion of a hospital centre in Senegal,

rural electrification of a 50-village region west of the Ivory Coast capital of Abidjan, design and construction of a Nyong River bridge in Cameroun to link a rich agricultural area with ports and interior markets, expansion of secondary school systems in Algeria and Tunisia and the supply of a cobalt bomb to a cancer institute in Tunis.

More than 20 teams of experts will leave Canada in the next few months to begin studies arising out of commitments made by the mission. Some projects will need on-site help from Canadian advisers for periods of up to two years.

Twenty-nine of the new projects and studies will be financed by grants and the remainder by long-term loans.

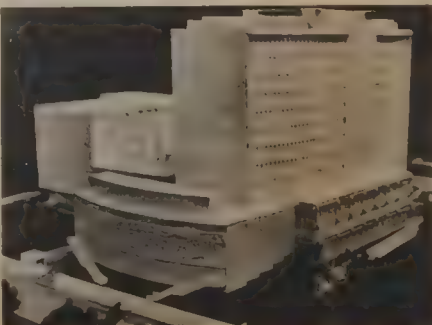
Mr. Chevrier was accompanied on the mission by Dr. Henri Gaudet, Assistant Director General of the External Aid Office, and Jacques Dupuis, of the Department of External Affairs.

On a country-by-country basis, the mission set the stage for these additional projects:

Morocco: rural development program for the Western Rif in Tetouan Province; special land survey of 2,800,000 acres; expansion of hospital centre at Rabat; and expansion of the government's mineral and research development office.

Algeria: expansion of fishing industry; water diversion project in Seif region and other development projects.

(See AID FOR, Page 2)



Model of the proposed headquarters for the Asian Development Bank which is being erected by the Philippine Government in Greater Manila.

Planning, Economics Branch Created In Aid Office Revamping

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin, has announced an extensive reorganization of the External Aid Office. This follows a year of intensive studies made in the light of the increasingly complex requirements of international development assistance and Canada's growing role in the field.

Mr. Martin pointed out that the aid program had tripled in size since 1963-64 to its current level of more than \$300 million. Of equal significance, he said, was the need to ensure effective use of Canadian aid funds and Canadian skills and resources, now concentrated to an increasing extent in areas where they can make a maximum impact on economic development.

Mr. Martin said that develop-

ments in the aid field in recent years have created a requirement for a more comprehensive and professional approach to the administration of aid, for better analysis of recipient countries' needs in relation to Canadian capacities, for improved assessment of project requests and for better evaluation of projects during and after implementation.

One of the significant developments in the new External Aid Office administration is the creation of a Planning and Economics branch, under the direction of L. D. Hudon, who is also Canadian executive director of the World Bank. As well as fulfilling the need for a thorough evaluation of all requests for Canadian aid, this branch will provide the program with expert advice on

Canadian human and physical resources and will maintain relations with the private sector and with multilateral development assistance agencies.

Development and implementation of projects is now the responsibility of the Operations Branch, under George Kidd, formerly minister (economics), Canadian Embassy, Washington. This branch contains the divisions which oversee large capital projects, recruit Canadian teachers and experts for services abroad and arrange training programs for foreign students sponsored by the Canadian government. Provision has been made for a co-ordinating function, designed to facilitate the development of projects in which all these elements of aid are combined.

Calling attention to the government's policy of encouraging greater participation in international development of non-governmental agencies, business and industry, Mr. Martin said the External Aid Office will draw to a growing extent on the skills and experience available in Canada. He said more and more Canadians will be involved in some aspect of the international development task.

There has been a growing awareness that aid is only one of a number of factors, including trade, tariff, commercial and taxation policies through which a country such as Canada can affect significantly the economic and social progress of developing countries," he added. "These factors must be evaluated as

alternatives and complements to direct aid and this requires the application of highly sophisticated skills and techniques."

The regular staff of the External Aid Office is being supplemented by engagement for short-term periods of people who have special experience in particular fields. Extensive use will be made of computers and data processing, methods are already being applied to several aspects of EAO operations. Greater use is also being made of special purpose staff forces. Overseas personnel are receiving greater support both through more frequent visits to the field by External Aid officers and the appointment of personnel with specialized aid experience to Canadian missions in countries with which Canada has external aid relationships.



Canadian adviser in Kenya, Bruce Stirling, surrounded by eager Kihara school children.

Donald W. Hall has been appointed Director of Personnel, External Aid Office, Government of Canada, by the Public Service Commission. Until recently, he was chief of the research and development division, personnel administration branch, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Hall is a graduate of Queen's University. He joined the Department of Public Works in 1957 as a unit head in the personnel administration branch and from 1963 to 1966 was a training officer and staffing officer with the Public Service Commission. Mr. Hall is 39 years old and is married, with two children.



DONALD W. HALL

New Catholic Organization Launches Aid Fund Drive, Lists 200 Possible Projects

The Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace has been formed to help finance specific social and economic development projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The new Catholic and organization has set up a national fund for this purpose and has launched a drive for contributions in the country's 62 dioceses with a first-year target of \$1 million.

Aims and guidelines for the organization were set out in a pastoral letter to the clergy in these dioceses by Canada's Roman Catholic bishops.

In choosing projects to assist, the bishops said, the new body will pay no attention to the religious beliefs or ideologies of recipients. Only three things will govern decisions on whether to participate in a project: its merit, its place on a list of priorities and its human and social effectiveness.

The organization has drawn up a list of 200 possible projects in the underdeveloped world where assistance is required in amounts ranging from \$30,000 to \$200,000. Decisions on projects will be made when full results from the first nation-wide Lenten drive are available. Initial returns are heartening, organization officials say, and a similar drive for funds will be conducted in Lent next year.

A subsidiary program whereby students in secondary schools may help finance self-help projects in less developed nations is already under way. A list of 164 such projects has been distributed and seven projects have been adopted

by individual schools.

In their pastoral letter, the bishops said that Canadian foreign aid efforts "though praiseworthy in some respects" have not been enough. "We have regarded this problem with far too much indifference."

The bishops expressed the desire that the organization's work not overlap with other agencies already in the field. "Co-ordination, planning and efficient effort will evolve. We must endeavor to support projects undertaken by other Canadians along similar lines, to create others and to inspire many who would not do so otherwise to contribute generously to this cause."

The bishops' message stressed that Canadians must not tolerate "the scandal of universal misery which provides a violent contrast to the high standard of living we enjoy. To remain indifferent or to be content with symbolic aid would be to sin gravely through egoism. It would reveal disquieting signs of moral and spiritual underdevelopment."

The Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace is to be a lay organization designed to reflect the spirit of the Second Vatican Council "in which the laity works in close collaboration with bishops and priests," the bishops noted. Its first 21-member board includes Archbishop Philip Pocock of Toronto, Archbishop Aurele Plourde of Ottawa and 19 laymen. Romeo Maione, of Montreal, former labor official and international president of Young Christian Workers, is executive director.

In The Wooden Classrooms Of Kihara Children Ready To Fight For Books

The school at Kihara, a few miles from Nairobi, is a series of dark, wooden classrooms along two sides of a green square. The uniformed children, girls in vivid green, boys in blue shorts, sit at the feet of their teachers, who work on old blackboards. The children have no pencils, no paper, no books.

Their parents place immeasurable value on even the limited education possible under such circumstances. It represents, for each child, a chance to exchange traditional existence among the maize and banana trees of the shamba for a skilled or white collar job in the city.

Faith in education is so strong that a book, or even part of a book, becomes a talisman in the hands of its owner. One day recently, Canadian adviser Bruce Stirling, of Newfoundland, was visiting Kihara with a mobile van full of primers used in teaching adults to read and write. When the bell rang for recess, he was surrounded by a sea of eager faces and hands outstretched for

the two soft-cover books he held. He gave the books away and within seconds, they were shredded as children rolled in the dust, fighting for possession.

The children's behavior was not startling—children in any part of the world are usually ready to scramble for treasure. The real significance could be seen in the happy expression on the face of a boy who had managed to salvage about two square inches of paper. Triumphantly, he took the scrap of paper to one side to study the letters that were printed upon it.

It is this kind of basic hunger for knowledge that Canada is attempting to serve with its educational programs in East Africa and particularly through its assistance to the programs of the literacy bureau of the East African Common Services Organization.

During the time Mr. Stirling has served as publishing adviser to the Bureau, gifts of Canadian paper have substantially reduced

the cost of printing a total of 7,500,000 adult education primers, bringing them within the reach of the average adult. The cost of each book, to the African, is an East African shilling—about 14 Canadian cents. However, in relative terms, this means the equivalent of \$10 to Africans who live outside Nairobi.

The Canadian paper, given under the External Aid program, cut the cost of the books by about 40 per cent but the selling price was still too high and in an attempt to bring about a further reduction, Canada met EACSO's request for printing equipment, now installed in an old staging depot at Petrol (where the British army once stored its petrol).

The books are used over and over. In districts where no school exists, the first adult who learns to read and write becomes an instructor. Gradually, educational inroads are being made into areas where at one time, more than 90 per cent of the population was illiterate.

Under Quang Ngai Fire, Montreal's Dr. Jutras Staffs Hospital Alone

During the recent Tet holiday Viet Cong forces in Quang Ngai province, South Vietnam, attacked and threatened attack on the evacuation of his staff on the Canadian hospital in the city.

Dr. Michel Jutras, who is in charge of the Canadian hospital, wrote during his stay in the city.

The Tet holiday started quite early as I understand it does every year. On the eve of Tet the celebration was marked by the continuous noise of small arms. Tracer bullets soared through the air, being the closest thing to actual fireworks.



Dr. Michel Jutras with Vietnamese child.

"The next day a number of stray bullets could be found lying around and Pauline Trudel, one of our nurses, found one which had fallen from the roof in her room. A bullet also fell through the roof of the Hospital cafeteria when the patients were there. Fortunately no one was hurt."

"As expected, the attack came the next night at exactly 4.30 a.m. with mortar fire and small arms of all sorts: rifles, light and heavy machine guns, pistols, grenades and M-79's (grenade launching rifles). One more bullet fell through Pauline Trudel's roof, bounced on the floor and broke a mirror within a few feet from where she was sleeping."

"That same morning, Claire Cuthane, another of our staff, who was to replace Pauline Trudel on watch duty at 6 a.m. at the Hospital, left the house as soon as the attack broke out, despite the danger involved."

"Fighting went on through the morning and the whole day, mainly by the American air force which was strafing, rocketing and bombing from helicopters and jet fighter-bombers."

"That morning I made my way to the civilian Provincial hospital and hoped to be of some help to the newly wounded civilians who had been brought in during the night. As I made my way to the hospital an armored Vietnamese car began firing heavy machine guns in the vicinity. The Americans were in their compounds having had reports that their hospital was under heavy Viet Cong attack and I thought it wiser to turn back and head for our T.B. hospital."

"Soon after, Red Cross representatives asked me for assistance for the numerous civilians which they had personally carried to the military hospital under gunfire. However, I found all the patients had been quite adequately taken care of. I was astonished at the

kill and organization of the Vietnamese surgeons, physicians and male nurses."

The following night was similar to the first though the fighting was somewhat lighter in intensity. The third night the fighting receded and the following two nights were thoroughly quiet."

"On the morning of February 5, another attack was launched, this time much closer to our living quarters. One 60 mm mortar shell fell through the thatched roof over the patio, exploding shrapnel. However, no one was injured."

At this point, Dr. Jutras decided to evacuate the team. The out-patients were no longer coming to the hospital, field work was impossible, and the in-patients could be given drugs and sent home for a short time."

"All the team was reluctant to go, to the point where I had to use authority with a couple of members. I chose to stay because I felt it was necessary to show the Vietnamese we were not abandoning them."

Dr. Jutras remained alone in the Canadian hospital until February 12 while battles were continuing in the city and the Viet Cong forces were fighting government forces over possession of the provincial hospital where he used to go every day."

With the hope of saving the clinic, Dr. Jutras installed barbed wire on the stairways when the battle started so the South Vietnamese soldiers could not come up to the higher floors and install machine guns. They objected to this and removed the barriers. "When I tried to drive them off they threatened to shoot me."

At this point, Dr. Jutras was evacuated, and joined the rest of



Packed in containers for easy transportation and shipment, an emergency hospital unit from the Canadian National Medical Stockpile leaves the Emergency Health Services Ottawa depot for South Vietnam. Reviewing plans for the nine hospital units to follow are Dr. R. W. Tooley, Chief, Emergency Health Services, National Health and Welfare Department, and External Aid Officer G. W. Sharpe. Total cost of the 20 emergency hospital units being shipped to South Viet Nam under the External Aid Program is \$1,200,000.

one x-ray technician and a young volunteer."

The hospital is a two-storey, 80-bed building which Canada built at a cost of \$500,000. Work started in 1965 under the direction of Dr. Alje Venema, a multi-lingual medical doctor from Burlington, whose devotion and courage were honored last year by the Order of Canada Service Medal. The hospital has so far devoted itself to fighting tuberculosis, but the doctors involved have also provided many other types of medical aid at the nearby Provincial hospital."

Dr. Jutras replaced Dr. Venema on December 14—48 days before the Tet holiday and the Viet Cong offensive against urban centres. Dr. Jutras is the son of a well-known doctor in Montreal, Dr. Albert Jutras, professor emeritus in radiology at the University of Montreal. He graduated in medicine from the University of Montreal, and from 1965 to 1967 was responsible for the Expo theme pavilion "Man and his Health". At the close of Expo, he went to Vietnam for the External Aid Office."

In spite of the work load at Quang Ngai, Dr. Jutras wishes

Rehabilitation Institute To Run Centre At Qui-Nhon

An agreement has been completed under which the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal will assume responsibility for Canada's newest medical assistance program in Vietnam—the establishment of a civilian rehabilitation centre in Qui-Nhon, a coastal city 250 miles north of Saigon.

The agreement was signed in Montreal by Maurice F. Strong, Director General of Canada's External Aid Office and John J. Bancroft, president of the corporation of the R.I.M. Attending the ceremony were Dr. Michel Dupuis, head of the rehabilitation service of Notre Dame Hospital, who made a study of Vietnam's medical needs late last year and Dr. Gustave Gingras, executive director of the Institute, who suggested in 1965, the possibility of Canadian assistance to Vietnam in the field of rehabilitation. Dr. Gingras will be project director of the Qui-Nhon centre.

Construction of the \$1,210,000 centre is now taking place under

the direction of the World Rehabilitation Fund. Canada's aid program contribution, phased over five years, is estimated at \$2,500,000.

As a result of military activity, more than 60 per cent of Vietnamese patients in civilian hospitals require physiotherapy or prosthesis. When the Qui-Nhon centre opens its doors this fall it will be equipped to handle 50 in-patients and 100 out-patients and will be part of a nation-wide plan administered by the Vietnamese National Rehabilitation Institute, with facilities in Saigon, Da-Nang and Can-Tho.

The Montreal team will consist of a physiatrist, three physiotherapists, two prosthetists, two nurses, one ergotherapist and one administrator. The teams will leave for Saigon this summer. Concurrently, doctors, physiotherapists and technicians will be brought from Vietnam by Canada's external aid program for training in Montreal.



Canadian-built Tuberculosis clinic at Quang Ngai.

his team which had been moved to Saigon."

Six days later on February 18, concerned about the fate of his clinic and convinced it "was vital to restore the presence of Canada in the hospital" he left again for Quang Ngai. This time, one of the team members, Florent Lavoie, a hospital attendant from Montreal, joined him."

They are preparing for the return for the rest of the staff of eight Canadians. Besides Dr. Jutras and Mr. Lavoie, this includes two other medical doctors, one administrator, two nurses,

he could do more. When he assesses the size of the problem—TB strikes seven per cent of the people of Quang Ngai province—he remembers his days as a bush pilot in the Laurentian mountains of Quebec, and dreams of a small airplane, just large enough for himself, an attendant, an x-ray apparatus and medicines, which would allow him to bring his services to the mountain villages of the interior."

And, asking that no one worry about him, he says: "The only risk I am running is to lose Asia too much."

Salute For Vietnam Aid

Many lives were saved during the recent Tet offensive in Vietnam as a result of Canadian medical assistance, according to an American doctor working with a United States Air Force medical services advisory team.

Dr. Robert P. Leonard has written to the Canadian delegation to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Saigon, saying that doctors in Vinh-Binh Province were able to ride out a storm of civilian casualties with the help of one of the 10 emergency hospital units sent to Vietnam under Canada's External Aid program.

Each of the units, similar to those stockpiled in Canada for use in national emergency, contains enough equipment to establish a 200-bed hospital.

Dr. Leonard said that one of the major medical warehouses in

the area had been destroyed in the heavy fighting.

"The emergency hospital equipment augmented our remaining supplies and literally saved many lives. The surgical instruments were particularly appreciated because they helped to provide additional surgical packs which were urgently needed with the great influx of critical cases. For the first thirty-six hours after the attack on the city, we were without electricity so that our autoclaves were inoperable. These extra surgical packs saved many lives while we were in the process of repairing the electrical lines."

Dr. Leonard added "We ask that the people of Canada be made aware of our grateful appreciation in providing this priceless gift of medical aid."

At Vietnamese request, Canada is sending a further ten units for integration into the provincial hospitals' network.

THE DONOR STATES

West Germany's Program Has A Global Look

West Germany did not join the development aid league until 1956, but almost from its inception, the Bonn administration's program made it one of the Big Four donor states. Since that time, Germany has continued to maintain its position as the fourth largest donor behind the United States, France and Britain.

The total net German aid flow from official and private sources was more than \$738 million in 1966—the latest year for which complete statistics are available. That amount, expressed as a percentage of national income, was a little more than eight-tenths of one per cent. Of the total, official aid accounted for \$490 million, a level exceeded only in 1961. According to Bonn officials, 1967 figures should show an increase over the previous year's totals.

Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, Bonn Minister of Economic Co-operation, has said that Germany's position as a donor country is marked by three basic facts:

Bonn's status as one of the world's leading trading and industrial nations; Germany's refusal to embrace ambitions of "Machtpolitik" (power politics); and Bonn's lack of post-colonial ties which might hamper selection of partner countries in the less developed world.

Mr. Wischnewski said that Bonn could thus freely allocate aid wherever it promised to be the most effective—"both for the development of the recipient country and for our future economic and political relations."

From the outset Germany's aid program has been governed by a strong preference for tying aid funds to specific projects and a policy of high priority for promotion of private investment in the developing world. Private investment has been spurred through a combination of tax concessions, guarantees and credits as well as conclusion of investment promotion agreements and agreements to avoid double taxation. In 1966, the net private flow accounted for 34 per cent of the over-all assistance effort.

German aid has a global look with projects under way in 95 developing nations, but there has been special emphasis on 15 countries. The 10 leading recipients of German aid in the past six years have been India, Israel (primarily through indemnification payments), Pakistan, Turkey, Brazil, Liberia, Greece, Chile, Indonesia and the United Arab Republic.

India ranks first among these—receiving about 30 per cent of the over-all financial assistance and about 10 per cent of the technical assistance.

Basic responsibility for the German program rests with the federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation under Mr. Wischnewski with the participation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economics through a system of inter-ministerial committees.

Within its over-all program, Germany has displayed a preference for development loans. Bonn advisers cite the financial discipline which a loan places on the borrower and their feeling that it is less likely to violate the national pride of the recipient than a grant. This preference is reflected in Bonn's bilateral aid program; in 1966, nearly \$341 million of a total of \$453.7 million was allocated to development loans. Loan terms, however, have been softened in the past three years. Mr. Wischnewski points out

Despite the size of the loan component, technical assistance—financed wholly by grants—has been increasing. Bonn's allocation in this field was up 13 per cent in 1966 to more than \$105 million. Federal and state funds financed courses for 4,000 students from less developed nations at academic institutions and another 6,300 trainees in trade and industry. Almost half of these were trained with a view to subsequent assignment to German development aid projects. For example, 225 nationals from the less developed countries were trained as workshop instructors or technical school teachers to provide the staff required for training centres established with German assistance. In the same period, Germany sent more than 800 teachers and professors to underdeveloped countries and maintained nearly 1,000 other operational personnel and advisers abroad.

Apart from the provisions of experts and advisers, Germany's technical assistance program has concentrated on establishment of training institutes and pilot projects in agricultural and industrial fields. Most of the institutes are trade schools. The German role is to plan them, supply technical equipment and staff for an initial period. Two of the largest of these built with German aid are in Madras and Egypt's industrial centre of Helwan. Another was launched in Calcutta last year to plan and promote vocational training. Another type, sponsored by the State of Baden-Württemberg, is the trade promotion centre at Menzel-Bourghiba in Tunisia.

Pilot projects have ranged over a wide area of activity—farms, plant protection stations, sprinkler irrigation systems, slaughterhouses, sawmills and other small industrial and agricultural ven-



German assistance enabled Togo to develop the port of Lomé, its doorway to the world, so that deep draught modern shipping could take part in the African country's export drive.

donor states, the Bonn government believes the key to the question of remedying the world food situation is to boost agricultural production in the developing countries themselves. Almost 8 per cent of Germany's aid funds had been allocated to agriculture up to the end of 1965 and this share is now estimated to be more than 10 per cent.

With 80 projects under way in more than 40 countries, measures have ranged from development of extension services and demonstration farms to distribution of production requisites such as fertilizers and pesticides. A private

Ivory Coast, pilot cattle and sheep breeding programs sponsored in Tunisia, Kenya, Turkey and Syria, a cattle production centre planned in Nigeria and model villages set up in Togo.

Although the amount of other assistance has been increasing, the biggest German aid commitments remain in the field of bilateral capital aid—well over \$2 billion in projects since 1959. The exceptions to tying such aid to specific projects are loans required to finance imports urgently needed for utilization of existing production capacities, particularly in India, Pakistan and Turkey.

The largest single project supported by German capital assistance has been the Rourkela steel works in India. This project was built by a group of German firms, beginning in 1957, but the Bonn government has provided funds to help raise crude steel capacity from 1 to 1.8 million tons a year and to finance processing plants for byproducts and spares. Another Indian project involved conversion to alloy steelmaking processes of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati. Another has financed construction of ships for India's merchant marine.

In Korea, German aid funds are being employed to double the output of hard coal. In Pakistan, Bonn is supporting expansion of the country's transport and communication systems. In the Philippines, the fleet of ships serving inter-island transport is being renewed. Capital aid projects in Africa include a new power station in Upper Egypt and extension of another one in the Nile delta; an irrigation and pipeline system in Algeria; road construction in Ethiopia, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gabon; bridge building in Ghana and Nigeria; and a deep water port in Togo. In Latin America, Germany is linked with others in helping Bolivia modernize its state-owned mining company and finance research work on new ore deposits; in Chile, funds have been allocated for a housing scheme.

In Europe, Germany has provided backing for a state-owned electric power company in Greece and \$40 million to Turkey for a series of iron and steel projects as well as aid to sugar and cotton industries.

Bonn's contributions to multilateral agencies represent a relatively small portion of Germany's program, but these allocations have been climbing in recent years—from \$23.9 million in 1964 to more than \$46 million in 1966. Although not a member of the United Nations, Germany had contributed about \$45 million to UN technical assistance programs by the end of 1965 and made a contribution of more than \$9 million in this sphere in 1966. Other UN bodies such as the World Health Organization also received German funds as well as projects of UN regional economic commissions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Bonn has participated in the World Bank and its affiliated organizations and is a member of the Asa Development Bank with a capital subscription pledge of \$34 million. Germany has contributed about a third of the funds made available to the European Economic Community Development Fund and made grants to the European Investment Bank.

The Bonn government provides significant help to non-governmental organizations engaged in international aid. Churches and other voluntary groups may obtain government grants of up to 75 per cent of the cost of approved projects. Most of the grants have gone into support of teacher-training centres, hospitals and social centres. German private foundations have been active in the field of adult education in such countries as Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Costa Rica and Bolivia. Social centres, designed as the starting point for slum clearance or as the headquarters for social activity in new settlement areas, have been launched in Chile, Bolivia, Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, Ghana and Algeria.

Like their counterparts in other Western nations, administrators of the German program have had to cope with criticism about the aid effort and with budgetary strains. But Economic Co-operation Minister Wischnewski says that development aid retains a high priority. He sees the program as the way for Germany to make a convincing contribution to world peace by overcoming the imbalance of living standards between the richer and poorer nations.

The 15 members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development provide a net flow of nearly \$6.5 billion a year in official aid and another \$3.4 billion in private capital to more than a hundred developing nations. Put another way, the industrialized countries of the western world, plus Japan, Australia and the Commission of the European Economic Community, are responsible for more than ninety per cent of the resources flowing to less-developed countries. From time to time, International Development reviews the programs and policies of nations associated with Canada in the international development assistance effort. This month: West Germany.

For example, Germany has helped establish a rayon plant in Indonesia, a pilot plant for seed-oil extraction in Ethiopia and a model installation for water management and agricultural techniques in Tanzania.

The German Company for the Furtherance of Developing Countries (GAWI) and the Federal Office for Manufacturing Industry (BAW), both government institutions, have been responsible for selection of German experts going overseas. GAWI is primarily concerned with planning programs, BAW with their execution.

In addition to these bodies, the German Volunteer Service, set up in 1963, has been sending an increasing number of young, middle-rank personnel abroad in such fields as vocational instruction, agricultural extension, public health and social work. Nearly 1,100 are now on assignment in 25 countries—and the Service is aiming at 2,000 within a few years. This organization is nominally a private organization, but it is almost wholly financed by the Bonn government.

Agricultural assistance is receiving increasing recognition in Germany's program. Like other

institutions for tropical and subtropical agriculture in Germany has been transformed into a state-operated engineering school for tropical agriculture which will graduate from 60 to 80 experts a year.

In one district of India's Himachal Pradesh, joint action of German and Indian advisers and extension specialists succeeded in doubling crop yields in some cases and tripling them in others. Germany supplied the equipment and production requisites such as fertilizers, plant protectives, seeds and farm equipment plus a soil testing laboratory and equipment for a repair shop. India wants this kind of aid extended to two neighboring districts and a similar project is being launched in the State of Madras.

In Iran, Germany is combining with others in a multi-dam, tunnel and canal project to bring nearly 600,000 acres under cultivation. In Tunisia, German funds helped finance three dams and related irrigation installations in northern and central sections to improve land for fruit growing and fodder crops for animal husbandry. Five model cultivated areas have been created in the



Shop interior of Canadian-aided Malaysian school.

Shop Equipment For 53 Schools Keyed to Malaysia's Expansion

The whining table saw cuts through a piece of soft wood as a young Malaysian boy carefully makes the leg for a table.

Sparks flash past the eye shields of another youth as he attempts for the first time to weld two pieces of metal together under the guidance of his teacher.

And in a machine shop, little strips of metal curl off a metal lathe as another youth learns yet another trade.

The scenes repeat themselves many times a day in the 53 schools in Malaysia which have received Canadian shop equipment under the External Aid Program. The project, which cost approximately \$3,000,000, involved the provision of thousands of hand tools and hundreds of machines needed for the rapidly expanding Malaysian Technical Education Program.

The recipient schools can be divided into three types, Comprehensive, Vocational and Technical. The Comprehensive schools, known as lower secondary schools, are designed to teach grades 7, 8 and 9. During these three years the boys are introduced to industrial arts and are taught the basic fundamentals of Auto Mechanics, Electricity, Wood and Metal Work.

The four existing Trade schools known as Secondary Trade schools are designed to teach grades 10 and 11 to students weak in academic subjects. During these two years the boys spend approximately half of their time in the workshops learning a trade of their own choosing. These courses are designed to prepare the students for apprenticeship training and consist of Auto Mechanics, Machine Shop, Welding, Sheet Metal, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Electricity, Electronics, and Refrigeration.

The Secondary Technical Schools are designed to teach grades 10 and 11 to students who plan on becoming technicians or engineers. The students spend approximately eight periods a week in the workshops, studying one or more of the following subjects: Building, Construction, Machine Shop Practice, Electricity and Surveying. Malaysia now has three Secondary Technical Schools, one in Kuantan, Penang and Kuala Lumpur.

As in any country striving to improve itself the Malaysian technical education program suffers from growing pains. The shortage of buildings, administrative staff and qualified teachers is a continuing source of difficulty to the Ministry of Education. The only solution is training and training takes time. At present the government has long term plans which will eventually ease these existing conditions.

The large quantity of Canadian equipment sent to Malaysia posed problems as well as solutions. After accepting equipment for this or any other program the recipient country must provide for its distribution, installation operation and maintenance. To help in this work advisers were sent over to supervise and assist in the many tasks directly and indirectly involved in such a project.

When the schools supplied with Canadian equipment are fully operational they will have what are considered "model" shops. The 53 such schools form the nucleus around which is based the thinking and planning for future school workshops.

March Aids Work of Eight Groups

Twenty-two thousand persons — on foot, on crutches, even in wheelchairs — participated in Ottawa's second "Miles for Millions" march on April 20 and 5,100 of them trudged the entire 40-mile route to the finish line in the capital's Centennial Centre. The great majority of the marchers were students, but the age span among the walkers ranged from a 72-year-old man to a six-month infant wheeled in a carriage.

Final figures were not available, but organizers estimated the marchers raised nearly \$500,000 in support of the overseas assistance projects of eight voluntary organizations. The 1967 walk was arranged by OXFAM of Canada and Share-Canada Youth Group. Agencies for which money was pledged in this year's march included: The Canadian Hunger Foundation, Canadian Save the Children Fund, UNICEF Gift Coupon Campaign, Canadian NUTRI Committee, World University Service of Canada, Operation Crossroads

Africa, Overseas Book Centre and OXFAM.

Mrs. Ayla Weston, director of OXFAM's Ottawa committee, said projects sponsored by these organizations fell under three headings which represented the basic needs facing mankind in the underdeveloped world: education, food production and war refugee assistance.

Projects for which Ottawa citizens marched included: Equipment and staff for educational broadcasting in Peru, mobile film units for adult education in family planning by approval of the Indian government and a refugee assistance centre in Vietnam.

Doing something personal and active for less fortunate people caught the imagination of hundreds of thousands of Canadians in 1967. Backed by any sum of money per mile, Canadians became hikers overnight. Beginning with a walk by 3,500 people in Ottawa, 22 other walks were staged across the country and over \$1,165,000 was collected for 25 overseas self-help projects.

Purchasing System Rewritten In Projects Financed By Loans

In a recent address to the Export Study Group of Ontario, Brig. A. B. Connelly, of the Canadian government's External Aid Office said that capital assistance forms the larger part of Canadian aid to the developing countries and up until 1964, all aid of this type was in the form of grants.

Mr. Connelly, who is Director of the Capital Assistance Division of the External Aid Office said: "In the future most capital projects will be financed by loans. The introduction of loans has made necessary a rewriting of purchasing procedures. Direct procurement has been authorized

required to send the specifications and the list of firms invited to tender to the External Aid Office. In his call for tenders he instructs bidders to send a copy of their tenders, together with a declaration of Canadian content to the External Aid Office, which will open the tenders at the same time as they are opened in the recipient country. The end-user will then send the schedule of tenders to the External Aid Office with an indication of the tender he intends to accept. If it is not the lowest tender an explanation for non-acceptance is required to be approved by the External Aid Office before a purchase contract is issued.

"The end-user in the recipient country gets authority from his government to call for tenders for goods to be purchased under the Canadian loan agreement. At the time he calls for tenders he is

"The end-user will issue a purchase contract and on proof of shipment the External Aid Office will pay the f.a.s. price of the goods to the supplier. This price will not include duty or sales tax

which are not required to be paid on exports under the aid program.

"It is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange ocean shipping and insurance.

"India is using the Indian Supply Mission in Washington to do its purchasing where large projects are involved. Some countries are using Canadian Consultants and others are using the Canadian Commercial Corporation, as the External Aid Office normally does for purchases under grant aid.

"Where there are already established lines of trade and the price is dictated by world metal markets, purchase orders are merely confirmed by the External Aid Office on receipt of a certificate from the country concerned that the purchase is approved for Canadian aid financing."



he talks to giraffes !



In Nairobi, Kenya, Canadian zoologist Dr. J. Bristol Foster is known as the man who talks to giraffes. With the radio receiver in his Land Rover he listens to tiny transmitters he has fitted around the necks of 200 animals in Nairobi National Park. By keeping track of the animals, he can establish their grazing range. The information will be used to re-draw park boundaries to protect the animals, indirectly helping the tourist industry and boosting the economy.

Under its External Aid program, the Canadian government is requested to provide specialists in a wide range of fields. To speed the handling of such requests, lists of persons interested in serving overseas where being established. If you would like to be included, please write to:

THE EXTERNAL AID OFFICE, 75 ALBERT ST., OTTAWA

Commonwealth Aid Flow Tops World Average

By **BOYCE RICHARDSON**

LONDON — The year 1968 is going to be a really bad year for aid. The major donor countries have cut their aid programs, and they seem to be taking a distinctly chilly attitude toward the international aid organizations.

The International Development Association (which is the soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank) was out of money by the end of 1967, and no matter how quickly decisions to replenish it are made, the agency will not be able to make any loans before the end of this year.

The Americans have cut heavily; the British have cut; the French have not increased their aid this year, and promise to reconsider their whole aid program next year; the Japanese foreign ministry has apparently failed to persuade the treasury to give more aid money.

"It will be a crucial year for decision-making," says Prof. Gordon Goundrey, the Canadian economist who heads the research and planning division of the Commonwealth Secretariat. "We can't say that the Western world has lost interest in aid," he says, "because New Zealand, Australia and Canada are all increasing their aid programs. But in the past three or four years most of the increase in aid has been through bilateral, tied aid. The present difficulties being faced by the aid agencies of the United Nations indicate that the developed countries are beginning to be disillusioned with multilateral, untied aid."

Interest Low

The lack of interest by the rich countries is shown by what has happened in the United Nations. The UN's Special Fund has up to now been concerned with pre-investment surveys. But the General Assembly resolved that it should be converted into a capital fund. At a recent pledging session, only one developed country, Norway, attended. At the same time, the fund's administrator, Paul Hoffman, asked that the funds for pre-investment surveys should be increased. But Britain and Canada supported a U.S. proposal that there should first be a detailed study of the fund's operations to determine whether more money was needed or not.

In total, this is a bleak picture. But there are a number of encouraging aspects: in the last few years, the Commonwealth, for example, has been doing better than the world average for aid disbursements. Since 1962, Canada has increased aid by four times, from \$54,000,000 to \$209,000,000 in 1966, the last year for which figures are available. But of course the amount in 1962 was scandalously low. In 1966, however, Canada for the first time



The support of Canada's Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration organization was enlisted by the External Aid Office to assist water development in North Ghana. One of the tasks of the Canadian team has been to train Africans in all aspects of irrigation and water conservation. In this picture, George Clark, of Calgary, Alberta, demonstrates the use of a drill.

passed Britain in the amount of aid given per head of population, but she is still below Australia.

In 1966, a year in which world aid fell, aid from developed Commonwealth governments grew, and the reduction in the grant component of aid was half of that for the world as a whole. This is largely because Australia gives all her aid in grants. Canada gives 77 per cent of her aid in grants, and both Britain and Canada give soft-loans at low interest and also allow longer periods than do most other countries for repayment.

Aid has become so esoteric and involved that many laymen have given it up in mystification. But half an hour with Prof. Goundrey would rekindle anyone's interest. He has had a remarkable career as an international consultant on aid programs since he was first seconded to the Ceylon government in 1960. The Ceylon government had drawn up a national plan, but they needed advice on how to make it work: and Prof. Goundrey spent a year there as a UN adviser. He had hardly got back to the University of Alberta when he was appointed adviser to the Northern Rhodesian government as it then was, to advise on a transitional development plan. These are jobs requiring re-

has been prepared to keep up a flow of undiminished aid for many years. He names among them Taiwan, Israel, Korea, Japan (which in his earlier years had a lot of World Bank help) to a certain extent Thailand. And he says that North Korea, heavily aided by Russia and China, is not doing too badly either.

In every case, heavy aid was a necessary condition of economic recovery, though not a sufficient one by itself to cause the recovery. Kuwait and Libya, for example, have no need of aid at all, but they are not making good economic and social progress. Other factors are equally important. But without aid Israel could never meet her investment targets or Taiwan could not have existed. Japan's economy has been heavily tilted to the inflow of foreign funds.

Major Changes

In his eight years of absorption in this work, Prof. Goundrey has seen two significant changes. The first is a growing awareness by the developing countries of the way in which short-term economic conditions in the richer countries can affect their aid programs. The developing countries know that if something is not done about the world monetary situation, it is going to be hard for the richer countries to keep up the flow of aid. So, even though there is not much in changes like the Kennedy Round for the poorer countries, they do not try to block them, because they realize that such changes will help the developed world overcome its economic problems.

The second thing has been a growing awareness by developing countries of the extent to which they are going to have to depend on their own efforts, and the need, therefore, to make the best possible use of the aid they get.

Faulty Education

Much of this waste, he feels, is in education: a great deal of the wrong sort of education is given to the wrong people in the wrong place. He doubts the effectiveness of training an African economist in the economics of the United States, if he is to return to Africa and help his poor country to get going in quite a different economic climate.

And the other main area of waste is in the dissipation of effort. Aid is most effective when it is concentrated and sustained. Many projects, meant to be experiments or pilot projects, are done on too small a scale really to provide the convincing information that is needed for future policy.

Reprinted from *The Montreal Star*, January 17, 1968.



Jock Marshall, Food Aid Chief Retires At 67

The man who has been in charge of sending Canadian commodities and food stuffs to underdeveloped countries has retired.

J. H. (Jock) Marshall, 67, has spent 12 years with the Department of External Affairs and the External Aid Office's capital assistance division. He has seen the Aid Office grow from a temporary operation with a staff of 22 to its present staff of more than 400. Mr. Marshall has been responsible for sending foodstuffs to 59 underdeveloped countries connected with the World Food Program and the Colombo Plan. Last year alone, he arranged for the procurement and shipment of \$104,000,000 worth of food to these countries.

The Government deferred his retirement three times in order to make use of his abilities in helping to reorganize the capital assistance division.

\$21.1 Million Loan In Pact With India

NEW DELHI — Canada will provide India with a \$21,140,000 development loan under terms of an agreement signed by the then Trade Minister Robert Winters and Indian Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

The loan will be used to provide a wide range of materials, equipment and services as part of Canadian assistance to India's long-term development program.

This loan, together with the fertilizer and industrial commodity loans which were signed previously, completes Canada's pledge of development loan assistance to India for 1966-67. The current loan, like previous credits, carries no interest or service charges and is repayable over 50 years including 10 years of grace.

Talent Pool For Overseas Posts, CNR Aim

Canadian National Railways is examining ways of creating a pool of talent which will be available to take on assignments in the developing countries. J. A. MacDonald, Vice President, Production, told a Queen's University interfaculty seminar in Kingston, Ontario. Mr. MacDonald said that the CNR had done its best to respond to requests channelled through the External Aid Office, the World Bank and other United Nations agencies, but it was becoming increasingly apparent that these requests cannot be dealt with on an ad hoc basis.

"We have learned by necessity and experience the technology of transport by air, land and water, and have employed transport tools

to serve other economic ends," Mr. MacDonald said.

"It is this continuing experience in all modes of transport which should give us a comparative advantage in assisting the newly emergent nations with their problems of economic development. There are indeed a number of examples of failure on the international investment scene that can be traced to having treated the matter of transportation as an afterthought rather than a vital precondition to economic progress."

"In fact, Canada starts with a not-inconsiderable reputation abroad as having competence in rail and air transport particularly. Within recent months, Canadian National has received a great

many requests for the loan of specialists in many aspects of rail transportation including, for example, personnel management. These requests have come from private consulting firms in Canada who find, to their frustration, that there are very few people other than those in the employ of the transportation companies who are qualified to tackle transport problems either from the economic or technical standpoint."

Mr. MacDonald said the talent pool will probably take the form of a new organizational unit in the CNR and that he is hopeful a scheme can be worked out which will permit participation by members of the academic community, including graduate students.

TELEPHONE CABLE FOR PAKISTAN PROGRAM

Canada is providing a \$2,000,000 external aid development loan to Pakistan for the purchase of Canadian telephone cable.

The cable will be used by the Pakistan Telephone and Telegraphic Department, a public sector enterprise, for a renewal program. The World Bank, in its latest report on Pakistan, had indicated that high priority has been given in the revised Pakistan development plan to a general improvement, modernization and expansion of telecommunications.

Tenders will be called shortly. The Pakistan Telephone and Telegraphic department, using Canadian procedures, will contact Canadian cable manufacturers.

The loan carries no interest, and is repayable in fifty years. No payments are required during the first ten years of the agreement.

A total of \$18,000,000 in development loan funds, \$2,000,000 in grant aid and \$8,500,000 in food aid has been allocated to Pakistan under the Canadian aid program this past fiscal year.

Loan Spurs Training In Tunisia

An additional commitment of \$3.2 million in food aid to boost Tunisia's drive for vocational and agricultural training has recently been announced by the World Food Program of the U.N. and Agricultural Organization as part of the Tunisian Agricultural Training Project.

The project is designed to provide training for 13,000 students and instructors in institutions which provide vocational and vocational training. Some 5,500 of the students are orphans living in boys' towns. Food aid at a cost of \$2,351,000 is to support this program for three years; aid to 10,500 students at 88 of the institutions was provided over the past two years at a cost of \$831,000.

Under another existing program, 155,000 tons of wheat between 1962 and 1967 have been received in Tunisia. In addition, 14,000 tons of wheat have been received in Tunisia. The food aid is being extended for two years, and aid is being provided to about 6,000 more young men and women for four years; cost of food aid for the expansion is estimated at \$360,000.

In addition, a new project to train unskilled adult agricultural workers will be supported with food aid at a cost of \$525,000. Some 35,000 farmers, in groups of 50, will be given a month's training at special camps, and while in training their families will also get WFP food.

The food comes from pledges to the Program from member nations of the UN and FAO. Canada's total contribution to the current three year World Food Program is \$27,500,000.

Botswana Turns 'Food For Work' Into Dams, Clinics

A five-year drought has been turned into a period of economic development in the tiny republic of Botswana in south central Africa, as the result of international food aid.

During the past two years, some 210,000 persons received food worth \$9,000,000 from the World Food Program in return for their work. The operation was called "Ipelegeng", or Food for Work.

The Botswana people built 78 dams, 16 clinics, 195 houses for teachers, 30 council offices, 20 bridges and roads, 65 foodstores and 163 classrooms.

They made more than 500,000 bricks, cleared and fenced 46 acres, made a golf course, constructed a 700-yard pipeline to carry water to a school and cleared, stumped and levelled 537 miles for roads.

The program led to the establishment of more than 70 village committees to plan local development projects. Weekly radio talks on "Ipelegeng" activities attracted big audiences in the villages.

Canada gives an annual contribution to the World Food Program. In 1967-68 it totalled \$10,750,000.



Canadian teachers Maureen Lawrence of Scarborough, Ont., left, and Nan Geizer of Halifax, N.S., are training clerks and stenographers at the Uganda College of Commerce in Kampala.



Canadians Training Ugandans For Government Offices

Four Canadians are helping Uganda meet a serious shortage of stenographers.

At the Uganda College of Commerce, in a pleasant, tree-shaded area of Kampala, Canadian teachers, Jack W. E. Kelton, Maureen Lawrence, Nan Geizer and Lynn Korber have spent the last two years attempting to make a dent in the waiting list for clerks and stenographers built up

by Uganda's government departments.

As the economy develops and is modernized, more and more offices come into being but the necessary support staff is hard to find. In addition to the expansion that is taking place, many vacancies have been created because large numbers of expatriate Britons and their office-trained wives have returned home since

independence came to Uganda in 1962.

The need became so great that the Uganda government now gives bursaries to those who are willing to take the intensive one-year course and bonds each trainee to serve government for a period of not less than three years. As a result the classrooms in Kampala are filled with mature people (one class included the wife of a cabinet minister) as well as school leavers, all anxious to attain 80 words per minute in shorthand and a 40-word-per-minute typing speed.

Before the Canadians came, most of the trainees went to England for instruction in commercial subjects — a procedure recognized by both Britain and Uganda as an expensive form of technical assistance.

"The ministry is now focusing its attention on this college because it is the only institute here which can help alleviate the great need for skilled office workers," says Mr. Kelton. "It is the only major establishment for advanced commercial education in Uganda."

Mr. Kelton, formerly of 2265 Belgrave Ave., Montreal, is not only acting as department head

of secretarial studies but is teaching accountancy in the department of professional studies.

He also has been asked to update departmental procedures at the school, to prepare new courses and examinations, and to prepare and institute the awarding of government-recognized college certificates to the successful students.

The purpose of this is to replace the British external Royal Society of Arts and London Chamber of Commerce examinations with internal examinations more suited to conditions in Uganda but with equally high standards.

The approximately 250 students at the school come from all over Uganda, and speak many different languages. "But they all must speak English to communicate with each other," says Miss Lawrence, the former assistant head of the commercial department at Cedarbrae Secondary School, Scarborough.

"Their English is very good," says Miss Korber, a Wallaceburg, Ont., girl who came from Cedarbrae with Miss Lawrence.

Miss Geizer, of 3140 Hemlock Ave., Halifax, who teaches English and looks after the school library, agrees.



Lynn Korber, of Scarborough, Ont., helps a student with a typing lesson.

Minor Miracle Of Sarawak: Teacher Builds His Own School

It is a big, airy building. The sun streams through the cracks in the board walls, but a thick atap roof, cut from the surrounding jungle, keeps out the tropical rain.

The construction is a far cry from the one-room brick school houses of rural Canada. But Sungai Gumwan, as the school is called, serves the same purpose just outside the town of Bintang, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Inside the tiny students sit on benches around long hand-made wooden tables counting bottle caps as part of their arithmetic lesson, and carrying out the other projects assigned by their teacher, Mr. Tedong.

Mr. Tedong teaches Primaries One, Two and Three. He is a man of thirty, with a wife and three children. His superiors consider him a well-trained and able teacher.

When Mr. Tedong arrived, there was no school. He was given permission to build one.

After a year of successful teaching he was given permission to apply for help to board in the walls and put in a partial floor.

Perhaps, next year, he will be permitted to improve his own dwelling.

"Simple, yes," says External Aid teacher trainer Joseph McLeod of Minden, Ont. "But it is a minor miracle."

"These children are being educated by a trained man in an orderly building. Three years ago it wasn't there... he wasn't there."

Mr. McLeod is helping to train men such as Mr. Tedong at the Rajang Teachers' College at Bintang, Sarawak.

"At the college we receive about three hundred untrained but experienced teachers each year.



Sungai Gumwan primary school, Sarawak, Malaysia.

"Their ability in English varies from college entrance standard to about Primary Six. Their knowledge of teaching methods are limited to their own experiences in primary and secondary schools."

"My job is to try and aid them to prepare for teaching situations similar to that of Mr. Tedong's where the need is great and the resources are limited."



International Development

VOL. 1 — Number 8

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE — GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

FEBRUARY, 1968



The Kenya Highlands are only a few miles from the Equator but wheat grows strong and tall. Helping to develop rust-resistant strains for East African agriculture is Dr. Rudolph Peterson, pictured here in a scene reminiscent of his native Manitoba. Story inside.

McGill Medical Men To Teach in Kenya

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin, has announced that Canada will assist Kenya in the development of its first school of Medicine.

Approximately \$1,627,900 will be provided through the Canadian government's External Aid Program during the next five years to set up clinical training facilities in the Kenyatta National Hospital Nairobi.

A major part of the project will be carried out by McGill University under contract to the External Aid Office. Dr. D. G. Cameron, Chairman of the Department of Medicine and Director of the University Clinic, Montreal General Hospital, has been appointed Project Director.

The university will recruit two medical teams to instruct senior undergraduate medical students and to establish the departments of paediatrics and internal medicine. Each team will be responsible for a teaching unit of 40 to 50 beds at the hospital and will consist of an associate professor, an assistant pro-

fessor and two lecturers. Training in Canada at a post-doctoral level for two years will be provided for Kenyan doctors who will eventually take over from their Canadian counterparts.

In addition, Dr. Allan Ross, Chief of the McGill Paediatrics Department, will take the chair of Paediatrics at the new medical school. In this capacity Dr. Ross will have under his direction not only the Canadian medical team but also the medical teams from other countries which are supporting this project.

Until now, the only school of medicine in East Africa has been Makerere College in Uganda, which has supplied doctors for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Some clinical teaching has been shifted to Kenyatta National Hospital as the first step in establishing the new school.

The expansion of medical training facilities is given high priority in Kenya. In East Africa a population of approximately 27,000,000 is served by fewer than 2,000 doctors.



Tiny patients in the Paediatrics ward of the Kenyatta National Hospital in Nairobi, Kenya.

Aid to Francophone Africa Studied by Chevrier Mission

The Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Commissioner General for Visits of State during Centennial Year, is heading a special mission to study the Canadian economic development program to French-speaking Africa. The mission left Ottawa early this month. Mr. Chevrier is accompanied by Dr. Henri Gaudet, Assistant Director General of the External Aid Office and Mr. Jacques Dupuis of the Department of External Affairs.

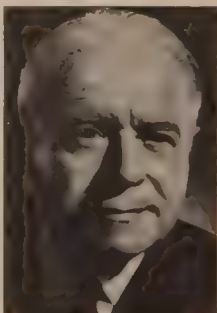
The mission will tour, for approximately a month and a half, a number of French-speaking countries to discuss in detail at a senior level the Canadian aid programme in this part of the world. Upon its return, the mission will submit a report to the Government on the current status of Canada's aid program to French-speaking Africa and make recommendations concerning the growth and direction of this program.

Since the program's inception in 1961, Canadian aid allocations to Francophone Africa have grown substantially, totalling \$35,500,000, of which approximately \$12,000,000 was allocated during the current fiscal year. \$25 million has been in the form of outright grants and \$6.5 million in development loans. In addition, \$4 million worth of food aid has been allocated to North Africa.

The bulk of grant aid has been used for technical assistance, including the training of students in

Canada and the provision of teachers and technical advisers. Two of the major projects have taken the form of Canadian assistance for the University of Rwanda, and the provision of a team of 50 doctors, nurses and specialists for the "Hôpital d'Enfants" in Tunis.

In the current academic year, with the co-operation of the province of Quebec, 251 French-speaking professors and teachers are serving in French-speaking Africa within the framework of the Canadian technical assistance program.



HON. LIONEL CHEVRIER

Mr. Martin emphasized that the expansion of Canadian assistance to Francophone Africa is of special significance. It represents an important aspect of the Government's policy of giving fuller expression abroad to Canada's bicultural character.

Mr. Chevrier, born in Cornwall,

Ont., in 1903, graduated from the University of Ottawa in 1924. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1928, was named King's Counsel in 1938 and was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1957. In 1935 he was elected to Parliament and became deputy chief government whip in 1940, moving to the post of Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Munitions and Supply in 1943. In 1945 he became Minister of Transport and served in this post until 1954. He was the Chairman of the Canadian delegation at the UN which in 1948 sat at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris. From 1954 to 1957 he was President of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. In 1957 he returned to the House of Commons and in 1963-64 served again in the cabinet as Minister of Justice and acting Prime Minister. In 1964 he became Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, a post he held until he became Commissioner General for Visits of State during Centennial year.

Dr. Gaudet, born in Montreal in 1909, is a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1935 to 1939 he was an electrical engineer at Bell Telephone Company of Canada. In 1939 he joined the staff of the Ecole Polytechnique as an assistant professor of mathematics and in 1943 became an associate professor and assistant to the Dean and Registrar. In 1946 he became a full professor and in 1951 was appointed head of the Department of Mathematics. He was appointed Dean of Engineering and Secretary to the Board of Governors two years later. In 1966 he joined the External Aid Office as Director.

CANADA PLUS ONE PROJECT LAUNCHED

The problems of food waste and hunger in developing countries are to be tackled under a new private Canadian program called Canada Plus One.

Representatives of Canada's food and grocery industry made the announcement of the five year program at a press conference in Toronto.

The aim of the project is to help poor nations make the best use of their food resources. Instruction in food handling and marketing techniques will be financed in small towns and remote rural areas, starting in Asia and South America and expanding into the Caribbean, Africa and the Middle East.

To raise the money for this, project leaders are launching a nation-wide fund raising appeal for \$1,137,500. They have already received the first \$100,000, a gift from a Toronto men's Bible class called the Hustlers.

The Food and Agriculture Organization, of the United Nations, will administer the project, and a Canadian, Joseph H. Hulse, a division chief of FAO in Rome, will be directly responsible.

Mr. Hulse has explained that mobile teaching units will carry teams of instructors on a continual round of visits, offering instruction on food handling, storage and distribution.

At regional and national food technology centres, short courses will be given on processing techniques, developing and marketing of food for export and production management and efficiency.



is produced by the Information Department of the External Aid Office under the authority of the Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 1968

An Industrial Contribution to External Aid

By the end of January, a number of Canadian companies will have committed themselves to provide, under the Canadian Technical Assistance Program, practical training in 1968 for students from developing countries. For some, it will be a first-time commitment; others will be repeating the experience, which is one of the most rewarding associations the business community can form with the increasing Canadian aid program.

The students — Asian, African and Caribbean — have been in Canadian universities for at least two academic years and have completed at least the third year of their undergraduate program. They are engineers — civil, chemical, mechanical and electrical, and their practical training takes place during the summer vacation or at the end of the academic program, before they return to their own countries.

The benefits to the student are fairly obvious: he has an opportunity to apply the theory learned at university in a specific job and to learn how a business organization operates. For the training company there are less immediately apparent but, in the long run, equally important values. These students will form the business elite of their respective countries, will be the organizers and moulders of industry. What they learn about Canadian administrative procedures in business and government and about Canadian resources and production of raw materials and finished products, is almost sure to be influential in their respective careers at home and favorable to the development of lasting trade and professional connections with this country.

These are some of the reasons why participating companies usually do more than just provide a summer job for the trainees. The ideal, from the standpoint of the External Aid Office, which sponsors the program, is for the company to devise a specific training plan related to the individual student's special field and its demands. The company gives the student guidance as well as training, keeps an eye on his progress and assesses it when the program has been completed, because the "practical attachment" (the term used by the External Aid Office's Training Division to describe the company-trainee association) is an integral part of the student's total training.

The External Aid Office has been working on its 1968 schedule since last November, when it began canvassing its trainees on their specific needs in the way of practical training. By mid-December student needs had been determined and the Office began its approach to companies. By the end of this month participating companies will have made their decision known and submitted possible training programs. These will be assessed by trainees' supervisors during February, and final arrangements will be concluded in March.

The human links formed by the presence in Canada of students from developing countries complement those formed by Canadians who go abroad to give advice and assistance under various external aid programs. They are potentially the most enduring and effective aspect of the interchange between the developed and emerging nations. External aid is now a major part of the country's participation in world affairs, and one in which industry can and should be active. Companies that take part in the student training area are making an enlightened contribution to one of the most worthwhile of existing external aid programs.

Dr. Vennema Appeals to Canadian Doctors

Alje Vennema, the young Canadian doctor who won the respect of all Vietnamese for his humanitarian work in war-torn Quang Ngai province, has completed the Canadian government contract under which he served in Vietnam for more than three years.

He returned to Canada last month, decorated by the Government of South Vietnam for his selfless effort in relieving the suffering of sick and wounded Vietnamese civilians. Immediately, he launched an appeal to Canadian doctors to accept assignment to Canadian government-supported medical projects in Vietnam.

Speaking to medical students at McGill University, where he was given a distinguished service award by the graduate society, Dr. Vennema said: "As a result of my own assignment, I know what an exceptional opportunity is offered by service in Vietnam to graduating doctors to acquire a broad experience in medical care."

The following week, Dr. Vennema left Canada to take up advanced studies in tropical disease

and development medicine in his native Holland. Later, in view of the emergency situation that developed at Quang Ngai, he returned to Vietnam as a special adviser.

The 35-year-old doctor, who worked on the farm and in steel mills after coming to Canada to earn money for his education, made a powerful appeal in Canada for the extension of aid to under-developed countries.

"Unless we do this, we shall be the poorer," he said. "The strength of our society is determined by the willingness to grow, to accept challenge, to give aid when it is needed. If we fail to face up to the tremendous challenge posed by under-developed nations such as Vietnam, we in the Western World will be the losers."

"Speaking from personal experience, I can say that I have received more from the South Vietnamese people than I have given them. There is a deep personal satisfaction in giving of one's self."

During his service with the External Aid Office, Dr. Vennema



Dr. ALJE VENNEMA

was able to see the completion of a two-story anti-tuberculosis clinic, a project which was undertaken by Canada on his initiative. The clinic handles up to 200 out-patients each day and provides beds for a further 50 sufferers from tuberculosis, the most prevalent disease in this part of Asia.

The Canadian staff there consists of two doctors, three nurses, an X-ray technician and an administrator who are assigned to the care of the patients at the Centre, the immunization program in the surrounding districts and the training of Vietnamese personnel. There is immediate need of a doctor who is trained in the care of tuberculous patients. In the coming year, it will also be necessary to replace the majority of the Canadians now in Quang Ngai who are approaching the end of their contracts.

Most urgently needed are two surgeons, particularly an orthopaedist; an internist and para-medical staff.

Dr. Vennema says that working conditions at the TB centre are quite favorable. "Conditions at the provincial hospital are more primitive but service here would be a rewarding experience in alleviating human suffering."

Last summer, Dr. Vennema, whose two brothers live in Hamilton and Burlington, Ontario, won the Order of Canada Medal of Merit.



The Olivier Bridge which spans the Johnson river at Morant Bay, Jamaica is nearing completion. Earlier this year, Niagara structural steel, St. Catharines, Ont., was awarded the \$300,000 contract for the fabrication and erection of the 734 ft. bridge.

It is being constructed as part of the Canadian Government's External Aid program and will be the largest bridge on the island.

EXTERNAL AID BRIEFS

Eric Y. Jung, from Rexdale, Ontario, is a mechanical engineer with N. J. Pappas and Associates, Consulting Engineers of Montreal. A team of four engineers of this company was assigned to the Malaysian Broadcasting Centre project under the External Aid program.

The multi-million dollar complex comprises of the Radio House project and the Television House project. Mr. Jung is responsible for the mechanical work which includes the installation of an air conditioning system, the first one of its type in that part of the world.

Ron Keeler of Delaraine, Manitoba, is head of the Physics department of Shimo-lakena Secondary school located near the port of Mombasa, Kenya.

He and his wife Verna, also a teacher, are two of 17 teachers at the boarding school which has a student body of 325 boys. In addition to their teaching schedule, the Keelers are kept busy with a heavy extra-curricular program, which for Ron, includes the duties as housemaster of one of the school's dormitories. He also directs an athletic club teaching track and field events.

Oliver Samuel Mabey of Dayton, Ontario, is an instructor at the Hardy Institute in Ceylon. In addition to regular lectures in Agricultural Economics and Animal Husbandry, he has initiated a practical training program in Agricultural Extension in the Namal Oya area. Through this program trainees are getting experience in the field, gaining the confidence of the farmers and are bringing about improvements in the irrigation system.

Canadian Team To Study Moroccan Aid

A Canadian technical assistance mission has left for Morocco to investigate the possibility of Canadian aid for a rural development project in a mountainous region of the Western Rif.

The appointment of the team is the result of an arrangement between the External Aid Office of the Government of Canada and the Department of Inter-Governmental Affairs of the Government of Quebec.

Members of the mission are: J. P. L'Esperance, Deputy Director, Adviser's Division, External Aid Office; Ernest Mercier, Special Ad-

viser on Agriculture to the Government of Quebec; Raymond Lord, Department of Lands and Forests, Government of Quebec; and Professor Leopold Bourque, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Laval.

He also praised the tremendous energy of the Singapore government in the field of education. The state pays for the first six years of a child's education, he said. Elementary and secondary school facilities are also good, although there are not nearly enough places in Singapore's two universities to meet the need.

The area to be studied by the Canadian team contains a population of 1,300,000 with an annual per capita income of \$155. The land is being inadequately farmed, is threatened seriously by erosion and has little irrigation. The agricultural experts from Quebec will study the feasibility of employing Canadian resources in the rehabilitation of the area's forests and soil.

Canadian Scientists Fighting Wheat Diseases in Kenya

January and February are harvest months in East Africa, where three Canadian scientists are tending wheat in a land of perpetual summer.

In the green volcanic highlands of Kenya, just a few miles from the equator, Drs. E. A. Hurd, R. I. Peterson and W. F. Hanna work among fields brought under the plough by British settlers 60 years ago. Their assignment is to assist the Government of Kenya to fight a variety of wheat diseases which threaten the prosperity of Africa's bread-basket.

The climate is magnificent. Njoro, heart of the highlands, almost a hundred miles north of Nairobi is almost two miles high and the temperatures are correspondingly moderate 70s during the day and 40s at night. In this land, wheat will grow successfully only at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 10,000 feet and some of the best has been grown in the volcanic soils of the Meningi crater district. At the present time, there are 340,000

acres sown to wheat — hardly comparable to Western Canada — but important to Kenya's economy and to the East African diet.

Kenya had a large wheat acreage at one time and plans are being made to increase the area substantially, possibly by involving the nomadic, cattle-raising Masai tribe in a more settled form of agriculture.

Unfortunately, a land that knows not winter is particularly susceptible to wheat disease. Rust, an ugly ochre stain on young, green wheat finds the climate of Kenya compatible. Strains that would be killed in Canadian frosts thrive in the highlands. Rusts are carried northward to Canada each year on air currents from Mexico and the US Southwest but do not make contact with the wheat until it is mature enough to withstand damage. In Kenya, the ever-present disease sheltering on grasses and other crops during wheat's off-season appears in time to attack the young, vulnerable seedlings.

It can be controlled by fungicide sprays but the cost is high. Disease-resistant strains can be bred but must be imported successfully. For the scientists the battle is a slow process of back-crossing, wedging resistant strains to other varieties until a high-resistant local breed is obtained.

Kenyan farmers have been fighting rust for 55 years and now have the assistance of the international community. The Rockefeller Foundation established a testing laboratory at the old Njoro station and under Canada's External Aid program, the University of Manitoba has fielded a team of experts there.

Dr. Edward Hurd, 47, is an experienced plant breeder working with 17 Canadian scientists at Agriculture at Regina. He took with him to Kenya a wide collection of wheat lines emanating from crosses between dwarf Mexican varieties that are insensitive to disease length and some of the better Canadian varieties.

Dr. Rudolph Peterson, 67, was head of the cereal breeding laboratory at CDA's research station in Winnipeg until his retirement. At Njoro, he discovered a bewildering number of wheats being grown — more than 40 varieties. Frequently, six varieties are grown on a single farm. He has been breeding wheat for earliness and has some promising results, with some lines free or practically free from stem rust.

Dr. William Hanna, 75, formerly of 1650 Pembina Highway, Winnipeg is the team's plant pathologist and spends a great deal of his time in the sticky humidity of greenhouses growing new seedlings which are then exposed to rust. He and his colleagues also carry some responsibility for training Kenyans in experimental techniques that will enable them to carry on the work at Njoro.



Dr. W. F. Hanna examines some of the young wheat seedlings he has grown under laboratory conditions. Kenya has varieties of wheat-killing rust found nowhere else in the world.



Dr. Edward Hurd works in a control plot where new varieties of wheat are crossed, at Njoro, Kenya. With him is a senior plant technician Eustace Ndegwa.



Dr. LAURIE EVANS

Dr. GORDON GREEN

Dr. Laurie Evans, assistant professor in the plant science department at the University of Manitoba, and Dr. Gordon Green, plant pathologist, Canada Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, are joining the staff at the plant breeding station at Njoro, Kenya.

Dr. Evans, a well known cytologist, will spend two years as a researcher and adviser under the Canadian External Aid program. Dr. Green will spend six months at the station working with wheat stem rust. Presently there are about 100 Canadian External Aid and CUSO people working in Kenya.

Co-op Education Conference Brings Canadians to New Delhi

Three Canadians are attending the International Conference on Co-operative Education being held this month in New Delhi, India. The three representatives, who have been invited through the Co-operative Union of Canada, are: Neil Overend, External Aid Office, Olaf Turnbull, Western Co-operative College, Saskatoon, and Raymond J. Cameron, Coady International Institute, Antigonish, N.S.

The Conference is being held under the sponsorship of the International Cooperative Alliance in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India and UNESCO. Ten I.C.A. member countries will be represented: Ceylon, India, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Participants will also attend from countries which provide co-oper-

ative training for overseas personnel. Countries being represented are: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Israel, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and U.S.S.R.

Mr. Overend is attending as an observer for the External Aid Office, which arranges the training of overseas personnel brought to Canada under the government's assistance programs. Mr. Turnbull is director of the program division of Western Co-operative College, and is especially well known in Saskatchewan as former minister in the provincial government, holding the portfolio of co-operatives and later education, and as leader in the Farmers' Union. Mr. Cameron, who is also participating in the conference, is in charge of credit union courses at Coady International Institute and has long been associated with the adult education work at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish.

Agricultural Experts Report On Indian Food Problems

A team of Canadian agricultural experts has agreed that India may attain its goal of self-sufficiency in food, grain production by 1971, given continuity of current trends in Indian farming and continued favorable prices to farmers.

The experts, led by Dean C. F. Bentley of the University of Alberta, were members of an External Aid Office task force sent to India

in the late fall of 1967 to make a thorough study of ways in which Canadian resources could be most effectively applied, through Canada's aid program, to assist India's food and agricultural development.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin, said the report is a valuable contribution to the implementation of Canada's expanding programs of development assistance. He said the study will take effect over a period of time as new projects and policies are developed in consultation with the Government of India.

Mr. Martin added that the views of the Canadian team may also have application to food and agricultural problems in other developing countries, thus facilitating the Canadian government's intention to devote a larger share of its current and future aid program to this vital field.

The experts, who were drawn from industrial, agricultural and academic fields, reported that India's ambitious plan to provide a more adequate diet for an increased population by 1971 shows encouraging prospects of success, provided the Indian production of such agricultural inputs as fertilizer meets the goals upon which the

Draft Fourth Five Year Plan is based and provided priorities for agriculture are maintained within the Indian economy. The team adds that a renewed effort will be required to maintain these advances beyond the early 1970s.

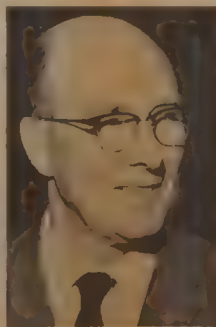
Their report points out that Canada could make significant contributions in particular areas of Indian needs — in higher agricultural education and technician and trades training, including food technology, in irrigation and land development schemes; in the provision of fertilizer and fertilizer components; in support for food technology and research, and through participation in plans to improve standards of nutrition.

The team's specific recommendations are being reviewed by the Government of Canada.

Other members of the team, which was formed with the assistance of the Canada Department of Agriculture, were:

Dr. G. R. Purnell, Director, Agricultural Economic Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture (a specialist in agriculture rural credit); J. E. Beamish, Chief of

(See: Agricultural Experts, page 4)



Dean C. F. BENTLEY

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World Wide Photo

Amid the rubble of the Sicilian earthquake, rescuers carry a victim through what was one of the streets of Montevideo.

The Canadian Government is providing \$100,000 to help the people of Sicily. The Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said the Canadian Government wished to demonstrate its profound sympathy. The use of Canadian aid funds will be decided in consultation with the Government of Italy and the Red Cross Society.

Policies, Practices Revamped In Past Year, Strong Testifies

Policies and practices of the nation's External Aid program have been reoriented in the past year to enable Canada to make a more effective contribution in the field of development assistance.

Maurice F. Strong, Director-General of the External Aid Office, outlined the steps in this process in a second appearance before the Senate External Relations Committee.

Mr. Strong said the Government was making a determined effort to co-ordinate its programs more closely with those of other donors and with multilateral agencies — particularly in the selection of projects.

Canada was concentrating more of its efforts on integrated projects — those involving a range of technical and financial aid. This usually meant a team approach to a problem. The Director-General cited as examples the scheme to help Thailand diversify its secondary school system, the plan to develop the Korean dairy industry and the multi-stage program for aiding the University of the West Indies.

With this accent on integrated projects, Canada was making use of a new, five-year forward planning and commitment authority.

"The authority to commit resources over a five-year period permits both Canada and the recipient country to develop projects on a much more effective basis," he declared. "It permits us to relate our annual commitments more clearly to anticipated expenditures and to speed up the flow of program aid by permitting long-term arrangements in Canada for the supply of base metals and other commodities."

Mr. Strong said the External Aid Office was improving its field administration and using more special purpose task forces such as the recent missions to Vietnam and India. An annual on-the-spot review in countries where Canadian aid is concentrated had been initiated.

Professional engineers are being trained for posting abroad to assist in capital development projects, serving as technical and engineering advisers to Heads of Mission at Canadian diplomatic posts. EAO

officers are being sent out as administrators of technical assistance programs.

Outside consultants have been retained to assist in reshaping administrative procedures and to improve the quality of programming.

Mr. Strong said better ways have been designed to examine and assess project requests and EAO was paying more attention to the need for research and the application of the latest technology and techniques to the problems of development.

He noted that Canada did not have a large and elaborate administrative apparatus in the field. As a result, administrative costs of Canada's program in the current fiscal year were little more than one per cent of total allocations.

"However, we do not want to be penny wise and pound foolish — and more strengthening of our administrative resources is necessary to ensure the most effective and economic use of our aid funds and provide the administrative capacity to manage an expanding program."

The Director-General traced the expansion of the Canadian aid program to the current level of nearly \$315 million a year and outlined the ways in which the Government was providing encouragement and assistance to the private sector.

Because the Government felt there was a potential for even more varied activity on the part of private citizens and their organizations in the international aid fields, he said, the External Aid budget in 1968-69 for the first time will include a \$5 million fund to assist private groups in broadening their aid efforts. A substantial part of this will go to Canadian University Service Overseas, but the balance will be available to private groups seeking help for specific projects of a capital, service or program nature.

"Only governments have the resources required to operate large-scale programs," the Director-General told the committee. "But voluntary groups can often conduct pilot projects and experiment and innovate more readily than government."

Mr. Strong said government support would be linked to increasing the extent or scope of activity by voluntary agencies, but government funds would not be substituted for existing sources of funds from the private sector.

In order to be considered for such grants, organizations would have to be clearly identifiable as Canadian and they would need to be efficiently operated and capable of competent management of the project in question. Assistance would be extended through national or parent bodies rather than individual chapters, branches, orders or parishes.

Mr. Strong listed among the basic criteria to be applied in judging the suitability of a proposed project these factors: satisfactory assurance that it could make an effective contribution to the priority development needs of the country concerned; soundness of its financing and its general compatibility with the policies governing Canada's aid program.

Prof. E. V. Ted Evans of the University of Guelph soils department has been assigned as professor and head of the department of biochemistry, nutrition and food science at the University of Ghana, Legon.



Rory Chang, left and Lowell Hall, both of Jamaica, are studying engineering at Carleton University, Ottawa.

There are 392 students from the Caribbean now studying in Canada under External Aid training programs.

Canadian Engineers In Overseas Posts

The first of a number of Canadian aid administrators to be posted overseas have left Canada to take up responsibilities in economic development assistance programs in Asia and the Caribbean.

The External Aid Office field representatives are being seconded to the Department of External Affairs and will work through Canada's missions in recipient countries to permit a co-ordinated approach to the whole range of factors affecting the Canadian development assistance program.

Three engineers who left this month fill the first of a number of aid administration positions which are being established at junior and senior levels and which include both professional engineers and program administrators. It is planned to send additional engineers and administrators overseas at a later date.

The engineers will serve as technical and engineering advisers to Heads of Mission at Canadian diplomatic posts overseas. Their work will include liaison and supervisory functions in connection with the investigation, construction, administration and assessment of capital projects, as well as other related aid duties.

They are D. S. Blaine, 56, of Almonte, former Air Commodore, R.C.A.F., E. H. Webb, 54, of Ottawa, formerly deputy chief of staff for administration and technical services, Material Command, Canadian Army, and C. L. Mofford, 49, of Vancouver, formerly regional engineer in charge of construction for military bases in British Columbia.

Mr. Blaine, who is stationed in New Delhi, India, is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and Queen's University. He served with the RCAF until 1963 and retired as Air Commodore after serving as Air Member, Canadian Joint Staff, and Air Adviser to the Canadian High Commissioner in London, England.

Mr. Webb, who is stationed in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, is a graduate of the Royal Military College and the University of Toronto. He recently retired from the Canadian Army with the rank of Brigadier.

Mr. Mofford, who is stationed in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, is a graduate in civil engineering from the University of New Brunswick. He was a Commander in the Royal Canadian Navy before retirement from the armed forces.

(CHEVRIER: From Page 1)

French Language Programs, and in 1967 became Assistant Director General and head of the Liaison and Evaluation Division.

Mr. Dupuis, born on June 23, 1928, studied law and social sciences at Laval University and was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1951. He entered the Department of External Affairs in 1954 and has served successively in Turkey, Japan and France. Before his appointment as Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Paris, in September 1967, he had been responsible in the Economic Division of the Department of External Affairs for questions relating to Canada's aid programme in developing countries.

UNDP To Invest \$228 Million

A record \$228 million assistance program has been approved by the United Nations Development Program governing council.

An all-time high of 95 new large scale pre-investment projects and supplementary financing for five existing ones were approved. The projects are located in 70 developing countries.

The UNDP will contribute \$91 million to the projects while recipient countries will provide the equivalent of \$137 million.

The projects involve the training of specialists, mineral, water, land, fishery and various natural resources surveys, research and economic development planning in agriculture, industry, public utilities, housing building and physical planning, health and sanitation education, social welfare, public administration and other economic services.

(Agricultural Experts, fr. Page 3)

the Water Development Service, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, Regina (water development engineer); R. E. Wight, district supervisor, Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Toronto (seeds specialist); W. E. Bowser, Senior Pedologist, Alberta Soil Survey, Canada Department of Agriculture, Edmonton (soils and irrigation specialist); A. E. Brooks, assistant to the manager, Chemical and Fertilizer Sales, Cominco Ltd., Montreal and Dr. K. M. Pretty, Vice President, American Potash Institute, Port Credit, Ont., (fertilizer specialists); R. Murray MacRae, Chief Electrical Engineer, C. D. Howe Company Ltd., Montreal (grain handling and storage and distribution specialists); Dr. W. C. McDonald, head, plant pathology section, Canada Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg (plant protection specialists); Dr. William J. Gall, Food Science and Technology Branch, Nutrition Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome (Dr. Gall is a food technology specialist who lived formerly at Oakville Ontario, and was Canadian Director of the Canadian-supported Mysore Food Technology Centre in India).

Canadian advisors who were attached to the team in India were Dr. W. David Hopper and Dr. R. Glenn Anderson of the Rockefeller Foundation, New Delhi.



International Development

VOL. 1 — Number 9

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE — GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MARCH 1968

Nicholson Launches Civil Works Stage of Idikki Power Project

The civil works of the \$125 million Idikki hydro electric project in India's mountainous Kerala state have been inaugurated by the Honorable J. R. Nicholson, Minister of Labor.

The dam, for which Canada will provide \$25 million worth of equipment and engineering services will supply power to approximately one-third of the Indian sub-continent.

Mr. Nicholson, who was in India as head of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi, said the project is an illustration of intelligent, long-range planning.

"Events like today are a continuing demonstration that appropriate aid and trade policies are making a positive impact in the economic development of countries like India," he said.

"Besides resulting in the production of more electrical energy and extensive irrigation facilities, this great project will leave behind a legacy of experience and training in the building of this particular kind of dam. ... India will no doubt be able in the near future to design these massive structures on her own."

The first stage of the project includes the Idikki concrete arch dam, which rises 550 feet above the Periyar river — about twice the height of Niagara Falls — and is

1,200 feet along the crest, as well as the Cheruthoni concrete gravity dam, which is 435 feet high and 2,135 feet along the crest. Several other smaller dams will also be constructed to control the water

The powerhouse will be located underground in a cavern blasted from solid rock and will be designed for an ultimate installation of six turbine units, three of which are being installed immediately.

Also being constructed are an intake tunnel, a tailrace 4,300 feet long and 30 feet in diameter, an access tunnel for the powerhouse, a ventilation shaft, a switchyard and 128 miles of transmission lines.

In the first stage, the powerhouse will be capable of providing 400 megawatts of electrical power and the later development will raise the capacity to approximately 800 megawatts.

Construction of the first stage is expected to take five years.



Brian Grover, a Canadian engineer in charge of the waterworks in the Coast province of Kenya talks to children around a well which will shortly be replaced by water piped from the pure springs near Mount Kilimanjaro. Besides looking after twelve small water supplies in towns in villages like the one shown above, Mr. Grover, an External Aid adviser, looks after the longest gravity flow water pipeline in the world. (See page 3)

\$200,000 in Additional Aid To Help Vietnamese Refugees

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin, has announced that Canada is responding to a special appeal for assistance for Vietnamese refugees whose numbers have been swelled by the recent upsurge of violence.

Initially, Canada will supply \$200,000 worth of aid. Of this, \$100,000 will be food aid, principally in the form of powdered milk, a food specifically requested by the Government of South Vietnam and the International Red Cross.

\$50,000 will be supplied for a refugee project undertaken by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, involving the supply of medicine, rice, sleeping mats, and clothing to approximately 70,000 refugees in a number of centres.

The remainder will be used to offset the cost of sending medical volunteers to South Vietnam for short periods of service. The Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian Medical Association will mount a joint campaign to find four surgeons and four orthopaedists, either English or French speaking, to serve in established hospitals. They will be sent to South Vietnam as soon as they can be recruited, and will be assigned to various hospitals with the assistance of Dr. Alje Venema, a Canadian External Aid adviser in Vietnam who has been studying the emergency medical needs of Vietnam.

The appeal for help was sent to a number of Western nations, including Canada. The refugees, 80,000 of whom are in Saigon, need food, medicines, housing materials and blankets among other things.

This aid is in addition to the current Canadian aid program for South Vietnam which for 1967-68 totals \$3,000,000. Since Canada began its aid program to South Vietnam in 1955, \$8,300,000 in assistance has been allocated. Projects undertaken include the Quang Ngai medical centre, 350 miles north of Saigon. Due to fighting

Canada has also sent ten packaged emergency hospital units which are being used in Vietnamese provincial hospitals and has recently agreed to send an additional 10 units. A polio immunization program for the children of the country has been undertaken, and Canada has recently agreed to build, equip and staff a rehabilitation centre for the physically disabled at Qui Nhon, approximately 250 miles north of Saigon. There are 225 Vietnamese students currently studying in Canada under the Colombo Plan.



Orphaned Vietnamese girl takes comfort from a piece of grapefruit. Thousands of families are homeless as the result of widespread military action.



View of Idikki gorge where dam is to be erected.

Prime Minister Pearson's message on the occasion of the opening of the eight week United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi.

"The problems facing the second U.N.C.T.A.D. rank with the most challenging and important of our time. Your agenda raises issues which are both difficult and complex. However, the purpose of the conference is as simple as it is urgent: to intensify international cooperation to promote the economic growth, first and foremost, of developing members. In searching for new dimensions for cooperation you will need a reminder that success is vital in the interests of the world community at large.

"The work of U.N.C.T.A.D. has demonstrated with force and clarity that development is a joint endeavour. All nations must play their full part. It is fitting, and for Canadians very welcome, that the second U.N.C.T.A.D. meets in India, a fellow member of the Commonwealth with which Canada has long been associated in the great enterprise of development. On behalf of the government and the people of Canada, I pledge our support to the work of this conference and extend through you, Mr. President, my personal wishes for its success."

CUSO Posts

Young people, who wish to take an active part in helping developing nations to become more self-sufficient, are currently being offered jobs with the Canadian University Service Overseas.

CUSO accepts young men and young women who have a technical skill or profession that is valuable in training people in countries less fortunate than Canada. The term of employment is two years and the pay is small.

But for a number of years young Canadians have volunteered for this work and last year 800 young Canadians took their places as teachers and instructors overseas. Those who have served, say that the sense of accomplishment and satisfaction gained compensated for all sacrifices made.

The headquarters of CUSO is located at 151 Slater street in Ottawa, and anyone interested is requested to write there for more information.



The Packet & Times, Orillia, Ont.

A cheque for \$5,008 was given to the Canadian University Service Overseas by the Orillia Youth Centennial Committee at a recent ceremony in Orillia, Ontario. The money was raised by students and others who participated in a fund-raising walk to Barrie in November. Sponsors paid the walkers for each mile marched. Above at Park Street Collegiate, Donald Millar, (second from left) Director of Information Services for CUSO, accepts cheque from Dave Ruttan, Chairman of the Youth Committee. Looking on are School Principal, R. B. Laing, and committee member, Jim Jamieson. CUSO is a non-profit organization which sends skilled volunteers to teach and work with people in foreign countries.

Canadian Technical Mission to Study East African Agriculture

A Canadian technical assistance mission is going to East Africa to study the possibility of increasing agricultural production.

The mission, formed with the assistance of the Canada Department of Agriculture, will prepare a detailed study of the feasibility of wheat production and sheep raising in approximately 58,000 acres of land now used as grazing land by the cattle of the nomadic Masai tribe. It will also study the possibility of growing wheat in the southern highlands of Tanzania.

Members of the team are: T. G. Willis, (team leader) executive assistant to the assistant deputy minister, (Research), Canada Department of Agriculture; Harold Ukrantetz, (soil specialist) CDA Experimental Farm, Scott, Saskatchewan; D. S. McBean, (wheat scientist), CDA Research Station Swift Current, Saskatchewan; G. N. Denike, (infrastructure specialist), chief, agricultural and engineering section, research branch, CDA, and Professor C. M. Williams, (animal husbandry specialist), University of Saskatchewan. They will be joined in Kenya by Canadian External Aid adviser Dr.

Edward Hurd of Regina, a wheat breeding specialist working at the Nyoro experimental station where Canadian scientists are developing rust-resistant wheats for use in East Africa.

A three month study of the Upper Mau region has been requested by the Government of Kenya in an effort to meet growing demands for wheat and mutton. Wheat acreage should be doubled by 1970. Mutton supplies are well below local market requirements, and sheep offer the most efficient means of utilizing the grazing which will result from wheat-pasture rotation. The project has the support of the cattle-raising Masai, who are seeking the

full development of their lands.

In Tanzania the increasing standard of living has led to the consumption of wheat outpacing production. Two members of the team, Mr. Ukrantetz and Mr. McBean, will go to Tanzania on completion of the Kenya study to determine whether or not it is possible to grow wheat in approximately 135,000 acres of the undeveloped southern highlands. If their report is favorable, Canada would consider sending a feasibility team to prepare detailed project plans.

Total Canadian aid to Kenya this year totals \$2,200,000, and to Tanzania \$2,500,000.



The proud Masai tribe of East Africa is rapidly coming to grips with the problems of modern living. Canada is giving advice on the better development of their agricultural land. In this picture, Canadian High Commissioner to Kenya, Miss Margaret Meagher, watches as two young Masai men take some early steps in learning to read and write.

IDB Sets Loan Record During 1967

The Inter-American Development Bank loaned a total of \$496.4 million during 1967, setting a new record for its contributions to Latin America's economic and social development.

The figure was better than \$100 million higher than the bank's previous best year, 1966, when it loaned \$396.1 million.

The 1967 commitments brought the Bank's net lending contributions to its member countries since it began operations in 1961 to nearly \$2.4 billion.

These loans are helping finance

development projects with an estimated total cost of about \$6.4 billion. Thus the Latin American nations themselves are contributing approximately \$3 for every \$2 loaned by the bank.

During 1967 the bank received an additional \$10 millions from Canada to administer. This was added to the \$30 million already administered by the bank on behalf of Canada.

Under other arrangements, the bank also administers a £4,142,800 fund for the United Kingdom, and a \$5 million Swedish development fund for Latin America.

International Development

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OTTAWA, MARCH 1968

Flow to Colombo Plan Region Remains at \$2.8 Billion Level

of economic assistance to the Colombo Plan region, which previously had been at the level of \$2.8 billion in 1965, remained at that level in 1967.

The report also says that debt servicing is becoming a major problem. The World Bank points out that between 1962 and 1966 debt service payments of the developing countries increased at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The report shows, however, that countries such as Korea and Thailand, which have been successful in securing rapid and sustained expansion of their exports, do not face this problem, which is acute for India where export levels have not been satisfactory in recent years.

The present indications are that aid is falling short of requirements for the Colombo Plan region.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FLOWS TO SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

in millions of US dollars

Colombo Plan Donors	65-66	66-67	% change
Canada	101	153	51%
United Kingdom	133	185	39%
Japan	330	400	21%
Australia	49	59	20%
New Zealand	4	4	0%
United States	2,225	2,070	-7%
TOTAL	2,842	2,871	

"EVEN MONKEYS FALL FROM TREES"

An interesting sidelight of the 1967 Colombo Plan Conference in Rangoon was the use made of colourful Asian proverbs.

The trend was set by Mr. J. G. Hadwen, leader of the Canadian delegation. In nominating U Kyaw Nyunt of Burma to the chair of the meeting he quoted a Burmese proverb: "a real chilli seven fathoms under water will still taste hot". This was understood to mean that the talents of an outstanding person can be tested anywhere.

Mr. Hadwen used another Burmese proverb which describes those who seek to bask in reflected glory: "he leans on the white elephant and sucks sugar cane".

Mr. L. Engledow, leader of the Australian officials' delegation, in speaking of his country's assistance under the Colombo Plan referred humorously to an Indonesian proverb. "A turtle lays a hundred eggs and says nothing; a hen lays one egg and talks about it the whole morning".

Mr. J. H. Weir of New Zealand referred to his country's economic situation and quoted a

proverb: "just because the water is calm do not think there is no crocodile".

That humans can err was justified in a committee by reference to a Burmese proverb: "even monkeys fall from trees".

Students Raise Over \$100,000

Funds raised by 10,000 foot-sore marchers who took part in the 26 mile March for Millions last fall will soon benefit children and the needy in underdeveloped countries.

A total of \$110,649.35 was handed over to two organizations at a gala dance in Victoria, B.C. Project 100 was given \$88,519.48 and Oxfam received \$22,129.87.

Project 100 is a centennial scheme undertaken by the students of British Columbia to provide mobile classrooms in Commonwealth nations. Oxfam is an international aid organization providing assistance in almost every developing country.

Organizers of the Victoria march are thinking of arranging an international teach-in this summer as a sequel.

Lab Equipment for Gambia Hospital

Canada is providing \$10,000 for laboratory equipment for the Royal Victoria Hospital in Bathurst, Gambia, to support the work of a Canadian-trained doctor.

The equipment will be used to help establish a pathology laboratory in the West African hospital under the direction of Dr. F. S. J. Oldfield, a Gambian who studied at McGill University under the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan from 1961-66.

Dr. Oldfield, the only pathologist in the country, is in charge of developing the existing laboratory services at the hospital, where all the major laboratory work in the country is centralized.

Announcing the gift today, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin said the provision of the equipment indicated Canada's sympathy with the medical needs of Gambia, where only 10 doctors serve a population of 400,000 persons.

Advances in Education and Health Made by Developing Countries

Developing countries have made "impressive" advances in education and health during the period 1960-65, a United Nations report on the world social situation shows.

But in food production, employment, personal income, consumption, housing and other components of development, progress was "unsatisfactory".

The report, dealing with the first half of the "Development Decade" of 1960-70, is being considered this month by the Commission for Social Development of the Economic and Social Council at its meeting in New York. It was made by the Social Development Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

As a result of these variances in development, the report states that social advancement in developing countries was "generally slow" and the gap in per capita income between rich and poor nations has been widening.

However, during the five years reviewed, governments and international organizations began to regard education as an "essential investment" and that "an increasing percentage of the government's income was assigned to education". In developing countries, the report adds, there has not only been great demand for education but there have also been marked attempts to extend educational facilities. But while the world wide literacy rate fell from 44.3 per cent to 39.3 per cent during the five years, the absolute number of illiterates increased from 700 million to 740 million.

As for health conditions, the report indicates the death rate has been dropping. Progress has been made in the control of communicable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, although this last disease still remains an important world health problem. There are between 10 and 20 million active cases. The report also adds, however, there have been setbacks with infectious diseases like venereal diseases, trypanosomiasis, plague and yellow fever.

In other areas, the report states that there are unprecedented increases in population, particularly in developing countries. In 1960 two out of every three persons were living in developing regions and by 1980 the ratio "will probably be three out of every four persons".

The lag in food production in developing regions "continues to be a most disturbing problem", the report states. While per capita food production went up 9 per cent between 1953 and 1964 much of this gain was lost in 1965. Near famine conditions during the past few years over Asia and Africa further aggravated the precarious

food situation.

The movement of poor, rural migrants to shanty-towns and squatter settlements poses the immense problem of uncontrolled urban growth in developing countries, the report adds.

Unemployment or under employment also "generally either remained high or showed an upward trend". One of the most serious aspects is the high incidence of unemployment among youth in many less developed countries including, in some instances, large numbers of secondary school and university graduates.



Miss Juliana Norman, of Arima, Trinidad, is studying for her B.A. at the University of Calgary, Alberta. She is shown discussing a project with geography professor Dr. David Jones. Juliana is one of 2100 trainees studying in Canada under the Canadian Government External Aid technical assistance program.

Guarding the Water Lifeline to Mombasa



Village children await Mr. Grover's comments on the local well water.

From the thorn-bush elephant country around the Mzima springs, the pipeline stretches down toward the Kenya coast, running 150 miles through hills and plains to the port of Mombasa.

It is the longest gravity flow pipeline in the world, carrying clear spring water from near snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro to the hot and humid coastal city.

The line is also Mombasa's main source of water, and its maintenance and protection is a major problem.

Insuring that the lifeline stays open is one of the major tasks faced by 28-year-old Brian Grover of Winnipeg, an External Aid adviser, in the Coast province of Kenya.

Much of the work is carried out in the world-famous Tsavo game park. In fact, the Mzima springs are not only the source of the water for the human population of Mombasa but also for the park's elephant, giraffe, zebra, lion, hippo, and other wild life. "Working near these wild animals now seems no different than working among moose or bear that were neighbors along the Nelson river at home," Mr. Grover says.

The trips into the park provide him with a break from office work at his headquarters in Mombasa where he directs the water resources development for the entire province. He directs a staff of 700 people.

There are also 12 smaller water supplies in towns and villages in the province which come under Mr. Grover's control, as well as numerous small dams, wells and boreholes for people and animals in the arid rural areas.

Besides maintaining and improving this system, he has established a series of courses aimed at upgrading the education and technical skills of the people of his staff. He is also giving lectures at the Mombasa Technical Institute for people interested in problems of water supply.

In doing this he is helping to prepare people to fill the jobs formerly held by expatriate staff members who have left Kenya since it gained its independence.

Mr. Grover went to Kenya as an External Aid Office adviser in December 1965 to fill such a vacancy. Previously he worked for the Manitoba Hydro Electric Power Commission.

The office he heads is an important sector of the Ministry of Natural Resources Water Development Department, and work in this field is given high priority in Kenya. The minister of Natural Resources, Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek said recently: "I believe that water development is the key to all future development in urban and rural areas."

Once a Hotel, Kivukoni College Trains Tanzania's Future Leaders

The white stucco building overlooking the blue waters of Dar-es-Salaam's harbor used to echo to the sounds of a busy holiday hotel. Today, the sounds are the scratch of chalk on a blackboard, the voices of teachers and the scramble of pupils to classes.

The building has been transformed into a residential college for adult education and is making a major impact on Tanzania's development. The funds for the college were raised by public subscription — in large part from five-cent pieces dropped in collection boxes by Tanzanian farmers.

Kivukoni college, as it is called, was a new institution when Griffiths Cunningham of St. Catharines, Ontario, arrived in 1961 to be a history tutor. He had taught in the Rockies under Canada's Frontier College operation and was studying at the University of London when he spotted Kivukoni's advertisement in a newspaper. The opportunity attracted Mr. Cunningham, who had a keen interest in the social experiment being conducted

by Tanzania's President Julius K. Nyerere.

When he arrived, the school had 35 students and was operating experimentally. In 1962, he became vice-principal and since 1964, with assistance from Canada's External Aid program, he has been guiding the college as its principal. Since then, it has progressed from the experimental stage to become an integral part of Tanzania's social and economic development movement.

"We specialize in the provision of the kind of education that will be useful to a person who is, or will some day be, a leader in his community," says Mr. Cunningham. "Our education concentrates on such things as politics and government, Tanzanian economics, sociology, history, leadership training for politicians and trade unionists, cooperatives in agriculture and committee procedure."

"Not only are students given information on these subjects but, more important, they are taught

how to learn, how to extract and condense information, how to reason, and how to present ideas."

Kivukoni's role expanded with the publication of Tanzania's Adult Education Plan, one of the major steps in an attempt to double the standard of living by 1980. The college now has 102 full-time residential students on courses of varying length. The students are selected almost entirely on the basis of leadership in their community. The current course includes 30 leaders from the Tanzanian National Union (TANU) party, ten trade unionists, 20 teachers, a variety of government officials, farmers, community development officers and senior police and prison officials. (Mr. Cunningham says the rehabilitation methods employed in Tanzania's prisons system are among the most forward-looking in the world.)

To accomplish the cooperative aims of the Arusha Declaration, President Nyerere's plan to Tanzanian progress a massive program was instituted at the college last



Mr. Cunningham pauses in front of the main building at Kivukoni.

November to involve more than 200,000 adults.

Teachers and TANU leaders trained at Kivukoni will reach every part of the country in the first six months of 1968, carrying the messages of the Arusha Declaration to the middle and lower ranks of numerous organizations. Some of the messages are quite

simple but vitally important to Tanzania's economy. For example, teachers are trained to go into the villages to make farmers aware of the need to get out and plant their cotton early, to make sure that plants are set 18 inches apart and weeded regularly. The whole country is involved in a crash program to grow cotton but success demands the enthusiastic participation of thousands of farmers.

Counterpart Funds Will Finance 14 Projects in India, Pakistan

The Canadian government has agreed to the use of Canadian counterpart funds to help finance 14 development projects in India and Pakistan.

A total of 420,800,000 Indian rupees (Canadian equivalent about \$75,000,000) has been allocated to five projects in India. In Pakistan a total of 40,200,000 rupees (\$9,100,000) will be used for nine projects.

In both countries most of the projects are in the field of agriculture.

The counterpart fund is a long-established feature of Canada's external aid program and is designed to ensure that each aid dollar is put to maximum development use. When commodities are supplied on a grant basis — as in the case of food aid — Canada requires the recipient country to set up an account in its own currency equivalent to the dollar value of the Canadian shipment. These funds must in turn be spent on economic development, including education, technical training and social infrastructure projects. Title to the counterpart funds rests with the recipient; investment priorities are established basically on its initiative; but expenditures become subject to the donor's prior concurrence.

Under this system, the recipient country receives urgently-needed supplies of food and industrial materials with a valuable saving in foreign exchange. At the same time it is able to underwrite development programs with an equivalent amount drawn from its national income.

At the request of the government of India, the following projects will benefit from counterpart financing:

Idukki Power Project (\$6,000,000) to offset the local costs of the Canadian-financed series of dams in the mountainous southeast

region of India which will supply electricity to one-third of the Indian sub-continent.

The dairy industry (26,800,000 rupees).

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (105,500,000 rupees). This will help support the program of an India-wide body which co-ordinates research in the field of agriculture.

Rajasthan Power Plant I (185,000,000 rupees) and **Rajasthan Power Plant II** (17,500,000 rupees). These funds will help offset local costs of construction.

At the request of Pakistan, the following projects will benefit from counterpart financing:

Agricultural University, Mymsingh (7,000,000 rupees). The University is being established to provide graduates in agricultural and allied fields.

University of Engineering and Technology, East Pakistan (\$5,000,000 rupees). The funds will help expansion plans permitting increased enrolment and establishment of new departments.

Establishment of Chittagong University (6,500,000 rupees). Funds will support establishment of a new university in the port city of Chittagong.

Expanded Regeneration of Forests (1,800,000 rupees). This involves more extensive use of forest

tracts around Chittagong. Cox's Bazaar and Syet.

Afforestation of coastal belt and offshore islands (2,000,000 rupees). Suitable trees for protection against devastation caused by flood tidal bores and cyclone will be planted in the coastal districts.

Development of Forest Research Institute (1,500,000 rupees). Plans call for expansion of the forest research laboratory at Chittagong into a comprehensive forestry institute.

Comilla District Integral Rural Development Programs (6,000,000 rupees). Funds will support the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development at Comilla which is formulating a new approach to rural development problems in East Pakistan.

Thirty-five Vocational Schools, East Pakistan (9,000,000 rupees). The scheme provides vocational training which will help development of cottage industries in rural areas.

Harvard University Advisory Group (1,400,000 rupees). The University, with the assistance of the Ford Foundation and in co-operation with the Government of Pakistan, has been assisting Pakistan's planning institutions since 1954 with the provision of advisers recruited from many parts of the world. The University's program will be phased out by 1970, when newly-trained Pakistani planners will take over full responsibility. The current request covers local administrative costs until mid-1969.

These projects reduce the balance in the Indian counterpart fund to 917,828,422 rupees, and in the Pakistani fund to 74,453,257 rupees.

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Canadian Firm Conducts Survey For Malawi Irrigation Scheme

\$17,000 Target Set By CSOST

The 1968 Financial Campaign in support of the Canadian Service for Overseas Students & Trainees is underway under the Chairmanship of Mr. Robert E. Peel, Assistant General Manager, International, The Bank of Nova Scotia, General Office, Toronto. The objective is \$17,000.

CSOST serves as a clearing-house between government departments, national organizations, Canadian universities and local groups concerned in different ways with the 19,000 students from overseas presently studying at Canadian universities and training schools. Many overseas students have been hard hit this winter in receiving their remittances from their governments and families by currency devaluation in the sterling area.

Donations for CSOST may be mailed to Mr. Peel at the address indicated above.

OTTERS FOR GUYANA

A \$90,000, 2,500 foot airstrip has been completed by the Guyana government at the town of Bartica, jumping-off point to the country's interior, and two Twin Otter airplanes supplied by Canada will play a major part in the growth of tourism.

The planes will carry tourists three times a week between Georgetown and Bartica, on the banks of the Essequibo River.

The Guyana Development Corporation has completed arrangements with the Barbados and Trinidad Tourist Boards, local and overseas travel agents and airline representatives to sell tourists on the idea of visiting Guyana.

The feasibility of opening up substantial land areas in southern Malawi through irrigation and drainage is to be studied by the Lockwood Survey Corporation Ltd. of Canada under an \$874,000 contract recently awarded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) acting on behalf of the United Nations Development Program.

The contract provides for an assessment to be made, over a two-year period, of the ultimate irrigation possibilities of the Lower Shire Valley and Elephant Marsh

followed by the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the phased irrigation development of the Valley. The plan is expected to reveal promising opportunities for external investment.

The improvement of the Lower Shire Valley is part of an overall programme estimated at a cost of some \$3.8 million being launched by the Government with UNDP assistance to develop the land and water resources of southern Malawi on a comprehensive basis. Of this amount the UNDP is providing \$2.6 million.



Irrigation and drainage of the Shire River Valley are under study.



Mrs. Sudha Chandra Sekhar of Windsor, Ontario, a widely acclaimed Indian dancer, applies facial make-up to Anne Marie Geroves of Toronto. Miss Geroves, who has studied with Mrs. Sekhar, became interested in the ancient Indian art while teaching with the Canadian University Service Overseas in Madras, India. Anne Marie hopes to return to India as a student of "shishya" dancing.

TRADE MINISTER WINTERS:

Can't Isolate Good Fortune of Few From the Misfortune of the Many

The nations of the world must move towards new concepts of responsibility within the expanding framework of international cooperation, the Hon. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce said recently.

Speaking as head of the Canadian delegation to the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at New Delhi, he said: "In a contracting world, we cannot isolate the good fortune of the few from the misfortune of the many."

"Twenty years ago we were able to muster the determination and mutual commitment required to repair the devastation the Second World War left in its wake. What is needed today is that same determination and the same commitment if we are to make an effective response to the problems of world

poverty and distress.

"Within our national frontiers we have devised methods to help those who cannot look to the free play of the market alone to provide them with equal opportunities. We must now proceed to adapt and apply these methods to the international level.

"This will involve fundamental changes in approach and attitude. It will require all the ingenuity, imagination and determination at our command if we are to move forward within the time scale which the unfulfilled expectations of three-quarters of the human race have set for us.

"What is at issue is nothing less than the rational order which is the heart of the United Nations charter and which remains our common objective."

EXTERNAL AID BRIEFS

A. J. Sneeby of Winnipeg taught surveying and did preliminary surveys for the construction of dams on a project in Ghana designed to open new land for food production. Mr. Sneeby, a topographical and construction surveyor was part of a team of men from the Canadian Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration setting up an organization similar to PFRA in Ghana. This involves building dams and irrigation facilities as well as training Ghanaians to take over the work.

Mr. and Mrs. William McMechan have returned to Peterborough from Barbados where he taught mathematics and drafting at the Barbados Technical Institute for two years under the External Aid program.

John R. Troniak, of Winnipeg, has returned after completing a four year mission in North Africa as a U.N. adviser.

He said in an interview that his assignment in Tunisia included organization of national administration, economic and technical plans for social development and services.

He said Tunisia is one of the pilot nations in Africa to "declare war against misery." The Manitoba social worker said that "a great deal of credit should go to the newly established Canadian Embassy in Tunis City — they have gained an excellent reputation since locating here in July of 1966."

International Development

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OCTOBER, 1967

SHARP URGES

Nations to Increase World Bank Support

Canada has called on the industrialized world to bolster its support for the International Development Association in order to step up the struggle against starvation, sickness, ignorance and poverty.

IDA, key organization in the World Bank Group providing loans on soft terms to developing nations, has committed almost all of the money made available by industrialized countries in the past six years.

Canada's position was set out by Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp in a speech to the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Re-

\$800 million over three years.

Mr. Sharp noted that an increase in IDA's commitment authority to one billion dollars per year would involve an additional transfer of resources from developed countries of \$750 million a year or about \$1.25 per head. The modified formula would mean an increase of 90 cents per head.

"It would be difficult," he said, "to argue that either one of these increases is excessive when contrasted with existing per capita incomes in developed countries of \$2,000 and in developing countries of \$160..."

Mr. Sharp conceded that the richer countries had to contend with budgetary problems and balance of payments difficulties and there was a temptation to "go slow on aid" as one of the easiest and quickest ways to help restore equilibrium.

But he warned it would not be possible to wage a continuous and escalating war on poverty in less fortunate parts of the world "if the level of aid is to be treated as a residual item in national planning."

Canada's Finance Minister said it may be necessary to build into IDA replenishment some balance of payments safeguards. Canada did not advocate such safeguards, but it was prepared to accept them if this meant IDA could be replenished at a higher level.

"The safeguards should not affect a country's obligation to give

(See Page 4: SHARP)



Hon. Mitchell Sharp

construction and Development (World Bank) in Rio de Janeiro.

Member nations of IDA have been considering the replenishment of IDA since July, 1966, when George Woods, World Bank president, proposed that Part I (Industrialized) countries of IDA pledge one billion dollars a year for a three-year period. Another proposal calls for an escalated increase, ending in the third year at one billion dollars and averaging

IDA Part of World Bank

The International Development Association is one of three institutions in the World Bank Group. IDA was created in 1960 to make capital available for the economic development of member countries which are not in a position to raise all their external financing requirements on conventional terms.

IDA provides financing for up to 50 years at nominal rates of interest and long grade periods — usually 10 years.

So far most of IDA's financing has been in Asia. More than 70 per cent of its \$1.6 billion of commitments have been made there, much of it for financing agricultural and educational projects. In 1966-67, 20 IDA credits were made in 14 countries with a total value of \$353.5 million.

IDA is financed by sub-

scriptions from member countries plus a series of transfers from the World Bank's net income. Because for some time it cannot look for any substantial flow of resources through repayment of credits, IDA must look to fresh contributions from member nations for continuation of its lending operations.

The bulk of usable resources available to IDA has been contributed by 18 governments referred to as Part I members — Canada among them. Canada's share of the subscription total has been about 5.2 per cent. But the original subscription and subsequent replenishments have been all but exhausted. A net of only \$86.8 million in uncommitted funds remains and this entire amount has been earmarked for projects in the final stages of consideration.



While Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs looks on, Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, Governor-General, leans from his wheel chair to pat the dog of one of the marchers during the Hunger Walk from Rideau Hall, the Governor's

Ottawa Journal — Dominion Wide Photo

residence, to Parliament Hill, Ottawa. Some 2,000 persons made the two-mile walk to draw attention to famine conditions which exist throughout much of the world.

MILES FOR MILLIONS

Canadians March to Aid World's Hungry Peoples

His Excellency the Right Honorable Roland Michener, Governor-General of Canada led 2,000 citizens of assorted ages but mostly young, in a symbolic hunger march from Rideau Hall to Ottawa's Parliament Hill, Thanksgiving Day (Oct. 9), where he joined them in a hunger luncheon — one tiny rice cake, a day's rations for millions of under-privileged people in some parts of the world.

The walk inaugurated more than 20 scheduled Miles for Millions walks across Canada, organized by the Centennial International Development Program to enlist Canadian assistance for developing nations of the world. No money was raised on this walk but a larger scale Miles for Millions walk will be held in Ottawa next spring.

His Excellency had planned to lead the walk on foot but sprained his ankle on his regular early morning run around the Government House grounds two days previously. Instead he travelled by wheelchair, pushed at various times by Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mayor Reid of Ottawa and Mayor Marcel D'Amour of Hull.

In his televised Thanksgiving address, the Governor-General said the walk served to remind Canadians of the thousands of people whose hope "of an even tolerable life" depends on our generosity.

"In Asia the intensity of man's struggle to feed himself becomes grimly evident. At the same time we in the West are fat and wasteful," he said and called on Canadians to share their good fortune.

Prior to his appointment as Governor-General His Excellency was

Canadian High Commissioner to India and he told the crowd he had seen for himself the state of famine in some areas of India.

Foreign Aid Needs More Involvement by People

There is a potential for greater involvement by Canadian citizens and their organizations in the international aid effort, Maurice F. Strong, director general of the External Aid Office, told the Canadian Club of Vancouver, Oct. 23.

The job of assisting developing nations to achieve their goals was too urgent and too far-ranging to be left to governments alone, he said.

Mr. Strong said he saw no reason why industrial association and professional bodies could not make their talents available — whether in direct relief or long-term projects. There was room for separate initiatives along the lines being pioneered by Canadian Executive Service Overseas, the non-profit corporation set up to send top-rank executives to developing countries on short-term assignments.

"Canadian industry has shown its inventive capacity in other areas.

External Affairs Minister Martin saluted the young people for giving Canadians inspiration and leadership in helping 75 per cent of the world's population less fortunate than Canadians.

Most of the walkers were high school and university students carrying placards for the organizations which they support — OXFAM, CARE and Save the Children being the most popular.

There is no bar to its application in external aid; all that is required is the awareness of need and the desire to help."

Mr. Strong reviewed the efforts of voluntary agencies and organizations already in the aid field and noted that at least \$34,000,000 had been contributed by them in the last fiscal year.

Private groups were able to move in areas where government might find it difficult to operate. Such voluntary groups could innovate more readily than government.

Mr. Strong cautioned against the weariness of industrialized nations confronted by the size and length of the development job. Canada would not play a leading role in the "space race" nor did she aspire to a position of leadership in the "arms race." But in the race to free the planet of the tyranny of hunger, poverty and despair, Canada could — and should — play a crucial role.

International Development

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OTTAWA, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1967

EXTERNAL AID AND SECURITY

"Without economic and social development there can be no security," Maurice F. Strong, Director General of Canada's External Aid Office, stated during a speech before the Victoria Canadian Club, October 23.

"External aid and defence expenditures may, indeed, be complementary in many instances. Security can certainly not be equated with military hardware or military force. But it may involve those elements. Security does involve development. Without economic and social development, there can be no security.

"Canada has recognized this through its program of international development assistance. Our expenditures in recent years have been rising at a more rapid rate than those on defence.

"If we are to measure Canada's contribution to that task, we should look first at our role in providing aid within the Commonwealth. Canada's external aid program was launched in a Commonwealth setting — and built on Commonwealth foundations. Today roughly 80 per cent of our total country-to-country aid is still directed to Commonwealth members.

"The Commonwealth — embracing as it does both highly industrialized and developing countries — serves as a framework for a whole range of development assistance programs. Amishadai Adu, deputy secretary-general of the Commonwealth Secretariat, says that it is precisely in an attack on the problems of economic growth that the Commonwealth can find its most effective mission. The modern Commonwealth is a cross-section of the world, an ideal testing ground for learning whether we can help the developing nations achieve their goals.

"Certainly aid — particularly the exchange of students, volunteers, engineers, teachers and civil servants — strengthens associations within the Commonwealth.

"And it should not be forgotten that the prospect of economic aid has been a significant factor in the decision of some Asian and African nations to enter the Commonwealth — and to remain in it.

"Aid has been useful as a counterbalance to the reverse flows of private resources: the movement outward from some developing countries of badly needed capital and trained personnel.

"The Colombo Plan, conceived in 1950 as a co-operative effort to aid the countries of South and Southeast Asia, was not a master plan to which the separate parts were supposed to conform. It was rather a series of separate plans drawn up and administered by each country in the region. Colombo Plan machinery was — and is — consultative, not executive. This is a system which permits programs to be tailored to fit the differing needs of developing countries.

"Professor J. K. Galbraith, former U.S. ambassador to India who has returned to Harvard University, has warned of the danger of lumping all developing countries into one class. Those who do come up with common therapy for all. But developing countries don't all fit the same mould.

"Canada has attempted to avoid the scattershot technique of diffusing aid too widely. Canadian aid is being concentrated increasingly in countries and areas where provision of our assistance will make the most effective contribution to development."



Dr. Alje Vennema



Dr. Michel Jutras

Changeover in Vietnam

Dr. Michel Jutras, of Montreal, will go to Vietnam in December to replace Dr. Alje Vennema

Dr. Vennema, 35, of Burlington, has been in Vietnam since March, 1964, and has been director of the Canadian program since March, 1965. The Dutch-born doctor will spend a year studying medicine in Europe and the United States before returning to work in Southeast Asia.

Dr. Jutras is to arrive at the Canadian Tuberculosis Centre at Quang Nga, South Vietnam, on Dec. 7. The 30-year old doctor will head a team of Canadian doctors and nurses working with Vietnamese civilians at the \$250,000 centre.

Other members of the Canadian team are Dr. Maciej Jeremi, Masonville, Que.; Dr. Yvano Dupuis, Montreal, male nurses Julien Cleme, Quebec City, and Florent Lavioie, Montreal; and female nurses Pauline Trudel, Montreal, and Louise Piche, Quebec City.

Mrs. Claire Cuthane of Montreal recently took over administrative duties at the hospital, X-ray technician Arthur Ludwick, also of Montreal, is to leave for Quang Nga on Nov. 5.

Mr. Clement is to return to Canada in November, but a laboratory technician, not yet appointed, will bring the centre's staff to nine for 1968.

External Aid Briefs

An agreement has been reached between the Thai Government and the External Aid Office in Ottawa to assist Thailand by sending four consultants to the Ministry of Education in Bangkok and by bringing Thai school administrators, principals and teachers to the University of Alberta for a one-year period. Thirty-eight Thai teachers are now registered at U of A.

A seminar on international development will be held in Toronto, Nov. 6 and 7, under sponsorship of York University's School of Business, the External Aid Office and the Department of Trade and Commerce. The seminar is planned to familiarize Canadian businessmen with opportunities in developing countries and the advantages created by foreign aid.

W. A. B. Saunders, principal of the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, has been assigned by the External Aid Office (by agreement with the Alberta Department of Education) to a two-month tour in Zambia. His prime function will be to advise the President of Zambia on education matters.

Two members of the Faculty of Agriculture staff of the University of Manitoba are now in Thailand with their families. They have taken advisory posts with the University of Khon Kaen. Dr. J. D. Campbell is a specialist in plant nutrition and Professor M. F. Hendrickson is an agricultural engineer.

Miss Eva Gelmier has recently returned to Edson, Alta. after spending two years teaching the small Central African republic of Malawi. She recalled that while Canada was this year celebrating her centenary, Malawi was celebrating its first birthday as a republic. Miss Gelmier taught in Malawi under Canada's External Aid program.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schellenberg of Leamington, Ontario, recently left Canada for a two years teaching assignment in India. He holds a master's degree in mathematics and formerly lectured at the University of Waterloo. He will teach mathematics and computer science, while his wife, the former Sandra Clifford, will teach in an English language primary school. Before going abroad they were part of a group of 60 CUSO volunteers taking a special course at York University, Toronto, in preparation for teaching assignments in India, Malaysia and Thailand.

Harris Romfo of Medicine Hat, is now teaching in Bangkok, Thailand, under Canada's External Aid program.

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CUSO Briefs

James Bradley, of Galtahad, Alberta, says he will long remember a hot January in Jamaica. Following his graduation in the spring of 1966 from the University of Alberta with a degree of bachelor of science in Agriculture, with specialization in Animal Sciences, he volunteered for service with Canadian University Service Overseas. He is just completing his first year's teaching assignment at the Jamaica School of Agriculture, Spanish Town, Jamaica.

Agriculturalist Jim Ward, of Vancouver, finds his CUSO assignment in the Bharatpur District of India, and that of his wife, a nurse involved in family planning, full of opportunity. He writes that despite the heat, "we are enjoying the work, learning much and having scope to use our abilities to a great extent."

CUSO social worker Brian Menzies, of Toronto, finds a major portion of his job involves probation work with juveniles of both African and European races. Unlike North America, probation services rendered in Zambia are almost entirely corrective. Whether or not an offender is released on probation depends on the recommendation of officers such as Menzies, who make a thorough investigation to decide whether a boy's behavior can be corrected through personal supervision or institutional training.

Dr. Fred Shippam, 35, is older in years than most of his CUSO colleagues — though he is generally regarded as being younger in heart. Following his medical graduation from McGill University in 1926 he engaged in postgraduate studies at Edinburgh and London, Eng., and then joined the Montreal General Hospital. In 1966 he became a CUSO volunteer and then joined the staff of Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Ibadan, Eastern Nigeria. Muriel, his wife, assists with the hospital administration. Nigeria needs more hospitals, he reports, together with a proper program of public health and teaching of hygienic methods of preparing food.



Dr. George Alekan

United Nations Photo

Dr. George Alekan recently returned to Canada from a three-year assignment in Iran where he served as a United Nations technical assistance expert. He was recommended to the UN through the Canadian External Aid Office. The Russian-born-Canadian citizen (since 1957) studied mining and ore dressing in the Universities of Berlin and Clausthal, Germany, where he was a PhD (Eng.). Before coming to Canada he engaged in research and field work in various parts of Europe and has been engaged in a similar capacity from the Maritimes to British Columbia. He is assistant professor in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy in the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

Canadian Helps to Produce More Meat off Uganda Acres

A more efficient and cheaper method of producing meat for the protein-deficient diets of the people of Uganda is being developed by wildlife biologist John A. Bindernagel of Kitchener.

Mr. Bindernagel, an External Aid Office adviser, is conducting an experiment in Uganda to prove that the African buffalo, Uganda Kob, antelope, and other game animals are a better source of meat than cattle.

Systematic game cropping, he says, can produce more meat per acre than cattle, and at the same

time will ensure preservation of the wild animals now threatened by the growth of the cattle industry in the country.

The wild animals have an inherent resistance to the diseases and parasites that kill cattle, can live long periods without water, and utilize the different grasses cattle cannot eat.

"Cattle, on the other hand, require constant tending, dipping for control ticks, and the prior clearing of bush from the range to destroy the tsetse fly."

When a cattle ranch is set up it is also necessary to destroy all game in the area since they are the host of trypanosomes, parasites which do not harm game but which kill cattle when transmitted by the tsetse fly.

Mr. Bindernagel's work is a continuation of that started by Dr. John Tener of the Canadian Wildlife Service in 1963, and carried on by Pat Martin of the British Columbia Department of Fish and Wildlife. Mr. Bindernagel went to Uganda in 1964 to help Mr. Martin, and eventually took over the project.

They were the first in Uganda to implement proposals which have been made by many wildlife biologists. "Virtually all wildlife biologists agree that native game animals can, under proper management, produce more meat per acre and at lower cost than imported domestic animals," Mr. Bindernagel says.

Their game cropping scheme has been operating in the Acholi district of Uganda now for two and a half years, removing the annual surplus of buffalo and antelope and managing the game herds on a sustained yield basis. To help make it as efficient as possible the Canadian Government has provided four three-ton, four-wheel drive trucks to be used in the hunting.

The program has made a significant contribution to the local meat supply, and has also provided revenue for the Uganda government.

Besides this, Mr. Bindernagel has been able to collect biological material which he is using to develop methods of telling the age and calculating the reproductive capacity of the various species. This will make the cropping more efficient.

"In Africa today, wildlife must justify its existence in economic terms to get any consideration at all," Mr. Bindernagel says.

"Wildlife does this in the National Parks by attracting tourists. In these areas it is being protected. But in the game reserves and controlled hunting areas it does not as yet, and is therefore threatened with replacement by cattle, the symbol of wealth and progress.

"By slaughtering 10 per cent of the wildlife in our study area each year we expect to save the other 90 per cent for posterity.

"The economic consideration lies in the humanitarian fact that this project is providing significant quantities of protein-rich meat to protein-starved people," he says.

"In addition, it is being purchased at a lower price than beef because of the amazingly low cost of production."

Saskatchewan

Several hundred school pupils in Uganda, Africa, will have school textbooks this year for the first time. The books, obsolete in Saskatchewan because of text and curriculum changes, were on their way to Mossom's nuisance grounds when an alert eye spotted their possible use.

John Jackson, assistant secretary-treasurer of Mossom School Unit, was assigned to arrange for the disposal of the texts. He recalled the use of second-hand supplies in Africa, mentioned by Don Wright, who spent a summer tutoring teachers in Africa two years ago. Mr. Wright is on a similar mission



United Nations Photo

Corneliu Manescu, newly-elected president of the United Nations (left) shakes hands with Hon. Paul Martin, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, as the General Assembly opens its 22nd. regular session in New York.



Here are children in a typical primary school in Kenya for which Canadian teacher trainers are preparing African teachers. These schools are gradually being replaced with more permanent structures.

Canada Aids East African Adults in Literacy Drive

Canadian aid for an intensive adult literacy campaign in East Africa is being continued with a gift of \$35,000 worth of paper. Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently.

The 80 tons of paper will be used to print primers and more advanced publications for the literacy program of the East African Common Services Organization, which serves Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

This is the third gift of this size to be given to the EACSO since Canada became involved in the program late in 1964, bringing the total cost of the paper supplied to \$105,000. The Canadian External Aid program has also given a grant of \$60,000 for printing equipment which is being supplied this year.

A Canadian adviser, A. B. Stirling, 50, formerly of Ottawa, is overseeing the project, helping the Africans who are running the organization to make the best possible use of equipment and materials.

When he arrived he found the cost of a single primer was equal to several months' income for those wanting to learn to read. To help solve this problem, he asked the Canadian government to supply paper, which would cut the costs by 50 per cent. Success is reflected in the production figures. Prior to 1964, the organization produced approximately 30,000 primers and readers per year. By the end of 1965 the figure had risen to 500,000 and this year production should approach 1,000,000.

All books produced with Canadian aid paper carry a brief acknowledgment stating:

"The paper used to produce this book is a gift to the people of East Africa from the people of Canada."

Sends Books

to Africa at the present time.

School texts of any description are not available for most in these African countries, and in many cases second-hand books to the teachers.

Mr. Jackson says that the books from the United States, which are in good condition, are being sent to the teachers. The books are being sent to the teachers in the form of a grant.

Cost of shipping the books was \$40 for each 200 books, and the \$80 for the first two shipments came from the Ministry of Education.

Canadians Play Role in Survey of Kenya Forests

Canada has played an extensive role in surveying and planning the resources and development of Kenya's forests. In November 1962 a forest resources survey project was approved at an estimated cost to Canada of \$225,000. The photography covered approximately 7,000 square miles and there was a ground survey of forest resources of about 1,000 square miles within that area. The main contractors were Spartan Air Services, and C. D. Schultz and Company Limited were sub-contractors. The program was continued in 1964 and again in 1965. The new extension is expected to cost \$135,000, bringing the total cost since the project started to \$885,000.

Brunswick, and an additional seven are now undergoing training.

Canada has also provided fire fighting and communications equipment to help protect the forests.

The project has drawn a series of favorable comments from Kenya. The Chief Conservator of Forests for Kenya recently wrote: "I am delighted that the Kenya forest inventory has been such a success. Of all the assistance which the Kenya Forest Department has received, that which has come from Canada has been the most practical.

CUSO volunteer John Dick of Calgary, is performing the duties of a district forest officer in Tanzania, where he was assigned last September. His job involves administration of 48,000 square miles of miombo, the local name for a mixed hardwood-grassland forest. He finds himself continually running into new situations, for which he was not prepared in his university course — like tracking down timber thieves.

Another major element in the program has been the training of Kenyans in forestry work. A total of 101 Africans have received educational and on-the-job training through Spartan Air Services. Besides this, five Kenyans have completed a three-year forestry course at the University of New



His Excellency Mirza Sikander Ali Baig, Pakistan High Commissioner to Canada is shown (left) with Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, as they signed two development loan agreements providing Pakistan with a total of \$11,000,000 of commodities, fertilizers and fertilizer components.

Development Loans To Help Pakistan

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Paul Martin, and His Excellency Mirza Sikander Ali Baig, Pakistan High Commissioner to Canada, October 13, signed two development loan agreements providing Pakistan with a total of \$11,000,000 of commodities, fertilizer and fertilizer components.

One development loan, for \$5,000,000 will be used to purchase \$4,000,000 of fertilizer and \$1,000,000 of sulphur, the latter to be used to make fertilizer in Pakistan. The other development loan, for \$6,000,000, provides for purchases of the following commodities: Copper \$2,900,000; Alu-

minium \$1,600,000; Asbestos \$8,000; Woodpulp \$700,000; Sulphur \$200,000.

The fertilizer loan is the first large allocation made to Pakistan in this field by the External Aid Office, and is in line with the increased emphasis on agricultural production which is a major feature of Canada's 1967-68 aid program.

The commodities will be used to help Pakistan's industries to keep operating at high capacity and will also save the country's foreign exchange funds.

Pakistan will purchase all items from Canadian suppliers by direct procurement.

WINTERS URGES

Construction Firms To Study Export Aid

Canada's Trade and Commerce Minister, Hon. Robert Winters, urges maximum cooperation from the Canadian construction industry to increase the flow of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries.

Addressing the September conference of the Canadian Construction Association in Montreal, Mr. Winters said "We in the more developed countries have a major task over the months and years ahead in assisting less developed countries to raise standards of living."

"This task," he continued, "is so great that it will require maximum cooperation among business, private individuals and governments in the developed countries and in the developing countries themselves."

Canada, he said, will need to increase the flow of resources, intellectual, financial and material to these countries.

Application of Canadian instruction skills and techniques and materials to other areas of the world is of prime importance, he emphasized, where untapped opportunities exist in the "third world," the developing nations.

"As the Canadian construction industry grows, I would hope and

expect that its horizons would progressively broaden to encompass an enlarged interest in construction possibilities abroad as well as in Canada.

"The size and nature of projects executed within Canada, especially in recent years, demonstrates the special ability of Canadian contractors and engineers to assume responsibility for projects abroad."

Mr. Winters noted that Canadian contractors and engineers are already at work on more than \$50,000,000 worth of work abroad and many more opportunities were becoming available as more new projects in the developing countries were being financed by the World Bank and other international institutions.

He urged that the industry give special study to formation of a strong consortia which would offer complete packages of engineering and construction services for export.



Hon. Robert Winters

Under Canada's External Aid Program, Canadian construction firms are now working on projects in Asia, Africa and the Commonwealth Caribbean to a total of \$30,000,000. These projects include a dam in Pakistan, an airport in Ceylon and a bridge in Rangoon, Burma.

Twenty-five Canadian consulting engineering firms are working on 227 projects in 67 countries. The jobs are valued at \$25,000,000. The bulk of these contracts, Mr. Winters said, were obtained on a commercial basis and only 20 per cent involved Canadian Government financing.

He explained that to date, Canadian project aid had been largely concentrated in India and Pakistan.

"However," he added, "as the aid program expands, I foresee continuing opportunities for Canadian contractors, especially in Africa and the Caribbean."

Canada Aids Scheme For Refugee Housing

Award of a final contract which completes one stage of Canadian participation in a refugee housing scheme in Lahore, Pakistan, was announced recently by Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The contract has been let to Harger G. M. Diesel Limited of Toronto for two 150 kilowatt diesel-electric generating plants at a total estimated cost of \$49,597. Road construction machinery, a crushing plant, conveyors, lumber and a water distribution system were supplied by Canadian companies under earlier contracts.

Canada has given a total \$2,250,000 worth of construction material and equipment to assist Pakistan to build new housing for thousands of displaced persons who have been squatting in sub-standard accommodation in the Lahore area. The majority are Moslem refugees who left their homes in India following the partition of India and Pakistan almost 20 years ago.

Local labor and material costs of the project are being met by counterpart rupee funds, realized from the sale of industrial commodities and food supplied by Canada to Pakistan under the aid program.

Long rows of simple but adequate homes have been built on a three-thousand acre new town site on the outskirts of the ancient city of Lahore, near newly-created industrial estates.

The planned development project centres around shopping, municipal and community services. Target date for completion of the 10,000 homes accommodating some 50,000 people is 1970. As groups of new town dwellers move into their homes, the land they are now occupying in Lahore will be redeveloped to accommodate new industries and buildings.

The average home consists of one room and an unsheltered enclosure. In the semi-tropical climate of Lahore, families are accustomed to sleeping in the open air for a large part of the year. Each house has its own cooking and sanitary facilities and a constant supply of fresh water piped from electrically-driven wells. Pakistan housing officials say that for many families, who have been living under crowded conditions in makeshift huts and shelters, the greatest benefit offered by the new town is that of privacy.

Lauds Teachers



Sir Ronald Gould

Canadian teachers were praised for their efforts to upgrade teaching standards in Africa and Jamaica, by Sir Ronald Gould, president of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Professions, in a Vancouver interview. He said Canadian teachers are performing a service unequalled by teachers in any other country. This summer 28 teachers from all 10 provinces served abroad at their own expense under a program organized by the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Fertilizer for Damaged Isles

A \$50,000 grant to help the Caribbean islands of St. Vincent and St. Lucia recover from Hurricane Beulah was announced October 17 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Honorable Paul Martin.

The grant will be used to purchase fertilizer, to replace that leached from the soil by heavy rains during the hurricane. The fertilizer is urgently required to restore cultivation and to ensure that production of the banana crop is not further affected.

Approximately 30 per cent of the banana crop, the major source of foreign exchange was lost when the hurricane swept over the islands the first week in September. It is also estimated that approximately 10 per cent of the arable land has been permanently damaged.

The fertilizer shipments will be split between the two islands with half going to each. The recipient governments will then distribute to the most badly hit areas.

Farmers from Korea To Train in Ontario

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin and the Minister of Agriculture and Food of the Province of Ontario, the Honorable William A. Stewart, jointly announced a project under which Ontario is to provide agricultural assistance to the Republic of Korea. The project will be financed by the Government of Ontario and carried out with the cooperation of the External Aid Office of the Federal Government under the general aegis of Canada's external aid program.

Under a plan initiated by Ontario and developed in cooperation with the Federal Government, approximately 30 Koreans will be brought to Canada for practical training in modern farming techniques under a 15 month program. One month will be spent on an orientation program, twelve months will be spent by each of the candidates on selected Ontario farms, and two months will be spent in technical training at the new Ontario agricultural institution at Centralia. On completion of the training, the candidates will return home to work in the field of agricultural development.

The Republic of Korea was chosen as the recipient of the \$100,000 allocation set aside by Ontario for an international agricultural aid project after discussions between the Government of Ontario and the Federal Government.

Each candidate will be granted an award including return transportation, payment of all required fees, a clothing allowance and a living allowance.

The candidates were selected by various agencies in Korea and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Korea. R. Gordon Bennett, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food and W. B. Wannop of the External Aid Office have travelled to Korea to discuss the program with Korean officials, to view the agricultural situation and to assist in the selection of candidates.

The trainees will arrive in November, and begin their farm placements in mid-December.

The Ontario Government has already undertaken two assistance projects in the Caribbean in co-operation with the Federal Government. Earlier this year it collected 200 tons of hospital equipment which was shipped to the Caribbean by the Federal Government. This followed a similar project in 1966 when Ontario collected more than 5,000 pieces of school furniture and 250,000 text books which were shipped to the Caribbean with federal assistance.

Canada Approves Grant For Montserrat Airport

The Canadian government has approved a \$250,000 development assistance grant for the improvement of Blackburne Airport, Montserrat — one of the Leeward Islands of the West Indies. The funds will cover the provision of Canadian-made lighting equipment and the construction, by a Canadian company, of an air terminal.

The decision is in line with recommendations made following an economic survey conducted last year by Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. The suggestion was made that improved airport facilities would help to at-

tract more tourists, lessening the island's dependence on agriculture.

Montserrat, with British development aid, has lengthened and improved Blackburne's runway. The new lights will allow the airport to operate longer each day with a greater margin of safety and larger numbers of travelers will be handled by the new terminal.

Canada has allocated a total \$632,500 to capital assistance projects on Montserrat. A \$380,000 water development scheme is underway and \$2,500 worth of port handling facilities have been provided.

SHARP (From Page 1)

more aid, but only enable it to postpone the effective date."

Mr. Sharp commended the management and board of directors of IDA for insisting that projects should be selected on economic merits alone, that international competitive bidding should apply and that attention should be paid to the development policies of the borrowers.

"Canada attaches the highest importance to the early replenishment of IDA at a substantially higher level... We rank aid among our highest priorities and we are determined to follow policies that will release the required resources," Mr. Sharp said.

In a statement to the House of Commons on his return, Mr. Sharp said he advised ministers of finance attending the Rio meeting that he considers IDA to be one of the most effective and efficient means of channelling aid to developing countries.

"The replenishment of IDA could well be one of the most critical points in the relations between the developed and the developing world," the Finance Minister told the Commons.

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EXTERNAL AID OFFICE — GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECEMBER, 1967



Penny, six-year-old daughter of a Canadian advisor working in Tsavo (East) National Park, Kenya, befriends an orphaned kudu, one of the

species preserved in the vast game sanctuaries of East Africa. Her father, John Goddard, a biologist, is helping the Government of Kenya to save the black rhinoceros from the threat of extinction.

Tourists Boost Economies of Developing Africa

The lioness, well-fed and unconcerned, walked slowly through the long grass and settled down for sleep, blinking at the last rays of the setting sun. A zebra-striped bus which had been following her stopped within a few feet and a dozen tourists snapped shutters on a scene they had travelled thousands of miles to see.

This daily thrill of viewing some of the world's most exotic animals in their natural setting is being shared by a larger number of a tourists every year, each of them contributing substantially to the growing economies of East Africa. This year, more than 150,000 visits were made to Nairobi National Park, less than five miles from the centre of Kenya's capital. A smaller number went through the 8,000 hush-country square miles of Tsavo national park to see the black rhinoceros and the huge elephants of the region. Thousands more

watched buffalo, hippo, baboons, buck and giraffe grazing in the sanctuaries of Tanzania and Uganda.

After cotton, coffee and sisal, tourism is the latest earner of foreign currency in East Africa — second largest in Kenya, where it brought in more than \$40,000,000 last year. Areas totalling equivalent in size to some European countries have been set aside for use as game conservation parks and an education program launched to convince Africans — thousands of whom have never seen a wild animal —

of the value of their heritage. The hotel business is booming and many are finding employment in companion industries — producing wood carvings for sale to tourists and guiding them on camera safaris.

Through its development assistance programs, Canada is helping East Africa to capitalize on the growing travel market by ensuring that the animals will be around for generations to enjoy.

In Tsavo park live 40 per cent of all the rhinoceros left in the world. They are the special charge of John Goddard, a young Canadian biologist who worked on studies of the moose and sturgeon of Northern Ontario before taking up his first assignment at Ngorongoro crater in Tanzania. He is now one of the world's experts on the life and loves of the slate-grey, two-horned rhino which follows a placid and sedentary, but threatened existence in the thorn-bush country of eastern Kenya.

Mr. Goddard's task is to find out how many rhino are in Tsavo — he guesses somewhere between three thousand and four thousand — how they live and what steps might be taken to preserve them from untimely death.

To answer the first question, he haunts the water holes and browsing grounds of the rhino to identify and register each individual. At one time, he played the dangerous game of chasing a rhino at 30 m.p.h. to shoot a tranquilizer dart into its rear end so that its ear could be tagged while it was in a drugged sleep — much the same method he once employed upon Canadian moose. In the rougher terrain of Tsavo, he prefers to use a pair of binoculars and a camera and his discovery that ad-

world. On the right is Canada's Philip Thresher, a development planning adviser working with the Tanzanian government. In the background is Ngurdoto crater, one of the most spectacular views in Tanzania.

(See AFRICA: Page 3)

Canada to Expand Civilian Medical Aid in Vietnam

Expansion of the Canadian Government's program of civilian medical aid in Vietnam has been announced by the Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs. Decision to enlarge the program was based on the report of a survey team which visited Vietnam in October and November

The team included Major General A. E. Wrench, national commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross; Dr. Michel Dupus, head of rehabilitation services at Montreal's Notre Dame Hospital; and senior officers of the External Aid Office and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The four-point plan embraces the building and staffing of a physical rehabilitation centre outside Saigon, expansion of the present Quang Ngai medical project, shipment of additional emergency hospital units and the supply of more polio vaccine for a broader immunization program.

Mr. Martin said the Government was convinced on the basis of the team's report and in the light of earlier assessments that the most effective civilian aid Canada can offer at the present time in South Vietnam is in the medical field.

"We are striving to develop a well-balanced program that brings immediate relief to sick and injured and at the same time makes a long-term contribution to Vietnam through the training of local personnel in various medical skills and through support of preventative medicine and public health programs," Mr. Martin declared.

Canada has offered to construct, equip and staff a physical rehabilitation centre at Qui Nhon, 250 miles northeast of Saigon. Once final technical details are worked out, and final approval granted by the South Vietnamese Government, construction could begin early in 1968. This is one of three sub-centres planned by Vietnam to help civilians of all ages who are vic-

tims of the war or incapacitated by polio, leprosy and other diseases. The centre, to be built in cooperation with the National Rehabilitation Institute of Vietnam, will be designed to provide a full range of physiotherapy services as well as to make and fit artificial limbs.

Initially, Canada would supply professional staff for the Qui Nhon centre but a major aspect of the program is the training of Vietnamese staff — both at the centre and in Canada — so that they can carry on the work themselves within five years.

Mr. Martin also announced that Canada is going to expand the Quang Ngai medical project 350 miles north of Saigon. This project has been developed under the leadership of Dr. Alje Vennema, Canadian director of medical aid programs in Vietnam. Originally it involved construction, furnishing and staffing of a tuberculosis treatment clinic. Canadian doctors, nurses and administrator serving at Quang Ngai provided help at Quang Ngai's overstrained provincial civilian hospital.

Under the expansion plan, additional Canadian staff including physicians, surgeons, nurses and technicians will be sent to Quang Ngai. They will help transform the clinic into a full-fledged medical centre and provide further medical-surgical services at the hospital. Canada will also supply additional supporting equipment and drugs and construct new facilities at the TB clinic.

An on-site training program for Vietnamese para-medical personnel

See VIETNAM: Page 4

Overseas Demand Grows for Canadian Executives

The world's developing countries are storming the doors of the fledgling Canadian Executive Service Overseas. More than 40 requests from emerging countries for CESO's help have landed in the service's Montreal office since it opened five months ago.

As a result, J. Claude Hebert, the 53-year-old Montreal businessman who heads CESO, faces the imposing task of trying to recruit enough public-spirited Canadian executives to fill the burgeoning demand.

The Canadian Executive Service Overseas, supported by a federal subsidy through the External Aid Office and private contributions, was set up in late August to send retired and semi-retired Canadian executives on short-term assignments to the developing countries of Africa, Asia and South America. The idea, in a nutshell, is to provide Canadian skills and know-how to help these countries develop their economies.

CESO looks after all the travel expenses of its volunteers. But the Canadian executives agree to work at local wage rates — paid by the host government — during their

three or four-month stints abroad. Mr. Hebert's first objective is to make CESO and its program better known across Canada.

See CESO: Page 2



J. CLAUDE HEBERT



Louis Lamieux (left), was, until recently, head of Quebec's parks services. He is now senior ecologist with the Ngorongoro Crater conservation unit of Tanzania's National Parks — overseeing one of the richest wildlife areas in the

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MUST PRODUCE MORE FOOD

Total agricultural production in the developing countries has remained virtually static since 1964 and food production has shown even less gain. Statistically, in aggregate world terms there is a shortage of food at the present time, but there is a distribution problem resulting from mal-distribution of the available supply. The total amount of food required to provide a satisfactory level of nutrition for the rapidly expanding world population must take into account both the rate of population growth and inadequacies of present diets.

On the basis of United Nations projections for world population growth by 1975 and 6.3 billion by 2,000, the Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that world food supplies would have to be increased by over 35 percent by 1975 — merely to sustain the world population at its present unsatisfactory dietary levels. For any improvement in nutrition, and to meet the needs of an increasing population, an increase of 50 percent would be necessary. In less-developed regions, where the population increase is more rapid and food requirements correspondingly higher, total food supplies will have to increase by some 80 percent in the same period.

Massive efforts are needed to spur over-all economic growth because a nation's demand and food supply cannot be considered independently. There is a close interdependence existing between food need, food demand, over-all income, agricultural production and total national production.

To correct the imbalance in the distribution of food supplies between the fast-growing needs of the deficit producing developing countries and the supplies in the surplus developed countries, a major effort has been made through international trade on both commercial and concessional terms. Important as these are, and will continue to be for some time, the solution to increased food needs in the developing world lies in increased production in those countries.

Agricultural production can be increased in two ways: by bringing more land under cultivation or by increasing yields. Both are important. Varying estimates are available as to the scope for further expansion of arable land, but it appears that there are many millions acres of potential arable land in the world that could be used for agricultural production. A key issue is the ability to transform traditional agriculture, operating for the most part at subsistence level or slightly higher, into commercial farms producing for the market. This is a difficult and expensive process but it has already proved its success in Mexico, Taiwan and Israel.

Chemical fertilizers probably provide the best potential for rapidly increasing crops production in the less developed countries while plant breeding is one of the most economical ways to bring about some major agricultural improvements. The potential importance of livestock rests on whether it is a less costly source of protein than that derived from crops.

Other important, interrelated factors that must play a part in increasing the per acre production of food in the developing countries are large capital investment, new inputs in the form of better variety of seeds, pesticides, machinery, education, research roads and market facilities. Improvements must be made in production practices, irrigation and drainage and changes are required in methods of harvesting, threshing, cleaning, storage and pest control.

FAO experts agree that agriculture in Europe, North America and Oceania will produce enough food for their population in the years to come and that the physical resources in Latin America and Africa are also ample to meet the estimated increases required. Only in the Near East and the Far West, which need a threefold and fourfold increase respectively, is there doubt about the balance between future food needs and potential production.

Positive steps to increase food production are reflected in the economic plans of many developing countries. India imported only four percent of its food grains in 1961 but over 12½ percent in 1966. In an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency in grains India is expanding its irrigated acreage; current imports of nitrogen fertilizer have been increased and plans are being implemented to raise its domestic production of fertilizer. There is optimism that, given favorable weather, larger acreages planted to new high-yielding strains of wheat and rice varieties introduced from Mexico and the Philippines, together with higher yields resulting from expanded irrigation and increased fertilizer, India's goal of self-sufficiency would be brought within reach.

In calculating future world food needs no adjustments are made for family planning campaigns in the population projections. The scope and potential effects of these campaigns may well be an important factor in the next decade — and the one after that. Some measure of population control, together with the demonstrated willingness of developed countries to provide technical assistance and production inputs to assist in the exploitation of the extensive, untapped resources of nature in the underdeveloped areas, provide ground for optimism with respect to meeting world food needs — but are no reason for complacency.



W. A. EVERSFIELD

CESO: from Page 1

"The demand is there from these overseas countries — but now we have to get the people to fill it," he said. "We hope to gear our activities so that everybody in Canada will soon be aware of CESO's existence."

On the administrative side, CESO has acquired the services of Walter Eversfield, a recently retired vice-president of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. As the organization's personnel and administration director, Mr. Eversfield will be in contact with Canadian companies to seek their cooperation in aiding CESO's program.

At the outset, CESO is mainly interested in recruiting senior executives with special skills who have just retired or who are about to retire. But as the program broadens, it also hopes to develop assignments for younger midcareer executives whose companies will grant them leaves-of-absence to go abroad to expand their management experience. The main requirement in both cases, says Mr. Hebert, is that volunteers have particular skills or talents that can be put to good use by developing nations.

"At this very moment, we need chemists, engineers, agriculturists and other skilled people. We hope to complete 50 missions in 1968 and we need an inventory of 1,000 executives."

Already on CESO's books are pleas from Turkey for two propane gas experts, a request from Morocco for a hotel specialist and 35 will be stepped up and a one-year course in practical nursing introduced calls for help from African countries.

Mr. Hebert is seeking assignments for CESO executives in four more countries — Senegal, Tunisia, Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

"There has also been some interest in our project in South America," he says. "We have four requests from Brazil and we are going to open an office in Sao Paulo."

Mr. Hebert says he has been receiving a good response from Canadian industries when he approaches them about lending or freeing senior executives for CESO work. Seventy of Canada's top corporate executives have agreed to sit on the non-profit organization's board of directors.

"We are just starting and it will take time for us to get rolling," Mr. Hebert says. "The most important thing is for CESO to get known. Once our reputation is established, we feel we will have no difficulty getting the right men for the right jobs."

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EXTERNAL AID BRIEFS

Dr. B. N. Arnason, Regina, who retired as deputy minister of the Saskatchewan Department of Co-operation and Cooperative Development, effective the end of December, has accepted a two-year assignment in Zambia beginning early in March, 1968. Appointed under Canada's external aid program, he will become adviser on cooperatives to the Government of Zambia. He will operate on the ministerial level.

Ivy Nugara, 28, of Ceylon has been attending the University of Manitoba's dental college. She came over under the aegis of the Colombo Plan, operated in Canada by the External Aid Office. Among ideas she had to take back to her native land was a more sophisticated sterilizing equipment. She says in the restorative field, fillings for example, there is scope for improvement in Ceylon."

University of Toronto has more overseas students training on External Aid Office programs than any other university or institute in the country. U of T has 142 students compared to 138 at Laval University, 137 at McGill University, 132 at Carleton University and 123 at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. There are groups of students at more than 77 universities and institutes in Canada.

A total of 2148 students from overseas are now training in Canada under the External Aid Office program. Of these, 1,070 are from Asia, 197 from Francophone Africa, 458 from Commonwealth Africa, 392 are from the Caribbean and 31 are from other countries.

Fourteen guest students from 11 developing countries attended a special summer course on agricultural marketing and economic development at the Economics Development Department and the School of Commerce of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. The six-weeks course was the third consecutive course of its type provided under agreement with the External Aid Office.

The students, most of them cooperative officials, were from African countries, South Korea and the West Indies. Courses at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., and the Cooperative College in Saskatoon followed.

A step up in External Aid to the African Republic of the Cameroun was promised to President Ahidjo, when he headed a delegation to Ottawa recently for a discussion with Canadian officials, including Prime Minister Pearson and External Affairs Minister Martin.

Dr. Dugal MacGregor, his wife and four sons, arrived in Ghana during September where he will spend 18 months teaching and engaging in research work at the University of Ghana, Accra. At the request of the Canadian External Aid Office, Dr. MacGregor has been loaned to the Canadian Department of Agriculture. He will be teaching Microbiology and fruit processing. He will seek to develop a high protein diet for weaning children. The family home is in Summerland, B.C.

Gerard J. Lecuyer of St. Boniface, Manitoba, recently completed his teaching assignment, under the Canadian External Aid program, in Sierra Leone, and has now assumed a new assignment in the Government Secondary School, Tamala, Ghana.

Kwang Kho, 23, a student from Northwest Borneo, has been studying at McGill University for the last five years under the auspices of the External Aid Office. Since receiving his degree in electrical engineering last spring he has been engaged in an eight-month program with the Canadian Association of Broadcasters. He returns home early next year for employment with Radio Malaysia.

CANADIAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

David Henry, 24, of Listowel, Ontario, a CUSO volunteer, has returned to India for a second tour of duty. On his previous tour he built up a reputation as a talented administrator while working in the famine-stricken Bihar state. He is assigned to Delhi this time, where he will be working on a program that promises a more permanent solution to India's food problem.

Harold East of Spiritwood, Man., has been assigned by CUSO for two years to posts in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda to work on agricultural and forestry projects.

Miss Marjolaine Lafrance of St. Paul, Alberta, is now teaching commercial subjects at a girls secondary school in Ghana. She has volunteered for two years service under CUSO and is stationed in the village of Kumasi.

Nurse Jean Morton of Winnipeg, is now serving as a CUSO volunteer in Agogo, Ghana. She was formerly on the staff of the Selkirk (Manitoba) Mental Hospital.

Twelve young Canadian agriculturists recently completed a crash course on farming in Africa and now, as CUSO volunteers, are embarked on two years service in Tanzania, Uganda and Sierra Leone.

SONG FOR AID

Canada's Pied Piper band leader, Bobby Gimby, has written a song he hopes will help create enthusiasm for External Aid the way his now famous C-A-N-A-D-A has for Centennial celebrations.

The song, he says, "could become a theme song that would make the rich countries of the world more aware that they have ever been of the need to give, and never stop giving."

It is being promoted under the title Little People.

Mr. Gimby has already had one success in the international field with a song he wrote shortly after a trip to the Far East for Prime Minister Lee Quen Yu of Singapore. Called Malaysia Forever, it was virtually treated as a national anthem.



BOBBY GIMBY

Canada Extends Technical Aid for Big Nigerian Dam

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Honorable Paul Martin, has announced a \$1,750,000 External Aid technical assistance program to bring into operation a large new dam in northern Nigeria



View of construction proceeding at the Kainji Hydro Electric Development project on the Niger River near Jebba, Nigeria.

A team of experts from the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission is being supplied through the External Aid Office to the Niger Dams Authority, to train personnel for the new Kainji dam 200 miles north of Lagos. The team will also provide the technical advice required for the commissioning of the plant and assume initial responsibility for the operations of both the plant and its transmission system.

An advance group of experts is now on its way to begin recruiting Nigerians for the training program. Members of the group are: R. D. Nevison, project leader, J. E. Ivey and A. J. Bontje of Toronto, J. E. Leece of Nipigon, R. C. McNeil of Port Arthur and G. C. Romano of North Bay. In January another group will be sent out to bring the total team strength to 16.

The three year training program will include initially approximately 100 Nigerians, but by the time the experts leave they hope to see about 200 fully trained Nigerians occupying senior positions.

The project was undertaken after the Ontario Hydro completed a feasibility study and prepared a detailed plan of operations which was accepted by both the External Aid Office and the Nigerian Government. Ontario Hydro is now implementing the project as the executing agency for the External Aid Office.

The facilities, which are expected

to be completed in 1968, are being built at an overall cost of approximately \$168,000,000. They are being financed by the World Bank and the Nigerian Government. Approximately 20,000 persons are now living at the site, including Canadians, Italians, Dutch, English and Nigerians.

The objective is to build a dam and a 960,000 kilowatt power plant as well as locks for navigation since the Niger River is a navigable waterway. Eventually there will also be an irrigation scheme and a fishing industry based on the new head lake 80 miles long and four miles wide.

The dam is the first of its kind on the Niger river and will bring electricity to a power-starved northern Nigeria where most electricity is presently obtained through costly diesel generating operations. The area has a great potential for textile production industries.

The External Aid Office sponsored the visit of 19 overseas delegates to a recent mining geophysics seminar at Minden, Ontario. Representatives came from the Caribbean islands, the Philippines, several African countries, the Far East, Cyprus, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Japan and Sweden. Subsequently these attended the Canadian Centennial Conference on Mining and Groundwater Geophysics at Niagara Falls, Oct. 22-27.

(AFRICA: from Page 1)

equate distinctions may be drawn from the shape of horns, ears and snouts

His studies have shown him that the nature of the park is gradually changing from bush to grassland partly as the result of fires and partly through the destructive eating habits of Tsavo's 40,000 elephants. This is a basic threat to the rhino, which eats from smaller bushes, trees and shrubs in areas densely populated by its own kind. He has found that drought killed 370 rhino last year, raising the question of providing adequate water supply to the park. He knows that the legendary aphrodisiac powers of rhino horn attract poachers — powdered horn fetches \$12 a pound in Bombay and \$30 a pound in India and China — and Kenyan police are co-operating with game park officials to discourage this practice. Gradually, he is learning how and why they die from a study of 400 skulls which make a macabre surrounding to his home at Voi, in the centre of the park, where he lives with his wife and six-year-old daughter. From an examination of the teeth, he can tell the age of the animal, which matures at 20 but will live twice as long.

With this kind of evidence, established scientifically, it will be possible to tell by regular check whether the population is decreasing or increasing and to suggest the management practices necessary to keep the count in healthy balance.

Dr. J. Bristol Foster, a Toronto-born zoologist who is working and teaching at Nairobi, (and who once worked on an elephant elimination scheme to help preserve his colleagues' rhinoceroses) is aiding Nairobi national park authorities to determine the boundary limits of the 44-square mile sanctuary in which 4,000 animals live.

One essential difference between a game park and a zoo is that animals should be able to wander freely in their natural habitat, protected from man but not from each other and with adequate food within the boundaries to sustain life. In Nairobi, three boundaries are partly formed by the city itself and the fourth, which has yet to be set, stretches out towards the knuckles of the Ngong'ong hills where nomadic Masai live with their cattle.

For his purpose, Dr. Foster has to know how far the giraffes of the park migrate in search of food and water and to do this, he has record-



Dr. J. Bristol Foster, Toronto-born zoologist, makes rapid identification of one of the giraffes living in Nairobi Game Park, Kenya. The neck markings on a giraffe are as individual as the human fingerprint and Dr. Foster has a record of more than 200 that he knows by name.



John Goddard, looks over the world's largest collection of rhinoceros skulls. By studying the more than 400 bones bleached white by tropical sun, he hopes to find the secret that will preserve the rhino population as a tourist attraction.

ed the existence of more than 200 by photographing and naming each one, which he identifies by its distinctive neck markings. He has shot a number with tranquilizer darts and fitted tiny radio transmitters around their necks. He keeps in touch with these wanderers through an aerial fitted to the roof of his Landrover and has earned himself a reputation in Nairobi as the Canadian who talks to giraffes.

One of the toughest challenges handed to any Canadian advisor was accepted by Louis Lemieux, of Quebec City, who resigned his job as head of the Quebec provincial parks service to work in the Ngong'ong crater conservation area. This extinct volcano, its crater floor teeming with wildlife, borders the great Serengeti plain, where scientists believe man first emerged in human form.

In 1959, Tanganyika's governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, said it was the intention of the government to develop the crater in the interests of the people who use it. "At the

same time the Government intends to protect the game animals of the area," he said, "but should there be any conflict between the interests of the game and the human inhabitants, those of the latter must take precedence."

The mood of Government has softened, with Tanzania's president Julius Nyerere giving full support to all moves to preserve his country's wildlife heritage. But certain problems remain. The fiercely-independent Masai, convinced of the superiority of his nomadic way of life, continues to graze his cattle where the grazing is best. The hooves of his cows pack the land flat. The soil is bared by dry season fires. Erosion follows and wild animals starve. The government is attempting to school the Masai in good ranching methods but this is likely to be a prolonged process and in the meantime, Dr. Lemieux acts almost as an interpreter between the research and administrative levels, drawing up a policy to preserve the best of both worlds.



The rhino averages 86 pounds at birth and this orphaned youngster, at five months, is gaining weight rapidly on a diet that includes six

quarts of milk a day from a bottle held by six-year-old Penny Goddard.

GREENE: CANADA TO HELP BANISH HUNGER

Agriculture Minister George Greene pledged that Canada would work within and without the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to banish hunger in the world. He was speaking at a recent FAO conference in Rome.

He said: "How ironical it is that we are on the verge of landing a man on the moon and still have to solve the most primitive and yet most important of human needs on our own planet."

Farm income is an impor-

tant spur to greater activity, he continued, but warned against over-emphasis on self-sufficiency among farmers.

"When the Canadian farmer was self-sufficient, his productivity per worker was relatively low. Some 20 years ago, 25 per cent of the employed labor force in Canada was engaged in agriculture. Last year this had fallen to just over seven per cent. Agricultural production over the same period rose by 80 per cent."



At the Montfort Boys' Homes in Singapore, Rev. Bro. John Bolduc (above) shows what the international crawler, topped by its new international Drott skid shovel, con

do. The machine is a recent gift from Canada. Below, students cheer as a swamp is cleared and a new area of land reclaimed for more cultivation.

Singapore Home for Boys Stresses Self-discipline

VIETNAM: from Page 4

The Montfort Boys' home in Singapore is a rehabilitation centre for problem teenage children, orphans or semi-orphans. To rehabilitate them it teaches them moral and social ethics through what has been described as a "wonderful system of self-discipline" and gives them vocational training so they will have an acceptable social status when they leave.

The institution is operated by three Roman Catholic priests, two of whom are Canadian. It was started in October 1959 with five boys in small attic buildings. To meet the pressure of enrolment, it has had to replace the buildings and now houses 102 boys and has a long waiting list.

The boys who graduate are in great demand in Malaysia, and many are already in responsible positions. For example, Frank Chee Refrigeration began with one boy and how has three. Gammon (Malaya) now has eight mechanics in their shops who were trained at Montfort.

The institution has a 50-acre farm which is used to train boys wishing to become farmers, and also to provide food for the school. It also gives training in technical drawing, electricity, carpentry, woodworking, mechanics, (fitting and machining), welding, garage mechanics, tailoring and printing.

The Canadian Government has allocated \$40,000 for equipment for the institution, including the new International Crawler and Drott Skid Shovel which will be used on the farm. Other equipment will be used in the shops to help in the teaching of trades.

Kathryn Sherk and John Stouffer of Minden, Ontario, were married in July in time to attend a short orientation course at Western University, London, Ontario, before leaving Canada in August for a two year term of service in Ho, Ghana, West Africa, as teachers in a new boarding high school. They are CUSO volunteers.

MORE AID NEEDED OR WORLD STARVES

Rich nations must boost foreign aid to stem approaching world starvation, Maurice F. Strong, director general of the Canadian External Aid Office, warned graduates at the annual fall convocation of Sir George Williams University, Montreal, Nov. 19.

"If the developing countries are to take care of their own food needs, their present food production will have to be increased fourfold," he stated.

"It will require application of technology and capital on a scale beyond what can conceivably be made available from the meagre

resources of the lesser developed countries themselves."

The difference in food production and population growth levels would doom tens of millions to starvation between now and the year 2,000, he continued.

"Within 60 years there could be 50 billion people on earth, equivalent to the population density of Manhattan all over the world. . . Half the human beings who have ever lived are alive to day."

During the ceremonies, Mr. Strong was among those presented with honorary Doctor of Laws degrees.

Loan to Chile for Radio Expansion

The Canadian government has approved a development loan of \$4,320,000 to enable Chile to improve its long-distance telecommunications.

Capital will be made available from the \$40,000,000 loan fund established under Canada's external aid program for Latin American use. The fund is administered by the Inter-American Development Bank in consultation with the Government of Canada.

The loan bears a three per cent interest rate. Chile will commence repayment in 1974 and will amortize the loan over a 23-year period ending in 1997.

The funds will be used to purchase Canadian telecommunications equipment for the extension of a microwave system and for the installation of such facilities as a high

frequency radio network; low-cost, small-capacity radio systems; very high frequency radio telephone networks and toll switching equipment. In addition to equipment cost, the loan will cover the training of four technicians in Canada and the technical assistance of two Canadian experts who will be sent to Chile.

The Canadian contribution is part of a \$16,308,000 telecommunications project regarded as an integral part of Chile's current five-year development plan. As a result of a deficient transportation and communications structure, Chile has been unable to tap its natural economic potential adequately. (Chile has 2.9 telephones for each 100 inhabitants, compared with approximately 35 telephones for each 100 Canadians.) The failure of long-distance communication during the 1960 earthquake stimulated government concern and action.

Development Loan to India for Industries

India will receive \$10 million in industrial commodities from Canada under terms of an agreement signed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin and the Indian High Commissioner to Canada, His Excellency General Jayanto Nath Chaudhuri.

The commodities will be provided under an interest-free development loan in the following approximate amounts: Copper \$1,000,000; Zinc or Zinc concentrates \$1,000,000; Asbestos \$1,000,000; Newsprint \$2,000,000; Sulphur \$3,000,000; Aluminum \$500,000; Lead \$500,000; Synthetic Rubber \$500,000; Wood-

pulp \$500,000.

These commodities will assist in maintaining India's developing industries at a high level of operation and in conserving the country's foreign exchange funds.

India will obtain the commodities from Canadian suppliers under direct procurement procedures.

The agreement forms a part of the overall Canadian aid program to India for this year, a program which amounts to \$104,000,000. The bulk of this aid has been used for the supply of urgently needed foodstuffs and other forms of assistance aimed at agricultural development.

Bumper Bunion Crop Nets Million to Fight Famine

The marching feet of some 80,000 Canadians have blistered over more than 1,350,000 miles this Centennial Year to collect more than \$1,000,000 for the world's hungry.

Marchers get a number of sponsors who agree to pay them so much a mile for every mile completed. Proceeds go to a variety of projects — CARE, OXFAM, Unitarian Service Committee and other agencies fighting famine.

A tally of weekend marches released Nov. 16 by the Centennial International Development Program showed: Hamilton, 35 miles, 17,000 starters, 9,000 finishers; Calgary, 35 miles, 19,000 and 5,574; Kitchener, 27 miles, 4,500 and 2,000; London, 23 miles, 3,500 — 2,500; St. Catharines, 30 miles, 726 — 561; Scarborough, 42 miles, 1,500 — 300; Welland, 20 miles, 1,100 — 950.

The idea was launched in Ottawa on April 18 when Prime Minister Pearson walked down Parliament Hill in the van of 4,500 people, most of them students, starting a 40-mile walk to raise money for Oxfam's famine relief work in India.

The marchers, 480 of whom finished the full 40 miles, enlisted their own sponsors at so-much-per-mile and raised \$93,000. Winnipeg followed with a march on May 13 in which 1,746 of the 6,500 hikers completed the 35 mile route and raised \$85,000. Four paraplegics and a boy on crutches entered the march and one of them rolled his wheelchair the full 35 miles.

In Edmonton, June 3, Lt.-Gov. Grant MacEwan, Mayor Vince Danzar and Public Works Minister Fred Colborne led a field of 2,700 in a 25 mile march that raised \$30,000 for Oxfam.



Photo: Montreal Gazette

Commander Rowland Stoke-Rees nursing aching feet at the end of recent hunger march in Montreal.

International Development

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 5

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE — GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

NOVEMBER 1967



(World Council of Churches)

This happy group of Vietnam refugee children are in a camp in Sudan, Africa, far from the war raging over their homeland. They are enjoying safety and security thanks to the World Council of Churches, of which the United Church of Canada is a member. Through the Committee on Overseas Relief and Inter-Church Aid of the United Church of Canada, nearly \$200,000 was distributed

through the World Council of Churches in regular grants and special appeals during 1966. In addition United Church congregations responded to the India Famine Emergency Appeal with an impressive \$225,569. The value of used clothing shipped to overseas countries on 1966 was half a million dollars.

Aid Capital Extended to Voluntary Organizations

The Canadian Government will allocate \$5 million from its 1968-69 External Aid budget as support for projects undertaken by voluntary organizations in expanding their role in the field of international development assistance.

Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced the Government's decision in a speech to the Rotary Club of Windsor.

Through this help, he noted, non-governmental agencies and organizations will be able to expand their programs materially and their members will derive a greater sense of involvement "in the key issue of our times."

In the last fiscal year, an estimated \$34 million was contributed by more than 80 organizations for aid

and development purposes abroad and about 6,500 Canadians from such groups served overseas in relief, educational and technical assistance posts.

Mr. Martin explained that the additional government funds will be extended as project grants and used by non-governmental agencies for specific projects of a capital, service

or program nature. No funds will be provided for general operating expenses.

Government support will be directly related to increasing the extent or scope of Canadian aid activity and not to substituting government funds for available funds from the private sector. It will normally be on a matching basis and is thus expected to have a multiplier effect on Canada's total aid effort.

"The Government's assistance should stimulate the activities of the non-governmental agencies and increase the effectiveness of our aid by tapping complementary resources which can best be brought into play through the private sector," Mr. Martin said. "It will also help to develop an even wider public base for our aid effort."

The new \$5 million fund will include the grant of nearly \$2 million already made to Canadian University Service Overseas, the national organization which recruits qualified Canadian graduates of university, technical and other post-secondary school institutions for service as volunteers in developing countries. In the current year, CUSO has nearly 900 volunteers abroad in 40 nations and this figure will soon near the 1,000 mark.

Until the decision was taken to set up the new fund, the Government has been unable to make direct cash grants to any non-governmental organizations. Canadian aid has been given on a government-to-government basis with the recipient country taking the initiative in its requests for assistance. Cooperation has been extended to private groups, however, on the basis of contracted agreements for specific purposes.

On this basis, assistance has been provided to CUSO for extension of the External Aid Office's technical assistance program; to the Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees for provision of facilities for students in Canada; to the

Dr. Hall's Criticism Reviewed in Ottawa

Critical statements by Dr. Michael Hall, Toronto, orthopedic surgeon on assignment in South Vietnam, were reviewed during three sessions of the Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs in November. The sessions permitted a thorough exploration of some aspects of Canada's External Aid program.

Most of the issues raised were keyed to conditions in South Vietnam, but some had general application to an aid program which must be flexible enough to meet varying situations in 65 countries.

Dr. Hall, assigned to the Canadian civilian medical program in Vietnam as a volunteer, and then invited to the country and described Canada's support of its advisers in the field as deficient.

The Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, defended the quality of Canada's program but suggested that some of Dr. Hall's observations were understandable in the light of the difficulties of administering an external aid program in the difficult terrain of a country torn by war.

Maurice F. Strong, Director General of the External Aid Office, in his testimony stressed that aid programs can be effective only if they are based on a partnership between the donor and recipient countries. Without the sanction, endorsement and cooperation of the host country — in this case South Vietnam, Canada could not act.

Dr. Hall's criticism arose out of three tours of duty between 1964 and 1967 on appointment of the External Aid Office. The first two

of these were as a specialist assigned to organize an orthopedic service at a Saigon hospital and as a lecturer in orthopedic surgery and anatomy at the University of Saigon. The final tour — an abbreviated one of less than six months — involved lecturing at the University of Hue in histology and orthopedic surgery.

Dr. Hall's catalogue of weaknesses in program and attitude included these:

—Canada has inflated its status in terms of civilian aid to Vietnam beyond its actual ranking.
—In contrast to other countries, Canada failed to support its advisers in providing housing accommodation and other facilities.
—An adviser is sent out like a box of biscuits," Dr. Hall said. "Here he is, he is yours, you take him, do what you please with him and that is it."

—His requests for equipment to permit him to run a full-pledged orthopedic unit were either ignored.

SEE PAGE 4: Dr. HALL



Canada has provided loan funds of \$700,000, to assist Jamaica's extensive program of road building and bridge construction. These pictures were taken at the site of the Olivier Bridge, where construction is now proceeding rapidly. The top picture shows pile driving, with

the old bridge on the left. Below is shown a work crew pouring concrete. The old bridge across the Yallahs river has been condemned. Canadian costs will cover approximately 45 per cent of the total cost of the bridge and local currency costs will be the responsibility of Jamaica.

Hoffman: Foreign Aid Helps Peace, Trade

Assistance to less developed countries is good business, rather than charity, Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of the United Nations Development Program, told an international development seminar sponsored by York University, Toronto, the Department of Trade and Commerce and Canada's External Aid Office. Mr. Hoffman warned that advanced countries would face soon a greatly increased need for customers.

These customers, he suggested, could best be found by helping less developed countries to increase their per capita incomes.

The scope for such an increase was illustrated by a survey by the privately endowed Society for International Development, of which he is a former president.

The Survey showed that only 20.5 per cent of the physical resources, and 10.5 per cent of the human resources, of the countries in which the Development Program operates were being used for the benefit of the people of those nations.

"Under-utilization of resources, and not lack of resources, is responsible for the grinding poverty of so high a percentage of the world's people," Mr. Hoffman said.

"But it is surprising how rapidly markets can be built up as personal incomes are increased.

"There is an intimate relationship between development and peace. Between 1958 and 1966 only one country with annual per capita income of more than \$750 (he did not identify it) experienced serious internal violence, while 32 countries with annual incomes of less than \$100 per person had an average of at least two violent internal incidents a year. Business can and does make a substantial contribution to peace because it is internationally minded."

(See MARTIN: Page 4)

International Development

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OTTAWA, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1967

FROM CANADA WITH FRIENDSHIP

(Excerpt from the Eastern Economist, India)

The Canadians are without doubt one of the world's friendliest peoples. They are friendly among themselves and friendly towards foreigners

Canada seems to be in this "aid business" — as one hears it described these days — with a great deal of enthusiasm. It has accepted the giving of development aid as a part of civilized living within the international community. While its assistance to India falls within the framework of this policy, it is clearly to be seen that the Canadian Government attaches particular importance to the Indian transaction.

Canada derives genuine pleasure from its association with our country in many constructive international roles or arrangements and would be happy to see these cooperative relations continue and prosper

This apart, even in more objective terms, Canada regards Indian development as having special significance for the peaceful progress of the world order towards desirable social goals. This assessment is accompanied by a wise awareness of the vastness and complexities of the Indian effort and there is therefore a commendable restraint in the Canadian mind about passing facile judgments on the short-comings of that effort

What must really impress those who think about these matters is Canada's utter national dedication to the philosophy and practice of development aid. In this respect the people are even ahead of the government. The Canadian government after all does have a problem of revenue and is confronted with a budgetary deficit of not inconsiderable dimensions which it is attempting to bring under control in the face of demands from provincial governments for more federal funds. Simultaneously talk of tax reform or even tax relief is very much in the air. Finally there is the never-ending call in a dynamic and progressive community for more social welfare aid, in the field of housing particularly, there is a clear need for more of both public and private investment

Nevertheless enlightened and responsible public opinion in Canada today is asking for more in the area of development aid, not less. It is noted, in sadness and anger, that the funds appropriated for this purpose are still only about half a per cent of the GNP. The government's assurance that the goal of one per cent would be realized by 1970 does not seem to satisfy. The Anglican General Synod, meeting in Ottawa, bluntly declared that it wanted action now, in this centennial year, and urged the government to make larger contributions of development aid as "Canada's birthday present to the underdeveloped nations of the world". To the voice of the Church was united the voice of the press, commenting on a statement by Paul Martin, Minister for External Affairs, that Canada's foreign aid budget would be boosted by the early seventies. The press impatiently demanded: "But why not sooner?". The Canadian economy is bounteous. So is the Canadian heart.

WANTED: CANADIAN PARTNERS

The International Finance Corporation is looking for Canadian partners to help finance and manage industrial enterprises in developing countries.

Martin M. Rosen, executive vice-president of the World Bank affiliate, said the time is ripe for stepped-up private investment in these countries to make use of the greatly expanded basic facilities — such as electric power, transportation, harbors and irrigation — resulting from two decades of official development aid.

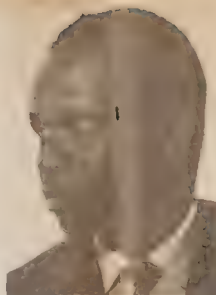
The building of the infrastructure of developing economies has in many places gone very far, he told an international development seminar in Toronto sponsored by York University. "It is now the turn of private investors to step forward and make productive use of these basic facilities."

Mr. Rosen said he believed Canada has great potential in terms not only of money and materials but of talent and know-how for taking part in this development

"It is possible for Canada to have, at one and the same time, the confidence of the capital exporting and the capital importing countries, because each group feels that Canada is at one with it. At the present time, there may be no other country with such an advantage."

IFC is the member of the World Bank group that is concerned with channelling private capital from the developed to the developing countries. Since 1956, IFC has participated as a partner, with local and developed country investors, in financing projects with total capital costs of \$1-billion. IFC has supplied \$148-million of the capital. The projects have been chiefly in chemicals and chemical products including fertilizers, iron and steel basic industries, paper and paper products, cement, machinery and transportation equipment, textiles and food processing.

There has been little participation by Canadian companies in these ventures



JOHN KISAKA

Uganda Teacher Visits Canada

John Kisaka, secretary general of the Uganda Teachers' Association, an African leader in education spent two months in Canada this fall under a Commonwealth Visiting Fellowship to examine university extension programs for rural teachers and to observe relations between classroom teachers and school inspectors.

While in Canada, he also observed the role in education played by separate schools and religious teachers

He visited five provinces under the patronage of The Canadian Teachers' Federation in Ottawa; British Columbia Teachers' Federation, Manitoba Teachers' Society, Ontario Teachers' Federation, Nova Scotia Teachers' Union, Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec and the Provincial Association of Catholic Teachers (Quebec).

Mr. Kisaka has represented his country at several conferences of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. He has been the chief administrative officer of the Uganda Teachers' Association since 1962. During those six years the UTA has grown from a membership of 1,000 teachers to 9,000 and built a million-dollar headquarters in Kampala.

He is the UTA representative on the Ministry of Education Planning Committee, the Professional Committee of the National Institute of Education, the Governing Board of the National Institute of Education and the National Scholarship Committee

Kenya Students to Study Agriculture

Five young men from Kenya registered September 25, in the 1967 Diploma Course in Agriculture at the University of Manitoba. The five, who arrived September 5, were technical assistants with the Kenya Department of Agriculture.

Their two years of study in Manitoba were made possible by scholarships from the Canadian Government under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. They have all obtained their certificate in agriculture at the Agricultural Training College, Embu.

All expressed the desire to learn farm management, says Prof. E. H. Lange, director of the diploma course in Agriculture.

Besides classroom work and the regular diploma summer tour of Manitoba farming enterprises, the five Kenyans will receive practical farm training. During the summer, between winter courses, they will work on selected Manitoba farms.

Since their arrival, the young men have helped workers at the University of Manitoba Field Station, Glenora.

The prospective students are Richard Omondi, Jaramba Mburu, Shadrach Kibuka, Nnamdi Kikwa and Boniface Otiama.

EXTERNAL AID BRIEFS

Jack Downing, a Toronto businessman, and his wife, while visiting in Jamaica last Christmas, met Rev. Lewis Davidson, principal of Knox College, located in the island's mountainous region. Mr. Davidson, who is struggling to keep the school going with the help of teachers under the Canadian University Service Overseas, told Mr. Downing of the difficulties most of his 450 pupils have getting to school, some of them having to walk seven miles daily to and from classes.

So Mr. Downing, as his Centennial project, bought an old Scarborough (Toronto) school bus and shipped it by freighter to help relieve the school's transportation problems.

J. G. McKinnon has recently returned to Vancouver after two years' service in Plymouth, Montserrat, West Indies, as a technical adviser of the Canadian External Aid Office. In Montserrat he established a trade training program the first of its type in this area. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinnon, a former president of the Vancouver YWCA, who founded, organized and laid the cornerstone for the new YWCA building in Montserrat.

V. Rea, of Scott, Saskatchewan, recently assumed his duties as technical adviser in rural science at the Rural Education College, Minna, Nigeria, on a two-year contract with the Canadian External Aid Office. Mr. Scott writes that the average farm is two to five acres and all the work is done by hand. There are 67 students at the college all married and all with several years teaching experience.

H. B. J. Frison, formerly of Winnipeg, and later with the Economics and Marketing Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, is at present on loan to the Credit Organization of Zambia, under the auspices of the Canadian External Aid Office. He is on an annual contract basis as an agricultural credit economist and expects to be in Zambia for two or three years. A serious problem in Zambia, he writes, is lack of trained staff and instead of following his original assignment of policy making he has recently had to devote more time to studying training requirements of the credit staff.

George W. Minns, of Oliver, British Columbia, a forestry consulting engineer, has accepted a posting to Jamaica, through Canada's External Aid Office. He has been appointed assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests for Jamaica and will be responsible for the planning and implementation of a forestry program designed to build up a woods industry on a permanent basis.

Two groups of overseas students who have been studying at the Western Co-operative College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, since Aug. 14, completed their courses Oct. 13. These students have been in Canada since last May and have taken courses at the University of Manitoba and the Coady International Institute, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. The students come from African countries, Asia and the Pacific Islands and the West Indies. They were financed by the Canadian Government through the External Aid Office.

Dr. John Wiebe, plant physiologist at the Vineland, Ont. Horticultural Experimental Station, and his family recently left to take over a Middle East post of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Hubert Lalumiere and his wife and two children, Alain and Lucie of St. Anicet, Que., have left for Dahomey, Africa, where he will be working under the External Aid program as an expert in education.

Miss Gertrude Murray, supervisor of school broadcasts for the Saskatchewan Department of Education, flew to Ghana, Aug. 27, to spend a year as audio-visual consultant with the Ghanaian Ministry of Education in Accra, under the External Aid program.

Forty-four delegates from across Canada and Caribbean recently attended the YMCA Skill School at Geneva Park, Ont. The four Caribbean delegates were accompanied by C. A. Sandy Keir, who is working in Trinidad as a physical education consultant under the Canadian External Aid program.

Adola Grandsool is a clerk in the Ministry of Works and Hydraulics in Atkinson Field, Guyana. At present she is attached to the staff of the Gananaska Credit Union, Port Hope, for a few weeks, one of 30 students from 30 countries studying in Canada under the Canadian External Aid program.

Farm Machines Africa's Need

One day last summer, Ramani Laswai, mounted a tractor and seeded 100 Saskatchewan acres to wheat. A few months before he would have believed this impossible.

Ramani, 23, comes from a five acre farm at the base of famed Mount Kilimanjaro, where he, his parents and four brothers and sisters make their living growing bananas, mangoes, vegetables and coffee. All their work is done by hand labor.

This summer on John McJannet's 3,000 acre farmer near Davidson, Saskatchewan, Ramani learned to handle 90 horse power tractors, self-propelled harvesting machinery and all the powerful mechanical aids which enable a farmer in the industrialized western world to produce so much more than his African or Asian counterparts.

He came to Canada under the auspices of the Canadian External Aid program and is now taking a two year course at the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Elmer Laird, a Davidson farmer, originated the scheme following a tour of Ghana and Nigeria, also under the External Aid program, to discover what Canadian farmers might do to aid farmers in developing countries.

The tour convinced him that the prime need in these areas is practical experience in the use of farm machinery. Much potentially productive land now standing idle could be brought into production if local farmers were taught how to take full advantage of mechanical aids. In fact, he said, huge areas, now unproductive, could be making a really valuable contribution to the world food picture.

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Canadian Blood Donor Now Godfather of African Baby

Giving blood to save an African mother has resulted in sawmill manager Russell Johnson, 68, of Sault Ste Marie becoming godfather to a little baby in the African state of Malawi.

Mr. Johnson, who was sent to the tiny African country by the Canadian External Aid Office to set up a sawmill industry, explains in a letter home that the child is the son of his head man at the Blantyre sawmill.

"About three months ago," he says, "Beenwell Chepita came to me saying his wife was in hospital, required a blood transfusion, and they were unable to get the proper type of blood. I gave him my card

and in turn he brought back a letter from the hospital saying my blood was the right type. They wanted me to come as soon as possible as time was running out. I gave the blood and before I went on vacation I heard she was out of hospital.

When I returned recently Beenwell told me his wife had given birth to a baby, and that I was to give it a name. With the advice of my African cook, I named the baby

Carrot, and presented it with a small gift. By tradition this was followed three days later with complete wardrobe.

To wind up the naming ceremony, Beenwell presented the Lord for sending me here to help the people and to my kind asking the Lord to watch over me.

"My first visit to the mill after this was with the assistant chief forester from Zomba, and it was something to see the astonished look on his face when the complete crew left the machines and gathered around me to shake hands.

Mr. Johnson, who had retired as manager for Heydon Lumber Co Ltd. near Sault Ste Marie went to Africa late in 1965 to reorganize government sawmills and train workmen. In the first year he doubled the production of lumber at the mills. When he arrived production was approximately 350,000 cubic feet per year. By 1965, he predicts production will reach 15,000,000 cubic feet.

Government Honors Staff of External Aid Office

Three members of External Aid's Ottawa headquarters staff with long service to Canada's programs of international development have been honored by the award of Centennial medals.

One went to Peter M. Towe, who was deputy director-general of the External Aid Office from 1962 until earlier this year when he was appointed Minister in the Canadian Embassy, Washington.

A second was awarded to Mrs. Irene Arnott, who has been principal secretary to four successive leaders of the aid program. Mrs. Arnott, who was born in Newfoundland, served successively the late Nik Cavell Canada's Colombo Plan administrator; Dr. Orville Ault, who was director of the Economic and Technical Assistance Branch of

the Department of Trade and Commerce; H. O. Moran, first Director General of the aid office when it was formed in 1960 and now Canada's ambassador to Japan and Korea; and Maurice F. Strong, director-general since September 1966.

A third was awarded to Jacques Lavigne, chief of the Accounts Section in External Aid's Finance Division. In this capacity Mr. Lavigne has been responsible, among other things, for overseeing payments made, under Canada's external aid programs, to or on behalf of all Canadian teachers and experts serving abroad, students studying in Canada, and contractors and suppliers. Before joining the External Aid Office in November, 1960, he had been with the Departments of Trade and Commerce and of Finance.

Hungers Marches Aid Oxfam's Gift Funds

A total of \$152,957,000 was received by OXFAM during the 12 months ended April 30, 1967, Peter Harvey, Chairman of the Board, announced at the recent annual meeting in Toronto. But so rapid has been growth since then that nearly twice this figure has been raised in the last six months. Much of this was due to the Hunger Marches, Mr. Harvey stated, praising the spirit of the young people who took part.

Officers re-elected were: Vice-Chairman, Miss Muriel Jacobson; treasurer, C. D. F. Healey; secret-

ary, D. C. Hayes. Twenty-eight persons were elected to the board of directors. There are now some 20 voluntary OXFAM Committees across Canada.

Mr. Harvey also announced OXFAM's largest grant to date—\$60,000 to the Malwa Economic Development Society for a large well-boring machine for irrigation in India. M.E.D.S. is a non-sectarian organization in Indore, employing staff sent out by the United Church of Canada. The grant brings the total aid given by OXFAM in 1967 to \$298,000.



(Berkeley Studio)

This young rag picker in Seoul, Korea, is carrying his bundle to a central sorting location. A community centre for these young men has been instituted by the churches and other agencies, through the World Council of Churches, through which church congregations contribute.

AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING FOR THAI UNIVERSITY

An aid scheme under which professors and technicians from the University of Manitoba are helping to develop the new Khon Kaen university in north eastern Thailand will continue for a further two years.

When the \$802,000 external aid project is completed, the Canadian Government will have helped to establish faculties of agriculture and engineering in an area of Thailand in which this kind of higher education was badly needed. The faculties are now in operation, with Thai students entering their third year, but needs have not yet been fully met. The academic training of counterproductive university staff who will eventually take over from the Manitoba professors is to be reinforced by a period of study in Winnipeg.

The new university is destined to play a major role in the area by providing leadership in the establishment of new roads, dams, irrigation systems, livestock and poultry farms and the introduction of a number of food and fibre crops.

Seven of Manitoba's agrobiologists and engineers were posted to Khon Kaen University initially under the overall direction of Dean Jack Hogstraten. They have helped to plan buildings for students, staff and the housing of stock and are promoting research into local agricultural and engineering problems. They have also aided the development of village programs to raise nutritional and living standards.

CANADA LEADS AID TO UNICEF

Canada is the world's largest per capita contributor to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, Paul Ignatieff, executive director of the Canadian UNICEF committee stated recently.

In 1966, he said, individual contributions in Canada were \$1,022,000 and government assistance was \$1,000,000. The Canadian Government ranks fifth or sixth in the world in governmental contributions.

Governments seeking UNICEF aid must match contributions from their own funds, he explained.

Because Canadians see the need for nations to develop on a firm economic basis, Canadian aid programs are geared to help underdeveloped countries to help themselves he said.



These two nurses have volunteered to serve abroad under the Canadian University Service Overseas. They were among a group who recently finished a CUSO orientation course and were presented with the first of 800 medical kits by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada. They are Maria Holuboski, Montreal, and Judy Costello, wearing a national Indian costume acquired during a previous tour of service in India. Congratulating the girls is P. J. Rao, first secretary of the High Commission of India to Canada.

Medical Kits Presented to Cuso Volunteers

Eight hundred medical kits valued at more than \$40,000 were recently presented to Canadian University Service Overseas volunteers.

The kits were presented by E. Glyde Gregory, chairman of the board of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada, who coordinated supplies donated by its member companies and other contributors.

Mr. Gregory paid tribute to CUSO for its "effective and invaluable role in assisting the social and economic advancement of so many of developing nations."

He said foreign aid constitutes one of the greatest challenges facing today's industrially advanced nations.

"It is not a job for governments alone. Volunteer assistance backed by private enterprise, as exemplified in the CUSO program, is vital, and I am proud of the part we have been able to play in this and other projects."

Eight of the 800 medical kits were handed over at the ceremony to a group of Canadian nurses who are just finishing a CUSO orientation course prior to leaving for two years' service in India.

University Professors Seen as Need in Kenya

The number of professors needed to fill the demands in Ghana is going to continue increasing, says Réal-L. Pelletier, Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of McGill.

Professor Pelletier has just returned from a one-year assignment under the External Aid Office at the University of Ghana.

"We all realize that Ghana requires the help mainly of technicians, applied science specialists, secondary school teachers, etc."

"Nevertheless, the contribution of university professors in fundamental sciences is probably as essential, although not on as wide a scale as that of a practical man. Vitamins are as essential as fats, proteins and sugars, but in smaller quantities."

"Thus the need for visiting tun-

damental scientists to underdeveloped countries will go on increasing."

There is now a particular need for senior university staff members, he explained. "Because Ghanaian Universities are young and graduate students have been few, in general, staff members have little or no experience in teaching and directing the research of post graduate students. Staff members are also so busy with undergraduate courses, they are not able to offer first-rate post graduate courses."

This was one of the jobs he undertook during his year in Ghana. Besides this, he gave a course in cell physiology and another on the principles of plant pathology, as well as acting as a consultant at the University in Legon and at some of the other teaching and research institutions in Ghana.



Shipment of part of a total order of 32 diesel electric locomotives for Indian Railways was received by an Indian Government representative in a ceremony at Montreal Locomotive Works Limited

was Maurice Strong, Director General of the External Aid Office

Accepting on behalf of Indian Railways was R. Dyal, Senior Official of the Indian Government (shown above with one of the new locomotives).

The locomotives are meter gauge main line diesel electric units, each is 1385 gross horsepower, and weighs 72 metric tons on 6 axles. They are similar to 37 locomotives supplied to India by Montreal Locomotive Works Limited in 1964

Representing the Canadian Government

This order is a part of Canada's program of international developments which are administered by the External Aid Office, Ottawa, who allocated a \$7 million aid loan for this project.

Dr. Hall's Criticism Reviewed

(From Page 1)

ed or trimmed to negligible proportions so that he was reduced to the status of a professional

How units sent to Vietnam by Canada were merely surplus material, the government's statement is far from functioning. Some of the equipment was lost. Some of it was unsuitable for Vietnamese conditions and could not be used in the form sent.

—Civilian aid should be of a calibre that countries such as Vietnam could not supply themselves rather than being used to substitute for the efforts of local personnel. Canadian teams were engaged in the polio vaccine program and the activities of Canada's medical centre team at Quang Ngai were of a kind that could be undertaken by the Vietnamese.

—Canada's food aid to Vietnam consisted of items which were, in effect, forced on the Vietnamese. They were inappropriate for the country and were not given to the hungry but to the urban middle class.

—The program of training Vietnamese students in Canada was a vehicle for youths to escape the draft or gain prestige with no planning involved in the allocation of fields of study and little relevance to future employment in Vietnam.

In reply to Dr. Hall, Mr. Martin and Mr. Strong set out statistics showing that Canada was one of the leading contributors of civilian aid to Vietnam. On the basis of Colombo Plan figures, Mr. Martin noted, Canada ranked third among contributors in each year from 1960 to 1966. On the basis of statistics supplied to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — a broader grouping — Canada would be fourth or fifth. Mr. Strong said figures for the current year indicated Canada would move up to second on the Colombo Plan list.

On the question of Canada's support for its advisers, Mr. Strong agreed that Dr. Hall had run into housing difficulties and reported that procedures had been modified in the light of Vietnamese conditions. But even at an early stage, Dr. Hall had been granted an additional \$100 a month over and

above his rental allowances to enable him to obtain the desired kind of accommodation.

Normally, Canada requires that recipient governments provide those things they are in the best position to supply such as housing and utilities. As a result of Dr. Hall's experience, Mr. Strong noted, Dr. Alie Vennema, head of the Canadian-run medical centre at Quang Ngai, and others at the centre, are being provided with housing.

Dealing with the question of equipment for a full-pledged orthopedic unit, the EAO Director General told the committee the South Vietnamese Government never endorsed this request. The External Aid Office had expressed interest in a number of things Dr. Hall felt should be done, but he was not able to enlist the essential support of the Vietnamese authorities.

In the fall of 1966, Dr. Hall furnished another list of equipment he said he would require for his Hue assignment. The External Aid Office provided \$5,000 worth of the maximum under the authority for small projects — and suggested he advise the office what other items he would need. No further word was received from Dr. Hall and the equipment remained unused in Vietnam because of difficulties encountered by Dr. Hall in getting ward facilities at Hue.

Turning to criticism of the hospital units, Mr. Strong said these had been found to be highly desirable and useful in Vietnam. A special mission of Red Cross, rehabilitation, Health and Welfare and External Aid Office representatives has recommended that all of the current medical aid projects be extended. They reported the South Vietnamese Government saw an urgent need for 10 more such hospital units.

Mr. Strong denied there had been any attempt in the medical aid program to replace local personnel where they were available to do the job. Polio vaccine — badly needed in Vietnam — has been sent in three stages, but administration has been left in Vietnamese hands. At Quang Ngai, Canadians moved into a frontline position in an area of maximum security hazard — an area in which even the Vietnamese were reluctant to work. It took only about 48 hours for Dr. Vennema to get the Vietnamese Government's approval for a transfer of land necessary for a clinic site.

On food aid, Mr. Strong noted that under Canada's bilateral program the recipient country selects from a list of food Canada produces. The food is an outright gift; there are no loans, repayment provisions, no interest, and the recipient nation disposes of the food as it sees fit. Such food aid enables the developing country to conserve its foreign exchange reserves for long-range economic development projects.

The Vietnamese, Mr. Strong said, requested butter from the Canadian list in one year and flour on seven occasions. The United States is still providing wheat and flour. The Canadian commodities were supplied with no strings attached except for the requirement of a counterpart fund in local currency for agreed long-term projects.

The Director General said that in the case of student trainee programs Canada was anxious that the training provided in this country be related to the recipient nation's manpower and development needs. He noted that a commission of the Vietnamese Ministry of Education must approve a student's choice of studies abroad before the student can obtain a passport. A special committee of this commission interviews all student candidates and the commission is responsible for assisting returning students to find employment. Any later change requested by the student must be approved by the Vietnamese Government and Vietnamese authorities must indicate to Canada that requirements in a given field have changed before any extension for further studies at a higher level is authorized.

Mr. Strong testified that Vietnamese students in Canada had achieved high academic standing and a list supplied by Vietnamese authorities in July showed 74 former Colombo Plan students employed in fields directly related to the training received in Canada.

Canada does not accept nominations in fields where training can be provided in Vietnam.

Mr. Strong conceded there was a problem among some students who were not anxious to return home after their studies were complete, but only three Vietnamese had been granted immigrant status and Canada made every effort to persuade others to abide by their commitment to their home government. Students who come to Canada must clarify their draft status in Vietnam before obtaining a degree allowing to apply for a passport.

Colombo Countries Study Food Output

A notable change in the regional countries has been the modification of many economic development plans in favor of increased support and effort towards producing more agricultural products," states the annual report of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in South and South-East Asia for 1966-67.

The report adds: "While population has increased, food production has failed to keep pace with this trend. For instance, for diverse reasons, the rice production within the regional countries fell so that rice is not available in the international market in the quantities required, even to those who have the money to purchase it. Again adverse weather conditions have seriously affected the crops in several countries so that it has been necessary for them to import increasing amounts of foodstuffs in order to prevent starvation.

"These realistic facts have been dramatically brought home to all the regional countries and appropriate measures are being introduced through the use of fertilizers, better seeds, insecticides, pest and rodent control, irrigation and improved farming practices, in an effort to increase agricultural yields.

"Fortunately, throughout the region more and more countries have come to realize that although an emergency situation exists in several areas, as far as a permanent solution is concerned the question must be faced by long range planning and the short term crash approach, although necessary in emergency situations, is at its best a palliative.

"Although agriculture by necessity must receive for some time to come major priority attention, this does not mean that non-agricultural programs should be forgotten. Although the Asian Development Bank has indicated a keen interest in agriculture, it is not limiting its activities to this alone. It will undoubtedly be of great assistance to the regional countries in their non-agricultural economic development programs.

"The development with perhaps the greatest potentiality among the countries in the Colombo Plan ranking is that of tourism — now ranking as one of the world's biggest industries. The plans now underway for expanding air travel are little short of revolutionary. Within the next five to 10 years people will be travelling much faster and in accelerated numbers. The impact on Colombo Plan countries cannot but be of real importance —

not the least from the monetary point of view.

This is not to suggest that tourism is a panacea for all the economic problems which face Colombo Plan countries. But to ignore it is to ignore a substantial source of income which if attracted can provide the factor so desperately needed by most of the Colombo Plan regional members, namely, convertible foreign currency."

"The widening scope and increasing complexity of Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation is a measure of its vitality, the growing demand for technical assistance indicates its value to the recipient countries; and the mounting volume of expenditure involved in the provision of technical assistance shows the importance attached to it by the donor countries," the Report comments.

MARTIN: FROM PAGE 1

African Students Foundation for assistance in "transporting African students to their home lands after studies in Canada; and to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada to conduct research in programs of international cooperation and in the collection and dissemination of information about Canadian universities.

"Increased collaboration has taken place between the External Aid Office and every sector of the Canadian economy and people... The tide of interest has risen among Canadians in all parts of our country. We want to encourage and sustain this groundswell."

Any aid program is organized by people and must be shaped to the needs of people, Mr. Martin declared.

"We cannot deal only with dollars or factories or facilities. The vital ingredient is educated, healthy, hopeful people.

"I know of no better method of reaching mutual understanding and trust among nations than by multiplying our international contacts through people-to-people diplomacy. We need more individual diplomats from Main Street — from our farms, schools, laboratories — from every walk of Canadian life."

Psychiatric Services for Trinidad, Tobago



The Clarke Institute of Psychiatry has been conducting a technical aid project for the psychiatric services of Trinidad and Tobago under the auspices of Canadian External Aid since January, 1966. During this time, several nurses, social workers and psychologists have gone to Trinidad to carry on teaching and training of Trinidadians in a variety of techniques employed in Canadian psychiatric services. The advisers in Trinidad have also worked with Government departments and with the University of the West Indies in Trinidad in developing courses for school teachers, welfare workers, probation officers and university students in psychology and mental health.

This summer, three doctors joined the project, which now moves into a new phase as the program

passes from its initial concentration on the development of nursing and social work techniques to one of working with the Trinidadian psychiatrists in the development of the medical aspect of the project.

The picture above shows the doctors attending a briefing session at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, Toronto, prior to their departure for Trinidad. From left to right, they are: Dr. E. W. Mandryk and Dr. A. C. Roberts, both of Toronto; Dr. W. J. Stauble, who presided; Dr. C. H. Mickelson, who has joined the project for one year's leave of absence from his post as Director of Psychiatric Services at Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, and Dr. Emmanuel Perrad, a Trinidadian studying at the University of Toronto, under a Government of Canada Scholarship.

International Development

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JANUARY, 1968

COLOMBO CONFERENCE

Developing Nations May Get Students From Donor States

Canada has suggested that students from donor nations of the Colombo Plan could be given scholarships for special studies in the less developed countries.

The scholarships could cover fields of training such as tropical medicine and tropical agriculture. The Canadian delegation said at the recent annual Colombo Plan conference in Rangoon, Burma.

In such fields of study, less developed countries sometimes have knowledge and skills not available in the developed countries, the delegation explained.

The suggestion was well received by other participants. The United Kingdom delegation pointed out that such a scheme would not only benefit the students, but could also be of benefit to the less developed countries because in later years the student may offer his services under an aid program.

The conference agreed to explore the scheme further and if it accepts the proposal, offers of scholarships may be made.

The three-week conference of experts, officials and government ministers met to debate and attempt to resolve some of the complex problems of economic growth and development. While the official purpose of the conference was to draft an annual report covering the previous year's aid activities in the Colombo Plan region, an even more beneficial aspect of the meeting is the opportunity it provides for key officials to meet informally and talk candidly of the problems that concern each of their respective countries.

The countries of the Colombo Plan region are vitally interested, for example, in increasing and improving the educational facilities in their own countries so that more and more of the task of training their people can be shifted from the more costly and, in many ways, less

efficient system of offering scholarships in developed countries.

Progress in this field was assessed, and reports arising out of several recent conferences on this subject were presented for consideration at the meeting.

Another problem is the need to vastly improve agricultural productivity and food supplies, not only in the less developed countries but in all the nations of the world. It was agreed by the delegates that this problem must underlie all future aid planning since agricultural deficiencies combined with a rapid growth of population could prove a serious stumbling block to all other development efforts.

Canada stressed the need for a more imaginative approach to agricultural productivity and cited the case of the agricultural task force it recently sent to India. This team of professionals represented all major agricultural disciplines including food processing, production and distribution. They conducted wide ranging studies in India over a period of two months late in 1967 and their recommendations will enable the Canadian aid program to become more effective.

The Colombo Plan, was created as a tool to assist each of the countries of South and South-East Asia in achieving an independent and viable economic status so that economic, social and cultural needs of the peoples of the area could be more easily met. To this end, the developed nations from outside this Asian region who are members of the plan have instituted large-scale development assistance programs. The developed nations include Canada, the United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia. As the Colombo Plan celebrated its 18th birthday this year it had spread outside of the Commonwealth framework in which it was born to include a total of 24 developed and developing countries.



Eighteen-year-old Jesse Gachoya of Gatunda, Kenya, hopes that he will be guiding the take-off and landing of these big jets at Nairobi International Airport before he is 21. Helping him to achieve this ambition are two members of Canada's seven-man team of air control training experts who are acting as advisers to the East African Common Services Organization. On the left is Bill Chalcraft, of Vancouver and at right, Red MacLeod, of Calgary. (See story inside.)

Pakistan's Ayub Khan Opens Mangla Dam

The Mangla dam, the first major project undertaken by the internationally-financed \$1.21 billion Indus Basin Development Fund, is now in operation.

The dam, on the border of West Pakistan and Kashmir, is feeding electricity into the power grid systems of the country to serve both home and industry.

The project is part of the Fund's scheme to harness the vast power and irrigation potential of the Indus river basin for the benefit of both India and Pakistan who share the waters.

Total cost of the Mangla dam is approximately \$367 million.

President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, who officially opened the dam, called it a tribute to sanity, good faith, reason and cooperation.

"The survival and progress of mankind demands growing cooperation and understanding among the people of the world," he said. "If they cannot agree to cooperate in all matters, they should at least agree to cooperate in matters directly affecting the material well-being and happiness of mankind."

Senator Maurice Lamontagne, who represented Canada at the ceremony, explained that the dam is an example of the wonders that can be achieved through international cooperation.

Representatives of Australia, Germany, India, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States and the World Bank, all of whom are involved in the Development Fund, were also at the ceremony.

Further projects are also being planned.

Besides the Mangla dam, which was completed approximately a year ahead of schedule, the fund is building a system of canals and barrages on the rivers to provide irrigation and electrical power.

The Canadian-assisted Warsak Dam on the Kabul river in the Khyber Pass though not a part of the Development Fund's scheme, is an integral part of the program for the Indus Basin. The \$70 million dam, for which Canada provided \$35 million has a capacity of 120,000 kilowatts and can irrigate 120,000 acres.

BOOST FOR TOURIST INDUSTRY

Major Airport Scheme for Eastern Caribbean

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin, today announced a five-year, \$5,000,000 program of Canadian assistance for air transport development in the Eastern Caribbean.

This is the first major development under a new system of long-range aid planning announced by Canada at the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada conference in July, 1966 and is one of the largest aid projects undertaken by Canada in the Caribbean.

Canada's External Aid Office, assisted by a team from the federal Department of Transport, planned the development in cooperation with the Overseas Development Ministry of Britain. The scheme is based on the advice of a Canadian-British-United States economic sur-

vey of the Eastern Caribbean which identified the growth of the tourist industry as a major step forward in bolstering the Caribbean economy.

Under the Canadian program, provision has been made for the development of three airfields, the study of sites for two new airports and general support in the field of technical assistance.

Major items are:

Extension to Coolidge Field, Antigua, \$1,674,000

The field is being extended to allow larger jets to land. It will involve either using fill to extend the runway into the sea, or a more expensive expansion inland. Britain is cooperating in this project by carrying out load tests on the existing runway to confirm that its strength is sufficient for larger jets.

Jet facilities at Beane Field, St. Lucia, \$2,110,000

It was found improvement of this former USA airforce base would provide the greatest benefits to the island at the lowest cost. It will be improved to long-range jet standards. A prerequisite was improvement of the road between the airport and the capital city, and Britain has agreed to assist St. Lucia in this project.

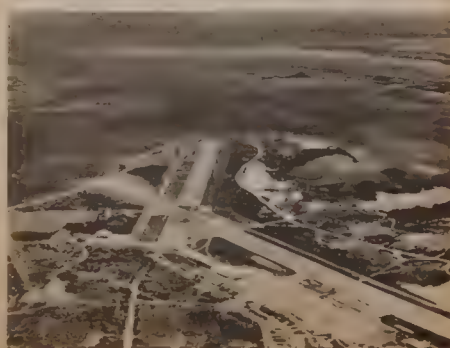
Improvements to Newcastle Airport, Nevis, \$220,000

Work at Newcastle airport will allow it to become a "feeder" airport for larger centres.

Studies of alternative airport, Dominica, \$200,000

Britain is providing necessary improvements to the existing Melville

(See AIRPORT: Page 3)



Coolidge Field, Antigua, may reach into the sea

International Development

is produced by the Information Department of the External Aid Office under the authority of the Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, CANADA, JANUARY, 1968

CREDIT WHERE DUE, PLEASE

Canada's foreign aid record, on the surface, appears to be one of the worst among the rich nation members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD estimates that Canada's total aid in 1966 amounted to only 0.66% of national income, well short of the widely sought 1% target. This means that Canada ranks 11th among the 15 OECD member nations which provide the bulk of free world aid.

These aggregate figures, however, fail to reveal several facts. They provide no measure of the quality of aid. They do not distinguish between business "aid" and official aid. No calculations are given to show whether national aid programs are growing or shrinking. If these points are considered, Canada scores among the most "charitable" of OECD members.

In 1966, for example, 10 of the 15 contributing nations spent a smaller percentage of national income on aid than in 1965. Canada showed substantial improvement. The really big contributors, such as the U.S., Britain and France, were all, however, forthcoming with less in terms of national income.

The bulk of Canada's aid is in the form of official or government financing. As a country with few historical links with underdeveloped regions, and as a net importer of capital, Canada can't yet rely on private enterprise to bolster its aid total. Canadian taxpayers bear the main load.

What the total figures also fail to measure is the kind of aid being made available and the relative burden it places on the developing nations. Canada's loans in 1966 had the longest average maturities (33 years) of all contributing nations and hence were the easiest for the recipients to handle. Our grants and low-cost, long-term loans as a percentage of total commitments reached the 91% level. This was the fourth highest rate among the 15 nations and the one showing the best improvement over 1965 among all members.

Canada must do still better to reach or pass the 1% of national income target. But en route to that objective, our improving record should at least be kept straight.

Reprinted from *The Financial Post*, December 9, 1967

Canadian University Overseas Service

Judy Pullen, of Oakville, Ontario, has returned from a three year CUSO assignment working with Tibetan refugees in northern India. She is engaged to marry a young Tibetan who is presently planning a new community for his people on land granted by the government of India.

Paul Duchesne, a chartered accountant from Toronto, is serving in Tanzania as a CUSO volunteer, where he is teaching at secondary school. They are enjoying their assignments and becoming involved

Teacher Vicky Harrison, of Orillia, is enjoying her CUSO assignment in Saldpund, Ghana, where she teaches in Mfantsiman Girls' Secondary School. Her husband, Paul, is head of the science department. They find the Ghanaian students friendly and generous and are beginning to feel quite at home.

Forester Jack Tisworth of Trail, B.C. is now on a CUSO assignment in the village of Madhi at Kanva Ashram, India. In this village all the residents wear khadi, a cotton cloth made entirely by hand from picking to weaving. In the Indian context, mass production means production by the masses. The theory is that if everybody supports the small weaver, a large number of people will be employed and the village population will be less dependent on big city mill industries.

Gary and Adele Wickett, a Chilwack, B.C., couple have recently returned from two year CUSO assignments in Manipal, Mysore State, India. Adele, a student nurse teacher, and Gary, a social worker, praised the warmth and friendliness of the Indian people.



Paul Malone, Canadian High Commissioner to Nigeria, is shown with the Nigerian Commissioner for Economic Development, Alhaji Uakaya Gusau, at a recent ceremony marking the signing of the plan of operation for the training of Nigerian personnel at the Kainji Dam in northern Nigeria. In the background is Mr. A. A. Ayida, the Permanent Secretary.

Under a \$1,750,000 Canadian External Aid technical assistance program, the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission has sent a team of experts to train Nigerians, and to assume initial responsibility for the operations of the plant and its transmission system.

EXTERNAL AID BRIEFS

Chairman of the Kerala State Electricity Board R. P. Nair has been in Canada for talks with the External Aid Office. Canadian Commercial Corporation, consultants Surveyor, Meninger and Cheveret Inc. and the India Supply Mission on the design and purchasing of equipment for the Idiki hydro-electric power project. Canada is supplying \$25,000,000 for the 550 foot high dam and is also supplying counterpart funds derived from gifts of Canadian food and industrial commodities to help meet local costs of construction. The dam, the largest of its type in India will supply power to the power grid planned for the states of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, which make up approximately one-third of the Indian sub-continent and have a population of approximately 100 million persons. Total cost of the project is approximately \$125 million.

Architect Grant Wanzel, of Ottawa, is on a teaching assignment in Nigeria, training budding Nigerian architects. He hopes they will graduate with "a basic design philosophy that allows for regional interpretation of universal architectural principles."

Mr. Chet Tesorowski, a teacher at the Swan River Collegiate and former Headmaster at the Three Rivers School, Mukok, Sarawak Malaysia, has been notified that a \$100 scholarship has been established in his name by Mr. Chua Ho Boon of Mukok, Sarawak.

Mr. Tesorowski spent four years in developing the Jr. Secondary Boarding Day School into a full Jr. Secondary School under the auspices of the External Aid Office, Ottawa, under the Canadian Colombo plan scheme.

Trucks for Uganda

The Canadian Government recently provided Uganda's Game Department with three trucks which will be used for game cropping projects. The presentation was made on behalf of the Canadian Government by Miss Margaret Mengher, Canadian High Commissioner in Uganda.

Accepting the gift for his country, K. K. Karagaya, Deputy Minister of Animal Industry Game and Fisheries, paid tribute to Canada for its efforts in assisting Uganda's wildlife projects. Game cropping experiments were conducted by Canadian wildlife expert, John Bindernagel, under the auspices of the External Aid assistance program.

The policy of cropping surplus stocks of wildlife was adopted by the Government partly to prevent over-stocking and partly to combat animal protein deficiency which existed among the less fortunate Ugandans who were unable to buy meat.

Harry Jay, Canadian High Commissioner in Jamaica recently presented the Mico Teachers College with a gift of various aids to teachers on behalf of the Canadian Government. The items were requested by Francois Leveau, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Astrid Fairnington of Fort Frances, Ontario, external aid teachers on assignment at the college. The gifts were accepted by R. A. Shirley, Acting Headmaster.

Dr. R. L. Christie of Ottawa, who served three years as visiting professor of Radiation Chemistry at the University of Roorkee, India, has now returned to Canada. He organized chemical and metallurgical engineering departments for the university, and in order to improve the practical preparation of research training for advance students, he revised the Master of Science program. He prepared a set of laboratory experiments which were suitable for graduate students and made use of available facilities, plus the facilities he was able to construct. This included fume hoods, instrument and moveable shield components, and a filtration assembly. His final contribution was the preparation of plans for establishment of a school of Isotope Applications and Tracer Techniques to provide training and research facilities.

Comparative aid-giving performance of individual DAC member countries in 1966

COUNTRIES IN ORDER OF COLUMN (I)	I				II				III			
	ESTIMATED NATIONAL INCOME PER HEAD				TOTAL NET FLOW OF OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL AGENCIES				TOTAL OFFICIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (DISBURSEMENTS) PER CENT OF NATIONAL INCOME			
	REL. TYPE	AMOUNT \$ MILION	PER CENT OF NATIONAL INCOME	RELATIVE POSITION	REL. TYPE	PER CENT	RELATIVE POSITION	RELATIVE POSITION	(i) NET ¹	(ii) NET TRANSFER ²	(iii) GRANT ELEMENT ³	RELATIVE POSITION
United States	1,100	1	4,613.0	0.76	8	0.60	5-6	0.56	4	0.52	6	
Sweden	2,140	2	107.5	0.64	13	0.34	12	0.34	12	0.31	9	
Canada	1,990	3	263.5	0.66	11-12	0.55	7	0.52	5	0.53	5	
Denmark	1,800	4	24.2	0.28	15	0.30	13	0.30	13	0.20	14	
Australia	1,660	5	136.5	0.71	9	0.67	3	0.67	2	0.66	2	
Norway	1,570	6	17.4	0.29	14	0.23	15	0.23	14	0.24	12	
France	1,520	7-10	1,389.8	1.70	1	0.95	1	0.90	1	0.92	1	
United Kingdom	1,520	7-10	973.4	1.16	5	0.60	5-6	0.51	6	0.51	7	
Germany	1,520	7-10	718.2	0.81	7	0.54	8	0.47	7	0.34	8	
Belgium	1,520	7-10	189.0	1.31	3	0.64	4	0.61	3	0.60	3	
Netherlands	1,380	11	255.6	1.39	2	0.39	10	0.36	10	0.29	10	
Austria	1,030	12	49.7	0.66	11-12	0.49	9	0.46	8-9	0.21	11	
Italy	940	13	627.5	1.28	4	0.23	14	0.20	15	0.15	15	
Japan	780	14	538.8	0.70	10	0.37	11	0.35	11	0.25	11	
Portugal	380	15	39.8	1.14	6	0.70	2	0.46	8-9	0.59	4	
Total DAC	1,870		9,863.0	0.88		0.57		0.53		0.49		

1. Net national product at factor cost.
2. Gross official development assistance.
3. Grants, plus development non-administrative interest receipts on stocks June 1966.
4. Grants and development non-administrative interest receipts on stocks June 1966.
5. Development and interest on loans disbursed in 1966.



Floyd MacIntyre controls a tense situation at Wilson Airport, Nairobi, where 157 light aircraft are based. The field handles more than 15,000 takeoff and landing operations each month.

Air Controllers Maintain High Standards

Chasing a lion off the runway at six a.m. is one of Floyd MacIntyre's occasional chores. As a senior air traffic controller at Africa's busiest airport, the former RCAF officer shares in the job of keeping the tarmac clear of animals who leap the fence from the neighboring Nairobi National Park during the hours of darkness.

His day often begins in the bucket seat of an ambulance or fire engine, herding cheetah, impala and Thomson's gazelle back to the freedom of the 44-square mile park. The rest of his shift is spent in the control tower of Wilson airport, handling a volume of traffic now in excess of 15,000 take-off and landing operations each month.



Bill Chalcraft works in the windowless nerve centre of Nairobi's international airport. On his left is trainee Sadu Kundi.

Windsor Expert Completes Taiwan Road Project

The Republic of China (Taiwan) is developing a better system of road transportation as a result of a \$1,165,900 project completed this year by a Windsor man.

J. A. O'Connor of 3419 McKay Ave., Windsor, has returned home after successfully expanding the scope and services of the government's Ministry of Communications Automotive Training Centre under a United Nations Development Program project.

The institution, founded in 1954, has been conducting courses in bus driver training and basic courses in automotive engine, automotive electricity and automotive chassis.

Mr. O'Connor, the program chief, worked with five experts to carry out the program which included upgrading and refresher training for instructors, supervisors and technicians in the bus and truck transportation and heavy construction fields — people who by their position would in turn educate others.

The training courses eventually covered all aspects of operation, usage, maintenance and repair, and were expanded to provide training for everyone from mechanics to engineers. In all, there were 850 graduates from the courses.

Mr. MacIntyre is one member of a seven-man team supplied by Canada to the East African Common Services Organization's civil aviation arm. Their task — to assist in the Africanization of the air traffic control operation by training Africans to fill the jobs now held by Europeans with the help of a school run by the International Civil Aviation Organization. The governments of Kenya and Tanzania hope to see the job completed within a five-year span. The Canadians, meanwhile, stand watch in four major airports, two in Nairobi and the others in Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa, ensuring the maintenance of the high standards set by civil aviation authorities.

They come from all parts of Canada. Mr. MacIntyre was living in Barrie and had been for four years an instructor at national defence training fields at Grand Bend and Camp Borden. William R. Chalcraft is from Vancouver and Alan Deller plans to settle in Vancouver after his African assignment. R. D. MacKellie and Doug Nesbitt are from Winnipeg, Mahlon Smith from Alliston, Ontario, and R. J. A. MacLeod from Calgary.

AIRPORT: (from Page 1)

Hall airport, but another airport will soon be needed to handle the traffic flow. Canadian funds will be used to study possible sites.

Study of Point Saline Airport, Grenada, \$200,000

A new, larger airport permitting night flying will be required in Grenada in the near future. Subject to further discussions, Canada may undertake feasibility and engineering studies of the proposed site.

Technical Assistance and Reserve Funds, \$596,000

This includes funds for provision of technical experts to help carry out the work as well as funds for several other possible projects.

Canada has a substantial program of educational assistance to both schools and the University of the West Indies and as a result of last year's economic survey increased emphasis is being given to air transport and water supply development. Canada's aid allocation to the Caribbean region as a whole in 1967-68 is \$17,200,000.

Manitoba Professors At Thai University

BY L. B. SIEMENS

Mr. Siemens, Associate Professor of the University of Manitoba, has served as a lecturer to Khon Kaen University, Thailand.

On a dry sandy knoll in North East Thailand, stands Khon Kaen University. For eight University of Manitoba staff members, it is a new world. The school is situated on a hillside, 100 miles north of the capital, Bangkok.

And the day can include anything from preparing lectures, and talking to students to board room discussions on the future plans for the university.

The first time the professors arrived in Thailand was in 1965, when the government, Engineering and Agriculture. Because of the primary importance of these faculties to be developed forming the second rural university in the country.

When the idea of this university was conceived in the early 1960s, the Thai officials were fully aware of the main hurdle they would need to overcome — lack of qualified instructional staff. To obtain this academic assistance, the Thai government appealed to the External Aid Office of the Government of Canada. The University of Manitoba agreed to provide a team of seven professors from the faculties of Agriculture and Engineering, plus a librarian.

They have been hard at work since their arrival in hot, humid Bangkok in August 1965, first in temporary quarters at the capital and now in the new facilities at Khon Kaen, from which the first graduating classes in both faculties will receive degrees in March 1968.

One of the first things the professors realized was the need for such facilities.

Thailand's land area is smaller than that of Manitoba, but its population is over 32 times as large. According to Asian standards, Thailand is still sparsely populated. About 45 percent of the total population is under age 15. Every year about 800,000 youngsters enter the elementary schools. By the first four years, Of the 50 percent that graduate only about one-quarter enroll in secondary schools. A proportion that is gradually increasing. Of the 17,000 secondary school graduates with pre-university certificates, about 12,000 compete for the 5,000 freshman seats available each year at all Thai universities. Khon Kaen University should help to ease this pressure on university student capacity.

Land, fine buildings and eager students do not make a university. When we reported to the Vice-Rector of Khon Kaen University (KKU) in late August 1965, we were introduced to all five members of the Agriculture Faculty. We had to wait about a month, until the remaining 20 lecturers graduated with their bachelor's degree from Thailand's only other Agriculture University. Following each successive graduation at other established universities, additional instructors were engaged. By now, a full complement of about 50 young men and women make up the Agriculture staff.

If there was one main role for which Manitoba professors were invited to Thailand, it would undoubtedly be that of working closely with inexperienced young teachers. We attempted to teach by word and example, the philosophy, attitudes, values and work habits that are generally associated with good university teaching and research.

(See KHON KAEN, Page 4)



Junior staff members of Khon Kaen University who are presently engaged in postgraduate studies at the University of Manitoba. Left to right: S. Tayakepisuthe; T. Suwanarath; P. Loosuan.

Gift for Guyana from "Project 100"

Project 100, the B.C. student centennial project, unveiled its first "mobile classroom" at a recent ceremony at Langley, B.C. Secondary School.

More than 1,000 students from the school participated in ceremonies highlighted by the unveiling of the specially equipped vehicle and presentation of a \$3,400 cheque, representing funds raised by the students over the past year for the project.

The "mobile classroom", a Land Rover equipped with films, projectors,

books, scientific materials and other educational aids, is destined for Guyana where it will travel through remote areas having limited or non-existent teaching facilities. The vehicle will be staffed with teaching personnel from Guyana.

Project 100 has been collecting funds from British Columbia school students for the past two years. Additional units are planned for Tanzania, India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, provided the funds can be raised.

More than \$50,000 has been raised by students throughout B.C., and it is expected that the project will raise in excess of \$100,000. Each fully equipped vehicle costs approximately \$12,000.

SENATE COMMITTEE STUDIES AID

Increasing Debt Burden of Developing Nations Creating Serious Situation

Relative stagnation in the aid flow from the larger donor states and the increasing debt-service burden of the less developed nations have combined to create a serious situation in the field of international development assistance.

In the first of two appearances before the Senate External Relations Committee, Maurice I. Strong, Director-General of the External Aid Office of the Canadian Government, reviewed trends in world aid.

"We are at a major crossroads in the field of aid," Mr. Strong told the Senate committee headed by the Honourable G. S. Thorvaldson. "The rich nations have not run out of resources for the effort required. The resources are more available than ever, but they are not being released in sufficient quantity. There has been a weakening of will, of commitment after almost two decades of experience."

The Director General noted that the recent tendencies of donor countries to reduce the ratio of grants to loans in the total aid flow had been an important factor in the rapid increase in the debt burden being carried by less developed nations. Moreover, debt-service payments on official loans were bound to increase with expiry of grace periods on loans made some years ago.

Service payments in 1966 on the external debt of 95 less developed countries listed by the World Bank were estimated at nearly \$4 billion and such payments have been growing at an average annual rate of 10 per cent in the last four years.

"The conclusion is inevitable," Mr. Strong warned. "Even the maintenance of present net transfers (of aid) requires either a dramatic increase in the levels of aid or a substantial alternation in financial terms."

But world aid patterns have been anything but encouraging in recent years. Since 1961, Mr. Strong told the committee, there has been no major change in overall aid provided by the nations linked in the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. DAC members provide more than 90 per cent of the aid to the less developed regions of the world.

Net official aid flow from DAC members last year was about \$6.39 billion, up about 3.7 per cent from 1965. But even this increase was probably offset in real terms by increases in the prices of aid-financed goods. Most of the stagnation in flow can be attributed to the Big Four in the aid file — the United States, Britain, France and West Germany. Almost the entire increase in official flows was due to the vigorous expansion of programs in the smaller donor countries such

as Canada, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden. Although the absolute volume of direct aid has remained about the same in the past six years, Mr. Strong reminded the committee that even this total represented a declining share of the national income of donor nations as a whole.

Mr. Strong said there is mounting recognition of the fact that direct aid is only one of a number of elements in a complex of relationships between the less and more developed nations.

"There is no question that we must provide better access to our markets for the products of these less developed nations... We must also work out methods of mitigating the disastrous effects on their development programs of wide fluctuations in foreign exchange earnings from their chief exports."

The Director General cited statistics showing that exports from the

less developed countries, estimated at \$41.7 billion in 1966, increased by more than 7 per cent in value last year compared with a little more than 6 per cent in the previous year. But as world exports increased even faster, the share of the less developed nations in the overall total dropped to 23 per cent whereas seven years ago it had been over the 25 per cent mark. "This is an indication of progress in the wrong direction."

Mr. Strong suggested to the committee that from the type of results already achieved, underdevelopment was neither preordained nor immutable. Application of external resources — both skills and capital — could help induce and accelerate economic and social development in the less developed nations, but it would require sustained effort coupled with research and skills adapted to fit the needs and aspirations of those nations.



Khon Kaen University Science Building

KHON KAEN: (from Page 3)

We were quick to realize that the presence of Canadian professors at Thai Universities was only half of a complete staff development program. The other half was obviously that of creating opportunities for post-graduate study abroad. We were successful in negotiating arrangements with Royal Thai and Canadian Government authorities whereby six Colombo Plan Scholarships for graduate study in Canada would be allotted annually to deserving Agricultural and Engineering staff at KKU. The three KKU junior staffers who enrolled in our Faculty's graduate program this fall, and the one who enrolled at the University of Saskatchewan, are evidence of the success of this program.

Whenever possible, junior Thai staff would work with us to assist, observe, and learn.

We had several Thai counterparts for each course taught. These men would interpret when necessary and frequently took the last 10 minutes to summarize the lecture in the Thai language.

Besides teaching, we were occupied with a wide range of other activities associated with the normal developmental problems of an agriculture faculty. We provided specifications and plans for several farm enterprise buildings now under construction on the campus (poultry, beef cattle, water buffalo and hog complexes, feedmill, etc.). We helped prepare lists of equipment and supplies required for faculty laboratories as well as book suggestions for each discipline. A comprehensive report was prepared with recommendations for an improved and updated curriculum.

Now that the initial housekeeping matters of getting the faculty operational are out of the way, more emphasis will be directed toward developing a meaningful research and experimental program focused upon the most pressing needs of Thailand's northeastern region.

More than all other regions of Thailand, the northeast requires a crash program in agricultural education, research and extension. The 10 million people living in these 15

northeastern provinces have the lowest living standards in the country. The soils of this area are generally coarse textured and depleted in nutrients.

The Thai government has enlisted many forms of assistance from many donor countries. Efforts are focused on a wide range of urgent educational, research, public service and resource development projects.

Urgency is warranted in the light of the findings of a farm management study of 82 farms selected at random from four northeastern provinces.

The average total assets of each farmer are \$947. Cash income averages \$147.10 and the farm and family expenditures average \$100.50, leaving an annual cash deficit of \$26.40.

How is this deficit met? If loans are not available, farmers sell capital assets to cover the shortage.

This is the environment in which our Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering are attempting to make a contribution. We already know that our successes will be neither as great nor as rapid as we would like to see them. We know that we will have to content ourselves with relatively small measures of progress. The radical educational, technological, cultural and social changes that we are trying to effect, have their own minimum time schedules. One thing is certain, Thailand and other developing countries will pass through all the stages of technological and social change in a fraction of the time it took Western Europe and North America.

The University of Manitoba is privileged to contribute to, and learn from, the cooperative association with Khon Kaen University. Certainly those families who have invested two years of their lives in Thailand are richer for their brief, but wholesome, exposure to the charm and quiet wisdom of the East.

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KAITEUR TOP AIRPORT

Work is now under way on a new 3,000 ft. long airstrip on top of the spectacular Kaieteur Fall, Guyana's top tourist attraction. One of the world's highest waterfalls, Kaieteur has a sheer drop of 741 feet with an additional 81 feet of tumbling, rock-strewn descent.

The project is being executed by the tourist division of the Guyana Development Corporation in conjunction with the Guyana Airways Corporation and several private firms. The new airstrip will be located on the Kaieteur top plateau, which overlooks the Fall. Twin Otter aircraft, supplied by Canada, will provide a regular air service to the strip.

Surveying work was started in November 1967. Over 200,000 pounds of materials and equipment have been moved to the plateau for construction of the airstrip, which will be completed early this year.

The executive of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation has agreed to again sponsor two teachers to take part in the Canadian Teachers' Federation International Project for 1968, which includes Project Africa.

Two Saskatchewan teachers, Don Wright of Mooseomin and Jacob Froese of Saskatoon, were among 28 Canadian teachers who spent six weeks last summer assisting teachers in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Togo, and the West Indies, to improve their qualifications.

Project Africa started in 1962 when two Canadian teachers were sent to Nigeria. The CTF and its affiliated teachers' organizations provide professional assistance to fellow teachers in developing countries.

Maj.-Gen. D. C. Spry, president of the Overseas Institute of Canada, said in an interview in Ottawa that Vancouver is at the top of its class in helping developing countries to acquire books for schools and libraries.

Of the 1,200,000 books the OIC will ship overseas this year, about 350,000 will come from British Columbia. The province, said Maj.-Gen. Spry, will ship 250,000 books to Malaysia this year, an area of particular concentration for the B.C. division of the OIC.



President Ayub Khan of Pakistan addresses diplomats and spectators from various parts of the world as he opens the Mangla dam, the first major project completed by the Indus Basin Development Fund.

J. D. Howe from Kingston, Ontario, a transportation economist, has been assigned since 1964 to the Economic Planning Unit of the Office of the Prime Minister in the Government of Malaysia. During his first year he was mainly concerned with the preparation of the 1966-70 development program for the transport and communications sectors of the economy. The most important part of his work was in connection with the development of organizations and staff for transport planning and especially the training of counterparts. He also has built up a library of reference books and publications of the Economic Council of Canada and of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

John Kanen, of Rosemere, Quebec, a municipal engineer and expert on town planning and land development is acting as an adviser to the Guyanese Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction. He has been involved in the planning and development of housing, water, hydro, sewage and road facilities in Demerara river region, 60 miles from Georgetown.

Mr. Kanen has been praised by Guyanese government officials and local authorities for his excellent reports on proposed municipal services. He is now assisting in the planning of a multi-million dollar housing project in the MacKenzie area.



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International Development

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The emaciated Vietnamese in the upper right picture is one of Dr. Alje Vennema's patients in the T.B. clinic he has been operating during the last two years in Quangnai Hospital, Vietnam for Canada's External Aid Office. Lower left shows him comforting a little girl who has been fitted with an artificial arm

in the National Rehabilitation Centre Saigon. The pitiful youngsters in upper left are emergency ward patients of Dr. Vennema. Lower right shows Canadian Colombo Plan Nurse Louise Piere instructing a boy as part of the overall Canadian anti-tuberculosis program.

IN VIETNAM

Dr. Vennema Heads Canadian Program

Dr. Alje Vennema, a 34-year-old surgeon from Burlington, Ontario, has been appointed Director of Canadian Medical Aid Services in Vietnam.

In addition to his continuing responsibility as leader of a Canadian medical team at Quangnai, where he works in a Canadian-built tuberculosis clinic and in the provincial hospital, Dr. Vennema will take charge of Canada's medical assistance program throughout the country.

His appointment was announced after meetings he had in Ottawa last month with the Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and officials of the External Aid Office. Talks centred around Canada's contribution to Vietnam's health needs and included discussion of the prospects for assistance in the field of rehabilitation.

At the time the Ottawa talks were in progress, Mr. Martin revealed he had received a letter from the Government of South Vietnam, thanking Canada for the interest shown in the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for children in Saigon but pointing out that the needs of the area were being met by the National Rehabilitation Centre in the city, which is an expanding operation already receiving international assistance.

"We understand that the main need at present is not in Saigon but in other areas of the country that have suffered as a result of military operations," Mr. Martin said.

Dr. Vennema advised the minister that in his opinion, a proposal to bring injured Vietnamese children to Canada for treatment on a large scale would provide less benefit than could be obtained from the use of the funds in health services

in Vietnam and added that the environmental changes involved might have an adverse effect on the child patients.

Dr. Vennema went to Vietnam first in March, 1964, with the MECIDO organization founded by the late Dr. Tom Dooley. He has been an External Aid advisor under the Colombo Plan since March, 1965, and has accepted several renewals of his contract. He plans to stay in Vietnam for the remainder of this year and then to study the new field of development medicine at schools in Europe and North America before returning to the Far East.

In addition to his work at the tuberculosis centre, Dr. Vennema, who speaks Vietnamese fluently, spends hours each day at the provincial hospital, caring for patients suffering from a wide range of tropical diseases, including bubonic plague. Many are innocent victims of military activity, badly burned or with limbs shattered by gunfire. As one of the few doctors in an area of heavy fighting, he also gives medical attention to wounded members of the Viet Cong, lodged in jail near the provincial hospital. He makes occasional trips by jeep and helicopter to remote Montagnard

(See Vietnam, Page 4)

Sukkur Plant to Ease Power Shortage in West Pakistan

West Pakistan's ability to feed itself was strengthened with the commissioning of the Sukkur Steam Generating Plant, April 12 last, a major power development project in which Canada aided West Pakistan under the Colombo Plan.

At the formal ceremony Canada's Minister of Industry, the Honorable Charles M. Drury and Mohammad Musa, Governor of West Pakistan, threw into operation four turbo-generators capable of supplying 50,000 kilowatts of energy to farmers and industrialists in the region of Sukkur, 200 miles northeast of Karachi. Maurice F. Strong, Director-General, External Aid Office, and C. E. McGaughey, Canada's High Commissioner to Pakistan, accompanied Mr. Drury.

Completion of this plant will help to end the power shortage in an extensive agricultural area on the banks of the broad Indus River. This is the site of the Sukkur Barrage, a minor wonder of the world built during the years of British India. It is the largest irrigation project of its kind. Seven canals with channels running more than 16,000 miles are diverted from the Indus by a huge dam.

The Sukkur plant was designed by Canadian engineers and constructed and equipped with \$13,000,000 worth of assistance from Canada's external aid program.

Pakistan met local costs of \$6,800,000 with the help of counterpart funds resulting from earlier gifts of Canadian foods and commodities.

In Pakistan, the world's fifth most populous country (119 millions) agriculture is the largest segment of the economy, contributing 47 per cent of the gross national product and earning most of the country's foreign exchange — 76 per cent of the total exports are raw and processed agricultural products.

Even more emphasis has been placed on agricultural development following a serious food shortage in late 1966 and early 1967. The revised plan aims at food self-sufficiency by the early 1970s. It will emphasize fertilizer production, drainage and food control, plant development and seed development. This has increased the target for the third Five-Year Plan to a growth rate of five per cent, compared with 3.5 per cent during the second Five-Year Plan. While this is a highly desirable goal for Pakistan, it is realized that its achievement on a

sustained basis may prove difficult.

Though there exist potentials for increasing agricultural production, these potentials face heavy competition from the estimated annual population growth rate of three per cent.

A major handicap to agricultural development in this area is salinity, which destroys the fertility of the soil. This condition has been responsible for an annual loss of 100,000 acres of productive farmland.

Salt is forced to the surface by water brought from irrigation canals. To remedy this, tubewells are being installed which have the effect of lowering the water table so that excess moisture is carried back to the rivers, rather than left lying on or near the surface, where the action of the sun turns gardens into desert.

The World Bank has given high priority to the financing of installations of tubewells in the food producing areas of West Pakistan, land brought to life by irrigation. Eventually all this land will be pockmarked by tubewells, completing the artificial cycle that enables food to be grown successfully in one of the world's least favorable climates.

But tubewell pumps need electricity and this like rain, has been

(See Power, Page 4)



A sketch of the Sukkur Steam Generating Plant, commissioned last April.



Canadians, Pakistanis and innumerable donkeys are working on the early construction stages of West Pakistan's first nuclear power plant, KANUPP, on the Arabian Sea coast, near Karachi.

International Development

is produced by the Information Division of the External Aid Office under the authority of the Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, CANADA, JULY, 1967

EXCITING TASK

(Message from Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs)

One of the most exciting and satisfying tasks in which our country is engaged is the promotion of international development. Our growing involvement has brought us into partnership with almost 70 nations, ranging from the tiny islands of the Caribbean to the nations of Asia. As we develop together our peoples overseas learn more about Canada about the kind of country it is, the sort of skill and materials it produces, the type of people we are.

At the present time, some two thousand Canadian teachers, experts and engineers are abroad under the auspices of the External Aid Office, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and such volunteer groups as Canadian University Service Overseas. At the same time, Canada is playing host to three thousand foreign students, brought here by External Aid.

This is a large and widespread family, sharing an interest in the improvement of the world's living standards. Their interests and those of everyone attracted by the story of Canada's role in the world will be served by this newspaper. I hope it will come to be a strong link between all who are involved, at home and overseas, in this vital and exciting Canadian enterprise.

Paul Martin



Hon. Paul Martin

Maurice F. Strong

TO INFORM TAXPAYER

(Message from Maurice F. Strong, Director General External Aid Office)

This is the first issue of the new International Development. It replaces the newsletter which has been published under this title by the External Aid Office since February, 1966. The broader and more flexible structure of a newspaper will enable us to expand our coverage of Canada's aid efforts, paying more attention than we have been able to give to the participation of Canada and Canadians in the work of the World Bank and the United Nations' specialized development agencies. In addition, the newspaper will show something of the valuable contribution made by the private sector.

This newspaper has become a necessary part of External Aid's administration. This year, more than \$300,000,000 worth of Canadian resources will be devoted to helping the people of the developing countries achieve their aspirations for a better life. The volume is expanding. The Canadian taxpayer must be kept fully informed of the scope and direction of this growing program. The Canadian business community, teachers and professional men, who provide its essential human resources, must know the wider story of an enterprise in which they are required to play their special parts.

The newspaper will be a way of showing Canadians working overseas how their efforts fit into the global pattern of international economic assistance, and at the same time will provide a regular and necessary link with Ottawa.

MAURICE F. STRONG

Developing Countries Given Lift By Operation Bootstrap

Cooperative and cooperative enterprises have become synonymous with "Operation Bootstrap" efforts in developing countries. There, the evolution of cooperatives has been recognized in attempts to evolve new social and economic structures, and to overcome backwardness. Because of Canada's considerable experience in this field, assistance in the development of cooperatives and in the training of leaders is an important aspect of the Canadian government's external aid program.

In the early nineteen-sixties, the External Aid Office set up special group programs for instruction in cooperatives to accommodate increasing number of students entering Canada to seek this training. Last year 100 students participated in the program, and currently 130 are programmed for instruction in various colleges, institutes and specialized private organizations across Canada. Among them are Western Co-operative College in Saskatoon, the Coady International Institute of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, (1966, but not in 1967); Memorial University of Newfoundland in St. John's; the College of Fisheries, Navigation, Marine Engineering and Electronics, also in St. John's; Newfoundland, and CUNA International, Inc. of Toronto. The program may be increased by as many as fifty students during the current year. A French language program is planned for this fall. At the present rate of demand for this type of training, enrolment in the several specialized varieties of cooperative training could double in a relatively short time.

Each course of study is run as a syndicate or group program, designed to prepare candidates with the knowledge and managerial skills to organize, administer and promote cooperative endeavors. Underlaken at Canadian schools with considerable experience in this field, the subjects of instruction are designed to ensure maximum benefit to the student and his future job.

Students from some 60 of the newly independent or developing countries take advantage of cooperative training offered by Canada. When they return to their homelands, they feel both equipped and imbued to undertake challenging assignments for their people. They are employed both by private organizations and government development agencies, but their assignments are similar: organizing farmers, initiating housing projects, mobilizing penny savings, craft industries.

CUSO CENTRE

British Columbia's magnificent new Simon Fraser University at Vancouver is to become a training centre for Canadian University students planning to serve in Asia and Africa, the president, Dr. Patrick McTaggart-Cowan, announced recently. The trainees would be members of CUSO (Canadian University Service Overseas).

RICE DIET

Rice from a Hindu Temple was a staple part of Janet Tripp's diet during two years as a home science teacher in India, she stated recently in Ottawa. A CUSO volunteer, Miss Tripp taught at Sri Venkateswara University, in Tirupati, a city of 40,000 some 90 miles from Madras.

CUSO GRANT

The Canadian Government through the External Aid Office will grant up to \$5,000 per year to CUSO to help pay the living expenses of its volunteers. This is in addition to the CUSO grant which covers the cost of travel and other expenses.

tries, and a variety of self-help schemes. In one Asian country, leaders trained here in Canada were instrumental in a rural redevelopment scheme in a region which had been recently subjected to guerrilla activities.

Many of the development efforts in which trainees are involved have a regional or even national importance, usually linked with attempts at integrating scattered activities into a larger national economy and the raising of living standards.

Some former students are involved in quite local but still important work. A woman credit union worker from the West Indies found herself drawn into the marketing problems of the fishing villages of her island. She recognized that her training was sufficiently broad that it could be put to good use in that situation, and undertook to involve herself with the villagers' problems as well as her normal duties. In other areas former trainees mention

such things as a cooperatively purchased tractor as a first step in the elevation of their capital-poor local economy.

In a very real sense, training in the field of cooperatives represents investment in people. It involves not only the provision of technical advice and theoretical instruction, but also the transfer of experience. In many cases, it results in the establishment of valuable personal relationships between peoples of differing backgrounds.

After completing a group course in cooperatives, one student from a developing country summed up his feelings, and those of his colleagues, in this way: "It is my sincere desire that we be given (an) opportunity to say thank you, before we depart to our different homes, for creating such a fund that enabled us to come... to this free and glorious country of free and generous people... to see and to learn".

Netting Knowledge at College



NFB Photo

Students at the College of Fisheries, Navigation, Marine Engineering and Electronics at St. John's Nfld., are shown watching an instructor demonstrate with a model fishing net. Two young students from the Maldives Island are among the students at this university.

These Maldives Islanders and other foreign students are attending the college through the Canadian External Aid program, which offers economic, technical and educational assistance to developing countries. They are from Ghana, Pakistan, Singapore and Malaysia.

CUSO Volunteer: 'Show Them How'

Traveling through Asia and Southeast Asia the need for food and efficient food production is clearly in evidence, reports George Jansen, Saskatchewan University agricultural graduate now in India as a Canadian University Service Overseas volunteer. He is assigned to Telanga Co-op Hybrid Seeds Society at Warrangal Town, Hanamkonda District, Nakal Guta, A.P., where he advises and is in charge of technical details concerning seed production.

He writes in the Agricultural Institute Review, Ottawa, that to give successful aid in developing coun-

tries, more than a knowledge of agricultural techniques and practices is needed. Resourcefulness, flexibility and empathy are a few of the qualities needed.

"Above all," he emphasizes, "the developing countries need someone who will get out and do the work himself. These countries need people who will go to illiterate farmers and enact the story of increased food production in a demonstration plot. In India many agencies are using demonstrations on plots as their chief means of communication with the farmer."

Canadian University Service Overseas agriculturalists working abroad are now in India, Nigeria, Ecuador and Chile.

Agricultural volunteers are needed in almost all the developing countries, but especially in India, where the need for increased food production is especially great.

For further information on opportunities to serve with CUSO, students should contact the CUSO representative at the nearest university, or write: The Executive Secretary, CUSO, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4.

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Rural Youth Organizing for World War Against Hunger

Mobilization of rural youth in the world war against hunger is under way by the Young World Food and Development Project (YWFD), under the aegis of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Thanks to a \$500,000 grant from Massey-Ferguson Limited of Toronto, a series of seminars around the world was launched August 1966, culminating in a world conference in Toronto next September.

Since last August regional seminars have been held in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. The North American seminar was held in Des Moines, Iowa, in May.

More than 100 European leaders in the field of youth recently endorsed YWFD's master 10-year plan for education and mobilization of youth against poverty at a meeting in Rome (FAO headquarters). The Toronto world conference hopes through this plan to establish means to promote a new world climate of opinion, particularly among young people, which would favour intensification of programs for economic development.

It is proposed that the cost would be borne by governments, member organizations of the United Nations family, non-governmental youth and adult organizations and private business. About 300 are expected to attend the Toronto conference.

YWFD plans to strengthen the work of out-of-school rural youth programs in the developing countries.

Between 55 and 60 per cent of the population of developing countries is under 20 years of age, Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of FAO points out, and the greatest under-utilized resource in the world today is the idle or "fallow" time of the world's underprivileged people.

One of the most significant opportunities of our time is the challenge of mobilizing the resources of youth to contribute to its own education while at the same time contributing to production and development.

Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn launched the first seminar at Bangkok, with a plea to world youth to halt the rural exodus and consider pursuing agricultural careers.

OUTSTANDING JOB

Waitresses in a leading Barbados hotel are reported to be doing an outstanding job, following a six-weeks training course at the Barbados Hotel Training School. None had any previous professional experience, but after three months on the job had all shown remarkable aptitude for their work.

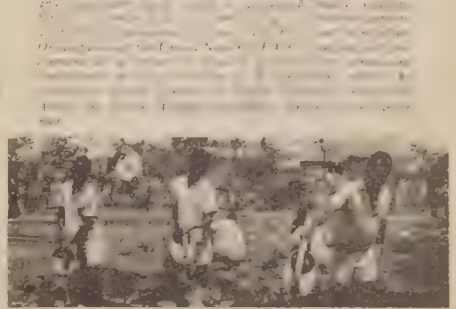
The school was visited earlier this year by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Paul Martin, who was accompanied by Maurice Strong, Director-General of Canada's External Aid Office. They were conducted over the school by Tony Marston, an instructor appointed under the Canadian External Aid program.

GIFT TO GUYANA

On April 8, a Canadian gift of furniture and equipment valued at \$17,000 was formally handed over to the Co-operative Training Institute of Georgetown, Guyana by Canada's former high commissioner, Hon. Milton Gregg. It was the culmination of over a year's successful effort in the development of the Institute by Guyanese citizens who were trained in co-operatives in Canada, and by Canadian consultants sent out by the External Aid Office and the International Labor Organization.



FAO photo of fruit



FAO photo

Education in nutrition is an important part of training in developing countries. A major project in the education program of the Canadian Hunger Foundation is to encourage youngsters in schools and villages to grow many of the foods necessary to balanced diet. The above picture, taken in the south of the Sudan, shows how happy and interested these young school boys are in their gardening project.

Canada Extends Loan to Chile

Canada will extend educational aid to Latin America under the terms of a loan agreement with Chile, the Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently.

A special development loan of \$4,320,000 will be made through the Inter-American Development Bank to the Technical University of Chile to assist the improvement of its standards and the expansion of its facilities.

Surveys show that Chile's economic growth is such that the country will suffer a shortage of engineers and technicians by 1970 unless increased educational opportunities can be offered.

The bulk of the Canadian loan will be used to purchase, in Canada, laboratory and shop equipment. Funds will also be used to provide post-graduate fellowships in Canada for about 75 Chilean professors and to send Canadian advisers and consultants to Chile.

Mr. Martin said.

Total cost of the project is expected to be \$14,900,000. The university and the Inter-American Development Bank are supplying the remaining capital.

The loan is part of a \$40,000,000 fund built by the Inter-American Development Bank from funds earmarked from the Canadian Aid Program for Latin American development. Eight other smaller projects have already been supported with these funds. They include the development of facilities at the Port of Acapulco in El Salvador, industrial and mining equipment for Bolivia, a resources development study of the Guayas River valley in Ecuador, a series of highway studies in Paraguay, a project aimed at speeding the economic integration of Central America, and feasibility studies in Mexico, Peru and Argentina.

New Name for Reactor Honors Dr. Homi Bhabha

The Trombay Nuclear Centre at Bombay was renamed early this year by India's Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, in honor of the late Dr. Homi Bhabha, first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, secretary of the Department of Atomic Energy and director of the research establishment at Trombay.

Originally known as CIR (Canada-India Reactor) it has been renamed CIRUS, a name selected by Dr. Bhabha. While retaining the

original letters, the new name phonetically perpetuates the name of Cyrus, founder of the Archaemenid Dynasty of Persia in the sixth century B.C.

Attending the dedication ceremony was J. L. Gray, president of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., who had enjoyed a warm friendship with Dr. Bhabha. Dr. Bhabha was killed in a plane crash, January 24, 1966.



International Labor Office photo

The International Labor Organization has been called in by the Indian Government to cooperate in the creation of a series of industrial training centres, launched with the support of the United Nations Special Fund.

One such centre is the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE) at Bombay. Steve Dembicki of Montreal, Chief Adviser of the Institute, sees productivity techniques utilized in the assembly shop of a nearby factory.

Canadian Heads NITIE Experts

Steve Dembicki, a 48-year-old Montrealer, is out in Bombay, India, engaged in a great education undertaking.

India is in the process of industrialization on a vast scale, and its industrial development depends largely upon an adequate supply of trained manpower at all levels, from shop floor to senior management. To ensure this supply the Indian Government has set in motion an extensive training scheme for industry. Well over 300 vocational and instructor-training centres are now in operation throughout the country.

A number of key institutions in this nation-wide network has been established in collaboration with the United Nations Special Fund, with the International Labor Organization (ILO) — a specialized agency associated with the United Nations — acting as executive agency. One of these is the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering at Powai, near Bombay. And it is here that Steve Dembicki plays his part in this vital aspect of India's industrialization program.

The job of the Institute — popularly known by its initials, NITIE — is to organize and develop comprehensive facilities for training in industrial engineering. Through its courses, technicians in industry and graduates from universities or technical colleges, all with executive or

supervisory experience, attain higher standards of competence in their field. NITIE will establish standards of instruction in industrial engineering and allied subjects and conduct applied research in industrial engineering to adapt basic techniques to the needs of Indian industry.

Mr. Dembicki serves as Chief Adviser in this project, heading up a team of other international experts selected by the ILO and working in full cooperation with the Indian Director, V. S. Vernekar — former Chief Industrial Engineer of the TATA Iron and Steel Co., Jamshedpur, Calcutta — and the staff of Indian counterpart instructors.

The NITIE project is a typical example of modern international cooperation in which technologically advanced nations are sharing their skills and experience with newly-developing countries. In this field the United Nations Special Fund plays a major role, working jointly with governments and UN specialized agencies in enabling 130 countries and territories to derive the benefits of international co-operation through schemes designed to speed their own economic growth and social advancement.

Mr. Dembicki is a graduate from McGill University (Master of Engineering) and gained his BSc. in mining engineering from the University of Alberta.

Straight A's for Mr. Chan

A Commonwealth scholar, Wan Hoi Chan, 24, of Ipoh Malaysia won the Governor General's medal for outstanding achievement at the Nova Scotia Technical College this year.

Mr. Chan, who was graduated in mechanical engineering this spring, had the best academic record in the entire graduating class.

He will be returning to Malaysia where he will be employed by the Department of Education.

During his four-year stay in Canada Mr. Chan had an almost straight-A record.

One of his first two years at Nova Scotia he won the Engineering In-Canada prize.

Before this he spent two years at Allison University, where he



had the highest average in his class both years and won the prize for descriptive geometry and kinematics in his second year.

Besides his academic work, Mr. Chan was class representative to the Students' Council at NSTC and played badminton for the college.



The Young Women's Christian Association of Canada is taking an active part in the World Y W C A Programs of International Service. Miss Agnes Roy, executive director, reports from Canada's Y W C A national headquarters, Toronto, that the budget for overseas work in 1967 is \$79,000. This amount is paid only by members and friends of the Y W C A.

An example of YWCA's participation in service abroad is the World YWCA project in Recife, in the northeast corner of Brazil where drought and poor farming have created wretched living conditions.

In cooperation with the Brazilian Freedom from Hunger Committee, the parish priest and members of the state university, a plan for rehabilitation of the area was set up three years ago. The Canadian Y.W.C.A. is contributing the salary of the project administration

Adella Anderson, a medical records librarian from Victoria, B.C. contributed to the improvement of public health in Uganda.

For the first time in the history of the East African nation, a uniform system of record keeping was instituted. Miss Anderson, who was sent to Uganda by Canada's External Aid Office, devised a method of keeping accurate case records of hospital in-patients at the 883-bed Kampala teaching hospital and an additional 16 district hospitals.

From the statistics she was able to provide, public health authorities were able to plan effective campaigns against prevalent infections and parasitic diseases and to mount an accident-prevention program.

Word of her success reached Zambia through a doctor who was visiting Kampala. Miss Anderson is now on a similar two-year assignment in Zambia.

(Continued from Page 1)

in short supply. Hence construction of the Sukkur plant which will help materially to relieve the power shortage.

This silver and emerald power plant, under construction since 1962, presents a striking contrast to its neighbor, an ancient mosque.

Natural gas from the giant Sui fields, 60 miles away, will turn distilled water into steam to drive the turbo-generators. The electricity, running through a transmission system and distribution lines supplied by Canada, will drive the tubewells, enable current users to switch from costly and outdated diesel generating units, feed a growing textile industry and increase Sukkur's potential as the industrial centre of an area of expanding population. Eventually the West Pakistan grid, product of international cooperation with Pakistan through the course of several five-year plans, will be extended to connect with the Sukkur system.

The transmission will not be fully operational until this fall but beyond this, Canada is to supply two specialists for the next two years to ensure that local staff is fully versed in operating and maintenance procedure.

The Sukkur plant represents the largest single contribution by Canada to Pakistan power development since completion of the \$35,000,000 Warsak dam in 1961.

it continues from Page 1.

villages, where he holds clinics to
ill sick and blind in the area.
I treat every one who needs help
including the 'Tet Cong', he says.

While he was in Quangang, Canadian nurse Louise Piche, of Quebec city and Pauline Trudel of Montreal, journey to outlying villages inoculating and testing for tuberculosis, sometimes treating as many as 200 persons a day.

Plans for the future include the expansion of the Quangnai clinic into a 58-bed sanatorium, complete with laboratory and X-ray services. Two additional doctors and two technicians are being recruited in Canada. Dr. Vennema believes that with adequate support, tuberculosis, one of the most serious threats to health in Vietnam, could be brought under control in about 10 years.

Other major health problems are the high incidence of poliomyelitis and smallpox. Last year, in another aspect of its aid program, Canada supplied 250,000 doses of oral vaccine in a successful pilot project to protect school-age children in Saigon. Canada also sent 10 emergency hospital units, taken from the Canadian national medical stockpile, for use by civilian hospitals in Vietnam. The 200-bed emergency hospitals, complete with operating and recovery room equipment and medical supplies, are designed to be used in the event of a disaster. In times of need, and are being incorporated into provincial hospital facilities, making it possible for them to handle a greatly increased number of patients.

Dr. Vennema is among the first recipients of the new Canadian decoration, the Order of Canada. He was cited in the Medal of Service category for his work in Vietnam.

The farmers of the Kumaka region of Guyana have three tools — a hoe, a cutlass and a six-pound axe. With these and the help of the Department of the Interior, they are clearing the dense jungle and creating, at the same time, new farms and a new way of life.

Michael Routledge, formerly a district agriculturist in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, lives in a three-bedroomed wooden house at Kuma-maka with his wife and two small daughters. He was sent there in December, 1965, at the request of the government of Guyana, as an External Aid adviser in agricultural extension work and community development, to serve the 5,000 Amerindians of the area.

Guyana has given high priority to improving living standards among its 40,000 Amerindians, original inhabitants of the potentially rich but undeveloped tropical nation of the Caribbean coast of South America. If the land settle-

Looking ahead to "Canada in the Year 2,000," Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, in a recent speech, suggested, "we have just begun to see the beginnings of an international redistribution of wealth, and the sort of equalization formulas that we apply to the provinces of Canada may very well find themselves being applied on a more global scale."

"More important, with very high levels of incomes, people in rich countries are more likely to accept, and indeed want to redistribute, their wealth in ways to assist others. We may even see parliaments and legislative chambers the world over conducting their annual budget debate on foreign aid not in terms of how much we can cut down, but rather in terms of how much we can add to existing programs."

Another 200,000 kilowatt unit is being added to the Rajasthan Power Project as a result of an agreement between Canada and India.

Another 200,000 kilowatt unit is being added to the Rajasthan Power Project as a result of an agreement between Canada and India.

Under the first pact in 1963, construction started on a 200,000 kilowatt power plant, Canada's first overseas nuclear power project. The design duplicates that of Canada's Douglas Point and the project is being carried out with the help of a loan to India by Canada's Export Credit Insurance Corporation covering the cost of equipment purchased in Canada.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited is designing the reactor portion of the plant. The conventional part is being designed by Montreal Engineering Company Limited, and the construction is being carried out by the Indian Department of Atomic Energy.

On the site at Rajasthan in north-west India nearly 2,200 construction workers are employed on the first stage of the project. Among Canadians now on the site is J. P. Kargner of Power Projects, the AECL resident engineer.

India will purchase \$2,200,000 worth of locomotive components with part of an \$11,850,000 interest-free loan granted in February under the external aid program. The loan was made for the purchase of Canadian parts, materials and fertilizers and under the terms of the agreement, India was free to make a selection of commodities according to priority needs.

The parts are being purchased from Montreal Locomotive Works Ltd. and will be used in the construction of 40 diesel-electric locomotives.

ment experiment at Kumaka is successful it will be duplicated in other regions until all Amerindians have the opportunity of playing a useful, productive role in the Guyanese economy.

A 23-mile road has been built through the Kumaka reservation, running along a ridge between two rivers. The government is encouraging people who farmed islands in the river or who practiced a shifting type of cultivation to take up 10-acre lots on either side of the road and turn them into permanent farms.

Dense undergrowth is burned off, driving away ocelot, deer, bush hogs, snakes, huge rats and monkeys. Insecticides are used in the constant fight against malaria-carrying mosquitoes and leaf-cutting ants. Small roots are pulled from the sandy loam and the stumps of huge trees are left to rot. The potash left after the fire is quickly absorbed by the ground under the pressure of one hundred inches of rain.

Thirty-two Indian Department of Atomic Energy personnel are at present training in Canada under the Rajasthan agreement. These engineers will form the nucleus of a team to carry out India's heavy water power reactor program at Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and at the Madras Atomic Power Plant.

Fourteen DAE engineers are attached to power projects at Sheridan Park performing either design or development work. Most of them will spend a year or two in Canada before returning to assist in design work in India. Some will be working at the Rajasthan site, some at Trombay in the manufacture of fuel and instrumentation, and others at the RAPP office in Bombay.

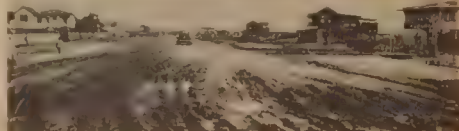
Other Indian trainees are attached to manufacturers and consultants in Canada who are engaged in the Rajasthan Project. Thirteen DAE engineers are training at Douglas point. Most of this group have been in Canada since late 1964 and expect to return to India next October.

This will bring to 70 the number of locomotives now being constructed under an Indian development plan calling for a total of 300 new locomotives. Earlier, a group of 32 locomotives was made available under an external aid development loan of \$7,000,000 signed in December, 1966.

The loan forms part of Canada's continuing program of economic assistance to India. This reached the level of \$130,000,000 in fiscal year 1966-67, including \$77,000,000 in the form of food aid.

Crops of coconut, coffee and citrus used to be grown. With Mr. Routledge's help, the farmers have been encouraged to try different types of coffee planting and to grow peanuts and black-eye peas. The next problem is to improve communication between Kumakahi and the nearest market, the village of Charity 45 miles away. The producers' and consumers' cooperative that has been formed may eventually try to market local crops. Georgetown, 150 miles away, is the nearest town, but there is no link with the region is by occasional motor tainch along the Maruca River, or a steamer service on the Pomeoran.

Mr. Routledge and his family share the isolation of the Amerindian but he says his children are loving the experience. He is also obtaining a great deal of satisfaction from his unusual assignment. "The Amerindians are wonderful people to work with," he reported. "They are anxious to develop themselves and most definitely are searching for a better way of life."



¹ *Cayana road before being paved, August, 1966.*



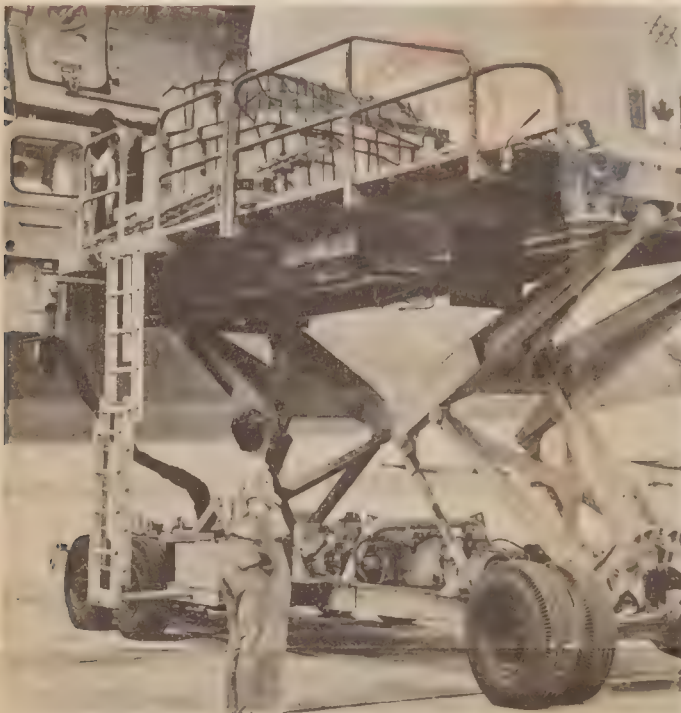
AFILLR: The same road after paving, November, 1966.

International Development

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE, OTTAWA, CANADA

AUGUST, 1967



Here is part of 18 tons of emergency supplies for Arab refugees being loaded at the Canadian Forces Base at Trenton, recently, for air shipment to Beirut Lebanon. This is one of a series of such shipments since the end of the Israeli-Arab war last June.

CP Photo

Canada Speeds Aid to Arab Refugees

Port authorities in Beirut this month received \$432,000 of wheat flour sent by Canada as emergency aid for Arab refugees caught in the Middle East crisis.

The shipment, the final in a series of emergency deliveries this year, brings the total aid given by the Canadian government to 1,300,000 Arab refugees to \$3,825,000.

Of this, \$1,449,000 has been allocated on an emergency basis since war broke out between Israel and the Arab world on June 5. The remainder represents the regular Canadian donations for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which has the primary responsibility for looking after the refugees, and the World Food Program.

The emergency aid includes wheat flour, milk powder, blankets, tents, an aircraft for UNRWA, cash donations to the Red Cross and funds to help offset shipping costs.

The bulk of this aid was announced by the government June 26, after UNRWA was able to determine through its shattered lines of communications what the needs would be.

A \$1,000,000 grant was made for foodstuff, and an additional \$225,000 was set aside by the government to cover ocean freight.

With these funds, 1,183,100 pounds of milk powder were purchased at a cost of \$213,000 and the balance was used to purchase 6,559 metric tons of wheat flour.

All the milk powder and half the flour left Montreal July 15 for the old Phoenician trading port of Ashdod, in the northern Sinai, where arrangements had been made with the Israelis to allow distribution of the food to refugees in Israeli-held territory.

The remaining half of the flour, now being shipped, will be distributed from Beirut to feed refugees in Arab areas.

Besides this, on June 19 Canada announced it was purchasing a Turbo Beaver aircraft, worth \$124,000 which it was loaning to UNRWA for a year to serve as a communications and supply link between UNRWA headquarters and operations in the field.

A total of \$100,000 was also given to the Red Cross for emergency work in the field.

The first aid given in the crisis was a \$20,000 grant to the Red Cross, announced by Prime Minister Pearson on June 15. Then as the full extent of the disruption caused by the war became apparent, this was quickly followed by another grant of \$80,000.

Approximately \$24,000 of the second grant was spent purchasing 200 Bell tents and 4,000 blankets which were transported free of charge to the Middle East by the RCA.

The remainder of the funds were used by the Red Cross for procurement of goods in the Middle East and to offset costs.

The refugee problem dates back to the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, with the numbers of refugees growing after the Suez crisis of 1956 and more recent hostilities.

Canada has been donating to UNRWA since 1955-56.

Under its basic program for the refugees this year, the Canadian government is providing \$1,000,000 of foodstuffs and a \$500,000 cash grant to UNRWA, and \$1,000,000 for Arab countries under the World Food Program.

GIFT TO TANZANIA

The former Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, A. S. McGill recently presented six mobile x-ray machines and six vehicles to the minister of Health and Housing, A. Shaba.

The equipment was provided by Canada under the Canadian aid program in response to a request from the Tanzania Government. It's cost, together with the vehicles, \$60,000. Some spare parts for the equipment and the trucks have also been provided.

The provision of this equipment, which will be used in rural areas, is a demonstration of Canada's support for the efforts Tanzania is making to develop its health services.

200 Teachers Leave for Service Abroad

Two hundred Canadian school teachers and some 10 university professors were sent abroad during August by the Canadian Government, as part of the international technical assistance programs under which teachers, professors and advisers teach and demonstrate the skills so urgently needed in developing areas.

During this same year Canada has sent 1,800 trainees and over 200 advisers abroad and some 600 teachers to the field. This is a substantial increase since 1960 when only 14 Canadians were serving overseas.

Educational facilities in many of the developing countries are limited and Canada is helping to equip, develop or create new educational institutions. The number of projects in the education field which Canada now has under way includes supplies for laboratories and medical equipment, 53 schools and a teacher training college in Malaysia, the setting up of the faculties of Engineering and Agriculture at the University of North East, Thailand, and the training of its staff members in Canada; help for the adult literacy program of the East African Literature Bureau; and equipment for the technical college of Dar-es-Salaam. In the Caribbean 40 rural schools have been prefabricated in Canada and shipped to Jamaica, and two others are under construction in Antigua.

Important results are obtained by linking technical assistance with such capital assistance as construction, equipment or engineering services, as at the University of West Indies, the New Amsterdam Vocational Institute, Guyana, and the Trades Training Centre in Accra, Ghana. In Thailand, Canada has supplied a \$1,000,000 development

loan for the purchase of equipment for 20 schools and has given a \$500,000 grant for the training of teachers and administrators at the University of Alberta.

During the next five years an increase in the number of requests from Africa and the Commonwealth Caribbean for all types of technical assistance is expected.

Before going abroad the teachers attended a briefing conference in Ottawa, where their wives participated in sessions dealing with health, nutrition and household management in tropical areas, while recreation facilities were provided for the 91 children.

Teachers were briefed by specialists on questions dealing with developing areas. Professors Jack Wilson and John Wilson of the Department of Education in Tropical Areas, University of London Institute of Education; Professor J. J. Figueroa, Dean of the Faculty of Education of the University of the West Indies; Dr. Clare Holten, professor at Toronto University; D. MacFarlane, Professor of Economics at McGill University; and D. C. Arnould of the Canadian High Commission, Accra, were among the speakers.

The Canadian teachers, all of whom are thoroughly experienced and qualified came from eight provinces across Canada and will be working in 16 developing countries.



This group of young Canadian teachers were part of 200 who were briefed in Ottawa this month before leaving Canada after being assigned abroad by the Canadian Government, as part of the international technical assistance programs. From left to right, they are: Kenneth Allen Jones, of Vancouver, going to Ghana or Tanzania (he had originally been assigned to Nigeria); David William Gault, of Stratford, Ont., and George Edwin Elson, of Picton, Ont., both assigned to teach Physics and Chemistry at Azania Secondary School, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania; Archibald McGregor Rowe, of Montreal, Que., assigned to teach Mathematics at Achimota School, Ghana; and Abram Peters, of Winnipeg, assigned as teacher trainer of English at Specialist Training College, Winneba, Ghana.

International Development

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OTTAWA, CANADA AUGUST, 1967

THE COLOMBO PLAN

As fireworks and bands ushered in their second century of nationhood in July, Canadians found themselves looking back on one hundred years of progress. In his Colombo Plan Day message, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Paul Martin said Canada was still a young nation with far to go in the full development of its human and physical resources.

This is why Canada feels a strong affinity with the developing nations," he said, "and why it is so well-equipped to provide the type of economic assistance the new nations require."

In a way, July First is also the anniversary of Canada's entry into the field of foreign aid. From the early beginnings of Canada's bilateral assistance programs in Asia in 1950-51, when Parliament set aside \$400,000, the program has grown to an annual level of \$300,000,000 and is expanding to the level of one per cent of Canada's national income.

Canada's aid now goes to all parts of the developing world but the nations of the Colombo Plan continue to receive the most substantial share. This year, Colombo Plan aid from Canada will total about \$153,000,000, bringing the overall total to more than \$900,000,000.

Looking back over these 17 years, Canadians can see the tangible contributions they have made to economic development — contributions that bear the names of Warsak, Sukkur, Mayurakshi and Kundah, Katunayake and Gopalpara, solid achievements in the endeavor to ally Canada's resources and technical skills with the imagination, drive and hard work of the Colombo Plan nations.

The electricity produced by the Warsak dam has given economic muscle to West Pakistan and the dam's irrigation channels are beginning the task of irrigating 100,000 acres of potentially productive land. Sukkur's gas-fired steam turbines are helping to pump waterlogged land back to fertility. Villages, towns and industries which once relied on uncertain kerosene and diesel generating units now work with the steady current of electricity. The story is perhaps at its most complete in Kundah, the largest single development project in India in which Canada has participated. The plan was imaginative and courageous for it involved Indian resources and labor in a project which would take years to complete.

The Bhavani River had long been recognized as one of the greatest sources of power potential in the Nilgiris mountain ranges of Madras State. The mountain peaks more than a mile above sea level. Kundah harnessed the waters of this mighty river to produce an eventual 420,000 kilowatts. Each year the production of the stations will be worth about \$28 million to India. Canada's contribution was about \$43 million.

Statistics, however, are only part of a story which will unfold over the years as agricultural areas become more productive, as industry moves in to take advantage of power sources and as the standard of living of millions of people improve.

Canada's gifts of power are also only part of the story. In Ceylon, Canadian engineers are expanding the Katunayake international airport with a runway more than two miles long and a new air terminal, already handling a 400 per cent increase in air traffic since the project began. In Thailand, Canadian funds have been made available to equip more than 20 schools with facilities for vocational training. Thousands of young men and women have been brought from Asia to Canadian universities and training colleges and many of them now hold responsible positions in their homelands. Canadian technical experts and advisers have traveled overseas, helping to set up data processing centres, hospitals and fish processing plants.

Canada is cooperating with other Colombo Plan nations on projects to make effective use of the waters of the Indus Basin and the huge Mekong River of the Far East.

Emergency food aid in enormous quantities has gone out from Canadian granaries to India and Pakistan and medical aid has been sent to the civilian population of war-torn Vietnam. In all areas, larger programs are being planned.

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Peter M. Towe



George P. Kidd

EXECUTIVES EXCHANGE POSTS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin, recently announced the appointment of George P. Kidd as Deputy Director General of the External Aid Office and Peter M. Towe as Minister in the Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Mr. Towe, the present Deputy Director General of the External Aid Office, moved to Washington Sept. 1 and Mr. Kidd, the present Minister in Washington, will come to the External Aid Office Oct. 1.

Mr. Kidd was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1917.

He was educated in British Columbia, at Brentwood College, Victoria, and at the University of Victoria and the University of British Columbia, from which he graduated with a B.A. and later obtained an M.A. He subsequently received a Fellowship in Economics from the University of Illinois for further post-graduate studies.

During World War II he joined the Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, Man., and saw service in the United Kingdom and France.

In 1946 he joined the Department of External Affairs and has served in Ottawa, as well as at Canadian Missions abroad in War-

saw, Paris and Tel Aviv. He has attended the course at the National Defence College in Kingston, Ontario, and from 1959-61 was Foreign Service Member on the Directing Staff of the College. In 1961 he was appointed Ambassador to Cuba and concurrently Ambassador to Haiti. Since 1964 he has been Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Towe was born in London, Ont. in 1922. He graduated from the University of Western Ontario with honors in economics and later received his Master of Arts degree in economics from Queen's University.

During World War II he served overseas as an officer with the Royal Canadian Air Force bomber command from 1942 to 1945.

Since 1947, when he joined the Department of External Affairs, he has served in Washington, Bonn, Beirut, Paris and Ottawa. Prior to coming to the External Aid Office, he was in Paris as Canadian representative to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and before that with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OECE). He joined the External Aid Office in 1962.

Aid Involves Communities

In the final months of their Centennial Year, the people of Canada will receive a stirring challenge to turn the emphasis of the birthday celebrations outward.

During the remainder of the Centennial Year, Centennial International Development Program will mount an intensified public information campaign and highlight it with programs that involve entire communities in study and action.

In April CIDEP assisted Oxfam with a Miles For Millions march in Ottawa that set 4,000 people on the road to walk 40 miles and raised \$90,000 for famine relief in India.

The idea caught hold and in May 6,500 marchers took to the road in Winnipeg and raised over \$100,000. Edmonton and Vancouver followed with similar projects in June.

In May the people of St. Thomas, Ont., turned out by the thousands for a long weekend of study and involvement in the problems of international development.

The St. Thomas World Weekend began with an inter-service club meeting addressed by External Affairs Minister the Hon. Paul Martin and concluded with a mass public meeting on a lively entertainment with hard information on world problems. In between there had been something for everyone — youth women the churches.

Brandon Man. followed suit with a World Weekend in June with the emphasis on food and. Keynote speaker was George Hut-

son, former Manitoba agriculture minister and now with the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Throughout the coming months a series of marches and world weekends will involve people from coast to coast. Prime Minister Pearson called the Ottawa march "the most imaginative Centennial project to date."

CIDEP is telling the story through press releases, radio and television programs, films and public speeches.

MEDICAL RECORDS

Adella Anderson, a medical records librarian from Victoria, B.C., contributed to the improvement of public health in Uganda.

For the first time in the history of the East African nation, a uniform system of record keeping was instituted. Miss Anderson, who was sent to Uganda by Canada's External Aid Office, devised a method of keeping accurate case records of hospital in-patients at the 883-bed Kampala teaching hospital and an additional 16 district hospitals.

From the statistics she was able to provide, public health authorities were able to plan effective campaigns against prevalent infectious and parasitic diseases and to mount an accident-prevention program.

Word of her success reached Zambia through a doctor who was visiting Kampala. Miss Anderson is now on a similar two-year assignment in Zambia.

STARVATION

Starvation will claim more lives in the next decade than all the wars in history. Dr. Margaret Hicklin Harrington, internally known home economist, warned in addressing delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Dietetic Association in Ottawa, recently.

Dr. Harrington who has worked in the Far East, Africa and Latin America for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, stated:

"Food production today is lower per capita than before World War II. In the last six years the world has not produced as much as it has eaten. Each year there are a million new mouths to feed."

Only 20 per cent of the world's population has relative food sufficiency, she added.

Although Canada is one of the four top contributors to UN foreign aid programs, she emphasized that:

"What we have done has never pinched us compared with our potential. Our efforts must be described as inadequate."

Our attitudes must change. It takes courage to accept a better life for others and a lower one for ourselves."

WHENCE INDIA?

(Canadian Hunger Foundation)

India is the world's largest democracy with a population of approximately 500,000,000.

Mainland China stands first in population with an estimated 750,000,000 people. The USSR is third with about 240,000,000, less than half that of India.

India has a population equal to that of 66 of the smaller countries in the United Nations family.

Canada stands 26th in world population with about 21,000,000.

India supports 14 per cent of the world's population on 2½ per cent of the world's land. Canada supports one half per cent of the world's population on 15 per cent of the world's land.

India stands 106th in gross national product per annum with \$90 per capita. Canada stands fifth with \$1,940 per capita.

India is suffering the worst drought in this century, causing widespread under-nutrition and risk of starvation. Canada had its worst drought in the 1930's when about 10 per cent of the population was in the bread line.

Indian manages to hold together a nation in which each of 13 different languages is spoken by at least 5,000,000 people, and millions of others speak hundreds of different dialects. English is the common language in use between central and state governments, and by industry, education and research.

India is a federated nation state with one central government and 17 state governments. The states vary greatly in natural resources, climate, population, wealth, and in the efficiency of state governments.

Canada is a federated nation state with one central government and 10 provincial governments. The provinces vary greatly in natural resources, climate, population, wealth, and in the efficiency of provincial governments.

India as a nation is 20 years old and has problems.

Canada as a nation is 100 years old and still has problems.

Abram Peters, who has been teaching English at Dakota Collegiate St. Vital, Man., starts his overseas teaching assignment this fall under the auspices of the External Aid Office, at the Special Training College, Winneba, Ghana.

Overseas Aid Needs Long-Term Planning

Paris — The importance of long-term planning in aid programs was strongly emphasized by Chairman Willard L. Thorp in his annual report to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development at the 1967 high level meeting.

It was time, he said, "to stop trying to solve 20-year problems with five-year plans based on one-year appropriations."

Delegations from the 16 members of the Development Assistance Committee were headed by ministers or high ranking officials responsible to their various countries for direction of external aid policy. Maurice F. Strong, Director General of the External Aid Office, headed the Canadian delegation. Representatives of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were present as observers.

Principally through its annual aid review, the committee will continue to urge members to increase further the volume and to improve the quality of their aid, taking into account the problem of burden-sharing among donors. It will also be studying ways of overcoming the difficulties which are experienced in raising the level and effectiveness of aid to meet the requirements of the developing countries and in securing support for aid budgets. The committee emphasized that it was important to do more to ensure that public opinion was fully informed on the arguments for increasing the aid effort.

A major discussion developed over the volume of assistance, financial and technical. It was reported that following two years of substantial expansion, estimates now showed the net flow of resources, public and private, from DAC members to developing countries declined in 1966. While there were increases in the volume of net official aid and in disbursements by multilateral agencies, they were not enough to offset a sizeable drop in the flow of private capital. The total flow from DAC members fell from 10.3 billion dollars in 1965 to approximately 9.9 billion dollars in 1966.

A rise of 230 million dollars (3.8 percent) in net official assistance proved insufficient to offset a drop of more than 600 million dollars in private investment.

Mr. Thorp stated considerably more assistance could be used effectively even though political circumstances in some developing countries were not conducive to economic development. He referred to the deep disappointment caused by the slow progress made by DAC members as a whole towards increasing the volume of their aid.

The slow growth of the aid flow in recent years, he warned, indicated that serious efforts would be required to meet real needs. National budgets would have to give adequate priority to aid if only to ensure that external assistance increased along with continuing increases in national incomes.

The increase in official assistance over recent years has been largely attributable to the fact that members with smaller programs, such as Austria, Canada, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden, have achieved rapid increases in their official aid levels, while the total assistance provided by the four largest donors — who together make up 84 percent of the total flow — has shown little change.

It was made apparent during the discussion and so far in the course of this year's DAC annual aid review, that a number of countries, including Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, firmly intend to achieve steady increases in their official programs during the coming years. In some countries these intentions are reflected in specific provision for increases in aid expenditures in their medium-term budgetary planning. In some they take the form of setting a timetable for achieving the UNCTAD aid target of one percent of national income.

The mounting external indebtedness of the less-developed countries continues to be a cause of serious concern. Servicing of accumulated debt offsets a growing share of the aid extended. By the end of 1965, the total debt of less-developed countries was close to 40 billion dollars in 1966. This debt burden rose faster than in any previous year, adding at least another four billion dollars to the 1956 total.

The DAC is also giving special attention to the problem of export credits, which are placing a mounting burden on the debt-servicing capacity of certain less-developed countries.

The Committee noted the concern expressed by many countries at the increasing tendency of tying aid-financed goods and services to procurement in the donor countries. The committee intends to undertake, in the course of the coming year, a full study of official policies in this field.

Because of their increased awareness of the gravity of the world food problem, members reaffirmed their willingness to increase their efforts to provide external financial and technical support for promoting agricultural production in developing countries. The build-up of fertilizer supplies and other inputs in the less-developed countries — both through imports and production on the spot — and the development of research cooperation at the international, regional and national levels are two specific areas on which DAC members plan further discussions this fall.

The contribution to development from the private sector, including both direct investment and export credits — estimated at over 3.4 billion dollars in 1966 — was nearly one-third of the total flow. Private direct investment in the less-developed countries is of great significance for economic development. Its significance is not only financial but private direct investment also transfers experience, management and technology. The committee agreed to accelerate work on the scale and character of private investment and its effects on the economic development process. It welcomed measures taken by some members to increase private investment. It also took note of the increasing activity of non-profit voluntary agencies, particularly in the fields of education, agriculture and health.



The Bridge Canada Helped Burma Build

Aided by Canadian know-how and materials to the value of \$2,100,000, this \$3,900,000 bridge, which was officially opened early this year, spans the deep tidal Pazundaung Creek, linking the Burmese capital of Rangoon with Thaketa, its thriving satellite town. Burma contributed \$1,800,000 in men and materials.

Construction of the bridge began in 1961 with a three-pronged plan. To assist the development of Thaketa, provide a training program in bridge design and construction procedures for the Highways Division of Burma's Public Works Corporation and add to the existing reserve of skilled construction workers.

The three objectives were accomplished — to the extent that the Burmese were able to begin, unaided, construction of a similar bridge in southern Burma, incorporating many of Thaketa's design features.

Colin Campbell, of Edmonton, resident engineer on the project, stayed in Burma from the time of the first soil tests to the completion of construction. He left Canada as a bachelor in 1961 and came back this year with a wife and two children, having married a girl who was working for the British Embassy in Rangoon.

At the point where the bridge has been built, the Pazundaung Creek is 700 feet wide and 40 feet deep at low water, with a tidal range of about 20 feet. The bridge has nine spans and is 933 feet long. There are six one hundred-foot precast concrete spans, two steel flanking spans and double leaf bascule span, which provides a clear horizontal opening of 100 feet and unlimited vertical clearance for the passage of river traffic.

Three types of foundation were used. The main bascule piers are timber and concrete which enabled full use to be made of local materials. The remaining river piers are circular concrete caissons and the land piers are of reinforced concrete. The use of post-tensioned prestressed concrete introduced to Burma advanced techniques which can be applied throughout the country.

Each of the 300-ton bascule leaves is powered by a 30 horsepower electric motor, which can open the bridge in 43 seconds.

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Toronto Engineers Design Road Across Thailand

Along steel beam with one end nestled between the dual wheels of a dump truck, is helping Canadian engineers in the tough job of planning a road across the soft, muddy delta land of Thailand.

The engineers, from Toronto, are designing a road from Bangkok across the central plain of Thailand, connecting the capital with major rice-producing areas.

The device, known as the Benkelman Beam allows engineers to find the best method of building the road.

It measures deflection and rebound of asphalt pavement under the truck wheels, enabling the engineers to take into account the variations in strengths of soils underneath. The result is a highway of adequate strength at a much lower cost than conventional design techniques.

The project, being carried out by General Engineering Co. Ltd., has also involved surveys of the amount of traffic in the area, including the number of boats on the canals or khlongs which now provide much of the transportation.

Surveys have also been made of the possibilities of improving methods of construction, including the use of soft local clay in embankments.

The government of Thailand has given high priority to the project, which is an important part of their plans for a modern transportation system.

When finished, the road will be 52.6 miles long and will include two major bridges. The Benkelman Beam will be used in both design and construction.

After the project has been completed, the beam will be turned over to the Thailand Department of Highways which is beginning studies of further possible applications in the country.

The beam being used was designed by the British Columbia Department of Highways, and made by Richards Engineering of Vancouver.

Similar beams have been used on thousands of miles of Canadian highways.





Home-Made Sieve Develops Unexpected Kenya Export

BY COLIN WILLIAMS

College Nuts

A home-made sieve and parts in a cement mixer are the tools a Toronto forestry expert has helped Kenya develop an unexpected export.

The parts were used by Doug Skates to extract the cones of the tree. The cones are then used to make a sieve that can be used to separate the seeds from the husk.

Mr. Skates, an adviser on loan to the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, has been working in Kenya to improve and expand the forest.

As head of a forest research station 15 miles from the capital of Nairobi, he was faced with the problem of the slow and back-breaking methods used by his men to extract seeds from pine cones.

A group of men would work their way slowly through a huge pile of pine cones tapping two to-

gether at a time until the seeds fell

Mr. Skates designed a simple sieve, attached it to a cement mixer, and cut hours of work down to a matter of minutes. Now dozens of cones can be poured into the spinning sieve at the same time, and shed their seeds almost immediately.

He explains that his ideas were modeled on modern machinery used in Canadian forests. "This improvised machinery is not as sophisticated as the machinery back home," he says, "but it does the job effectively and fast."

Mr. Skates will soon be finishing his work, and will be returning to Canada with his wife, Anne and their three children. They will be joined next year, however, by one of Mr. Skates' Kenyan trainees, Forester Ben K. Mugun.

Mr. Mugun will be taking a forestry course in Ontario, under External Aid sponsorship, where he will be able to see the machinery Mr. Skates had in mind when he started work on the cement mixer in Africa.

West Pakistan Needs New-print Industry

BY J. FOSTER

(Mr. Foster, stationed in Karachi, is Pulp and Paper Board Adviser to the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation.)

One may stand on top of a green hill, overlooking a pulp and paper mill, a rayon plant, a chemical works and a town site, with the beautiful Karnaphuli River winding through the valley below — this at Chandraghona in East Pakistan, or one may be inspecting the erection of a paper mill, with a hot, sand-laden wind blowing through

all the buildings, with nothing in view but desert — this about 30 miles outside Karachi; such are the contrasts in this young country of Pakistan.

This is a country divided into two sections by the width of the continent of India. The East has too much water, tropical growth, floods and storms; the West is largely semi-desert, except for the mountains and forests in the north. Thus the pulp and paper industry faces special problems here, as does the administration of the country in all other phases of its development.

Accra Training Centre Now in Full Operation

The Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced this month that the Accra Trades Training Centre, built under the Canadian External Aid program in the capital of Ghana, is now at full operating strength.

The final consignment of equipment, worth \$55,000, has been approved by the Canadian government.

The school, standing on a slope overlooking the Gulf of Guinea, was opened last July and classes have been filled to capacity ever since with Ghanaian youths learning carpentry, bricklaying, motor vehicle repair, plumbing, and other skills urgently needed to support Ghana's developing economy.

Approval of the final list of equipment means the end of the second of three phases in the development of the centre. The final phase now underway involves the

replacement of Saskatchewan teachers now at the school with Ghanaian instructors.

The centre, which has cost \$1,250,000, is a collection of low modern grey and white buildings and workshops around a central administration block. It was designed by

At present, there are only two pulp and paper mills, both in East Pakistan. The Karnaphuli Paper Mill makes about 15,000 tons of paper per year, mainly from bamboo, but there is also a rayon plant and chemical units making chlorine, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid and carbon disulphide — the whole making an industrial complex of which any country could be proud. The building of the Kaptan Dam upstream from the mill has created a lake in a beautiful setting that is going to be more and more of a tourist attraction.

The other mill in East Pakistan is the newsprint mill at Khulna. The Grewa wood from the Sundarbans would give its woods and ground-wood superintendents heart failure — it is really rough and the forest is a swamp (former home of the Bengal tiger) but they are making a fairly good newsprint out of it. However, it has to be shipped all the way round the Indian continent to reach Karachi and their main customers in West Pakistan, resulting in considerable transport damage.

In view of this, the breaks in the presses and the high price, the publishers in West Pakistan are not too happy and would like to see a newsprint mill established in this sector. This could be done, using the sugarcane bagasse which is the main raw material in the West. This is the cane residue after crushing out the juice and most of it is now burnt in the sugar mill boilers to produce steam. About one half million tons of bagasse are now produced and, since natural gas is available to most of the mills, a large proportion of the bagasse could be made available for paper making at the equivalent cost of gas. One such mill for 30,000 tons per year of writing and printing papers is just starting construction. Unfortunately, the profit in newsprint is not so high and therefore this project would require special incentives.

Other raw materials used here in the manufacture of paper and board are rice and wheat straw, grasses and reeds, cotton waste and linters, waste wood and waste paper. Enquiries and research goes on regarding the possibility of using banana tree leaves, the water hyacinth that is in such abundance and blocks up the rivers of East Pakistan, and of the growing of kenaf, a jute substitute that grows 10 to 12 feet in a short season of 100 days and makes a better pulp than that from hardwood.

Such are some of the problems presented by the pulp and paper industry here. The over-all problems of the country are to grow enough food to be self-sufficient, to develop industries based on indigenous raw materials and to encourage exports.

Ronald Ogilvie and Associates of Ottawa. Construction began early in 1965 on a 22-acre site from which tropical brush had been burned.

While this was underway, officials of the Saskatchewan department of education were planning



Lee Leavitt, Staff

Youth Leaders Hold World Conference

Although demographers and economists are continually warning us that the world is headed for mass starvation within the next decade — few seem to appreciate the full significance of the crisis.

One Canadian industrial giant has recognized the inevitable result of present population and food output trends, and is trying to do something.

Massey-Ferguson Ltd. is spending \$500,000 as a centennial project, administered under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to initiate action on the food problem through young people of the world.

To date it has sponsored four seminars in "less developed areas" and is sponsoring a world conference in Toronto aimed at pinpointing the problems that must be overcome to avert a world food crisis.

Massey's Young World Food and Development Project has been hailed by FAO officials as "one of the most important contributions by a private company."

But in the words of Massey vice-president, H. G. Kettle, success of the program can only be measured in the action that it generates.

He stated in Toronto that the biggest problem lies in creating an awareness of the seriousness of the food problem, which is that world population is increasing at a record rate while food output is static — or even declining.

Demographers, those who study population trends, agree it took mankind until about 1850 to put the first billion people on earth. It took about 80 years to add the second billion.

It took between 30 and 35 years — until 1960 — to add the third billion.

It will take only about 15 years to add the fourth; 10 years for the fifth and less than a decade — before the century runs out — to add the sixth.

In terms of food requirements that means 500 million tons of grain consumed annually must be increased to about 900 million by 1980.

the curriculum, picking teachers for the school, and preparing to receive 20 Ghanaians who travelled to Saskatchewan to train as vocational teachers. They have now returned to Ghana where they are working with the Canadians they will replace.

Principal of the school is George M. Brown of Saskatoon. Working with him are: Ralph Schultz, Edward Parsons, Frank Dyok, Alan D. Munro and Robert Conacher from Moose Jaw, William Hobbs Taylor, Walter H. Penny and B. S. Klassen from Regina; Cameron Leask and Kenneth Munroe of Saskatoon; James Exley from Weyburn and Benjamin Cruise from Stalwart.

Mr. Penny will be completing his assignment in the spring, and will be the first Saskatchewan teacher to be replaced by a Ghanaian.

Mr. Dyok, who has also completed his assignment, will be replaced by another Canadian, Walter Wilson of 1310 McLorg Street, Saskatoon. A. D. Munroe will be replaced by Leonard Janzen of Moose Jaw.

An addition is also being made to the staff. George Taylor of Regina, father of W. R. Taylor now on staff, will be arriving to help Ghanaian teachers take over. Mr. Taylor is a retired public school principal.

It that mark is not achieved the ominous threat of starvation overwhelming less developed nations will become a reality.

In the last two years, Mr. Kettle says, world grain production has actually declined while population figures continued to soar.

There has been little increase in world food production in the last 10 years for several reasons.

First, the world is rapidly running out of new areas that can be put under cultivation.

Second, and perhaps more important, the less developed countries have not achieved a "takeoff" in yields per acre.

While less developed countries have fallen from net exporters to net importers of food, Western Europe has maintained import demand at approximately prewar levels (26 million tons a year).

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Japan and Communist China are also net buyers on world markets.

In 1965, net import demand for grain was about 83 million tons.

The U.S. and Canada exported a net 67 million tons in 1965 — more than 12 times as much as in prewar days. Australia, New Zealand and Argentina supplied the balance.

Increasing birth rates and declining death rates pose the biggest problem in the food battle but an equally thorny one is the failure of less developed countries to increase food output per acre.

A solution to this problem has many aspects, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Information Service.

There must be increased use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. There must be better yielding grain varieties suitable to local conditions.

There must be price incentives so that farming in the less developed countries holds as much prospect for economic gain as other industry.

There must be price stabilization to take some of the risk out of agriculture. There must be credit so that farmers can afford the inputs.

If the food productivity problem could be overcome, it might give time for birth control programs to become effective.

The situation requires speedy action — speed that is unfamiliar to governments and international organizations.

It also requires participation by private industry, says Harold Vogel of the FAO office in Washington.

Mr. Vogel credits the Massey program as being an "excellent example" of what private industry can do to strengthen rural youth organizations in developing countries, and to motivate the training and financing of food growers of the future.

High ranking youth leaders from more than 100 countries are expected to attend the Young World Food and Development conference in Toronto Sept. 11-15.

Mr. Kettle says that he hopes the conference will initiate a 10-year Master Plan for a massive assault by youth on the world food problem.

International Development

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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA-EXTERNAL AID OFFICE, OTTAWA, CANADA



HON. PAUL MARTIN:

Warns Youth Leaders Hunger Threat as Awesome as Bomb

By the Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in his speech at the Closing Banquet of the Young World Food and Development Seminar, Toronto, September 15.

The success of this conference will be seen in the stimulation of agricultural activity in all parts of the world and will represent another major achievement in the solid record of progress established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. I well remember that day, almost 22 years ago, when the constitution of the FAO was signed in Quebec, based on the hope of the Atlantic Charter that a peace would be established which would afford assurance that all men in all lands might live out their lives in freedom from want. It was a brave hope. It has not yet been realized.

We have limitless possibilities for technical advance — in developing the immense resources of the sea, new cereal strains, herds and flocks that give more meat, more milk.

We have abundant human resources. Each year, for example, thousands of overseas students in our Canadian universities demonstrate their ability and their determination to apply their broader knowledge to the problems of their native lands. Given the capital and the tools, there is no doubt that they can do the job.

For the first time in history we have the potential to solve this age-old problem. But we have to generate the will to use those skills for the benefit of mankind.

Leadership is the essential ingredient. Only men and women charged with the urgency of the situation can give the inspiration and direction which will lead us away from hunger and sickness to plenty and health. Those not prepared to meet the challenge of development are not fit to be in positions of responsibility. Leaders must have the foresight and wisdom — not only to deal with recurrent emergencies but to lead their

See Page 4: Only Human

World Youth Leaders

Above are shown some of the nearly 400 youth leaders from around the globe, who gathered in Toronto in mid-September for a week-long conference on the world's hunger problems. The conference was sponsored by the Young World Food and Development Project, following a series of regional seminars in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and the United States.

The project was initiated under the aegis of the Food and Agricultural Organization (Rome) of the

United Nations and is underwritten by Massey-Ferguson as a centennial project. From this conference has evolved an Indicative World Plan by which it is hoped to involve 15 million youths by 1975.

Those pictured are, from left to right, top line: Miss S. Mongolnarm, Thailand; Miss V. F. Isare, Ghana; Rosalind Forde, Sierra Leone; R. A. D. Jones, Sierra Leone; bottom line: Evelyn Piper, Tasmania and J. C. Sanchez Ruiz, Uruguay.

Despite billions of dollars spent on foreign aid and gifts of food, despite the energy and dedication of such organizations as the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, and despite years of activity by all the international agencies which have applied themselves to this field, the fact remains that there are more hungry mouths in the world today than ever before in history.

Malnutrition is the dark angel which hovers today over millions of young children in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It appears before their birth and carries them to an early grave, with hunger their constant companion in the years between. Famine strikes all too frequently upon the plains of Asia.

The statistics of the world food crisis read like a gospel of despair. We have been told that more lives will be lost through starvation in the next 10 years than in all the wars of history. More than one-fifth of the 2,200 million inhabitants of the developing countries are hungry and more than half suffer from malnutrition. Grain stocks, once considered excessive in certain major exporting countries such as Canada, have been drawn down drastically in the last five years and are now deemed to be at minimal levels. If present trends are not altered, the 13 developing countries with major cereal shortages could experience a cereal deficit of as much as 30 million tons a year by the mid-1970s. These nations, already suffering chronic balance of payments deficits, might have to spend seven and a half billion dollars in foreign exchange in 1975 to import foodstuffs, with a consequent slowing down in significant areas of economic development.

Statistical surveys, based upon total food produced per person, suggest that there is no world-wide shortage of food in terms of calories or protein at the moment.

But in the developing countries, where two-thirds of the world's people live, there is overwhelming evidence of undernutrition and malnutrition.

The world's increasingly serious nutritional problem arises from the uneven distribution of the food supply among countries, within countries and among families with different levels of income.

The conclusion is inescapable. The deficiency is one of human organization. The people of our world need leadership to escape from the vicious bonds of hunger.

We have the land. With imaginative schemes of irrigation and flood control, with the application of fertilizer and the latest advances in technology, millions of acres can be brought into fruitful production.

Canada Provides New Funds for Pakistan Investment

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Paul Martin, announces that the Canadian government has given its consent to the use of Canadian counterpart funds to offset local costs this year on a number of development projects in Pakistan. A total of 172,566,000 Pakistan rupees is represented by the various agreements, which fall mainly in the fields of power and irrigation.

At the request of the Government of Pakistan, the following projects will benefit from the arrangement:

Upper Sind (Sukkur) Thermal Power project. This will extend a plant designed, constructed and equipped by Canada.

Bheramara-Gawalpara Transmission Line. This power link was designed and is being constructed by Canadian engineers.

Isolated Power Generation and Distribution Project. Canadian engineers are carrying out this complex scheme to provide electrical power to a remote northern area of East Pakistan.

KANUPP. This nuclear power generating station is a modified version of Canadian prototypes and is designed, built and equipped by Canadian companies to supply power to the Karachi area.

East-West Interconnector. Canada is building this essential link across the Brahmaputra river to connect two major grid systems in East Pakistan.

Lower Sind (Hyderabad) Thermal Extension. This will augment the capacity of a power station built with British financial assistance.

Ghulam Mohammad and Guddu barrages. These irrigation dams across the Indus river are being constructed and developed by Pakistan.

Further projects are under consideration.

YOUNG WORLD FOOD & DEVELOPMENT

CONFERENCE MONDIALE DE JEUNESSE SUR L'ALIMENT ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT



Dr. B. R. Sen, president of FAO, Rome, listens intently as Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, addresses the closing banquet of the Young World Food and Development Seminar, Toronto, Sept. 15.



Trainees from the Damongo Agricultural Institute planting a trial variety of cotton.

Damongo Trainees Reclaim Abandoned Ghana Farm Land

A thousand acres of abandoned farm land in Ghana are coming into production again as the first graduates of the Damongo Agricultural Institute in northern Ghana start work on their new farms.

The 11 young Africans, between 19 and 23 years of age, graduated this spring after a three-year course in mechanized farming at the institute, which receives support from the Canadian Government.

Working with three wheeled tractors and one small crawler, ploughs, disc harrows and a planter, they have been able to plant 180 acres of corn after a long struggle with tropical grasses up to 10 feet in height which had taken over the land.

By dividing themselves into groups, they have been able to keep the machinery running full time, and still give themselves time to work on the vegetable gardens which will help them get through the first year.

Each settler has an acre of garden where he grows local food crops using hand tools. This will supplement his income from the corn crop. The gardens, planted with yams, sorghum, eggplants, okra, tomatoes and peppers, are being grown around the houses and in a nearby field.

The settlers are also making small chicken laying houses, so each man can have a few chickens. Pigs will be started when the crop has been harvested and feed supplies are assured.

And when the dry season arrives in a few months, onions will be grown on a site near the boundary of the settlement where a stream flows the year round. Irrigation will be used to make the crop a success. Onions are in great demand throughout the country and sell for about 40 cents a pound.

The crops will be marketed co-operatively and supplies purchased in bulk. Finances will be handled through a credit union.

The men are receiving advice and aid in their work from the advisers at the institute, six miles away.

Success of the first crop is important to them, however, because the allowances of \$18 a month per settler provided by the Ghana government will stop when the crop is harvested.

The land, provided by Ghana, was cleared 18 years ago after it was surveyed into contoured strips. Cleared strip alternated with bush strips about 60 feet wide and up to a mile and a half long, a very effective method of preventing soil erosion on the rolling land, and at the same time making mechanization easy.

Hardboard Mill In Khulna Now In Production

The Khulna Hardboard Mill, built on the shores of the Bhairab river in East Pakistan with a Canadian grant of \$2,060,000, is now coming into full production.

The mill, officially opened recently, is capable of producing up to 30,000,000 square feet of one-eighth inch board per year. Production started shortly after the mill was completed in May 1966 and the output has been rising ever since.

It will be marketed both in Pakistan and abroad, supplying local needs and bringing Pakistan badly-needed foreign exchange.

The mill was designed and constructed under the direction of H. A. Simons (International) Ltd. of Vancouver.

New Loan for Thailand to Develop Education

Canada and Thailand have reached a \$1,000,000 loan development agreement under which Canadian equipment will be supplied to a number of comprehensive schools in Thailand. The agreement was signed in Ottawa recently by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin and officials of the Government of Thailand.

Present for the ceremony were Bunchana Attakorn, Deputy Minister of National Development for Thailand and Sana Sumitra, Director General of the Thai Secondary Education Department.

The interest-free loan will enable the Thai government to equip a new school and complete the conversion of 20 schools in various parts of the country from academic to comprehensive institutions, in which academic and vocational subjects are taught as a combined course.

To Train Young Farmers

An Alberta man with 29 years experience in mixed farming has been sent to Africa by the External Aid office to help train African youths in basic mechanized farming.

Charles Allen Moore, 50, of R. 1, Bentley, will be the first practical farmer to join D. R. Goodrich, the Canadian agricultural expert now teaching at the Damongo Agricultural Institute, located in the savannah lands of northern Ghana.

Mr. Moore operated a 960-acre farm at Bentley until he retired last year. Besides farming, he has diplomas in welding and book-keeping. His contract at Damongo will last one year, but can be renewed.

He will aid the Ghanaian students in the practical application of techniques learned in class, and will assist the graduates who are clearing land and establishing farms in the area.

Mr. Moore operated a 960-acre farm at Bentley until he retired last year. Besides farming, he has diplomas in welding and book-keeping. His contract at Damongo will last one year, but can be renewed.

Canada Sends Specialists On Agriculture to India

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Paul Martin, announced that Canada is sending a special agricultural task force to India in October.

The team will be led by C. F. Bentley, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta and will consist of 10 leading Canadian specialists in various aspects of food production, processing and distribution.

Mr. Martin said the purpose of the two-month visit will be to review with Indian authorities ways in which Canadian capabilities in the fields of agriculture, food production and distribution can be best utilized in helping to meet India's requirements.

The team which was formed with the assistance of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, will recommend programs and projects by which Canadian agricultural skills and resources can be most effectively made available under Canada's bilateral assistance program for India.

Other members of the team are:

Dr. G. R. Purnell, Director, Agricultural Economic Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture (a specialist in agriculture rural credit); J. E. Beamish, Chief of the Water Development Service, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, Regina (water development engineer); R. W. White, district supervisor, Plant Products Division, Canada Department of



His Excellency General Sun Yup Paik, Ambassador for Korea in Canada, with Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, meet to sign an agreement for Canadian aid to the Korean dairy industry. Accompanying the Ambassador is C. S. Park, Third Secretary.

Loan, Technical Assistance for Korean Dairy Industry

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Paul Martin and His Excellency General Sun Yup Paik, Ambassador for Korea in Canada, have signed an agreement under which substantial Canadian assistance will be given by Canada to the Korean dairy industry.

One million dollars of External Aid low-interest loan funds and grant aid technical assistance will be made available for a program which involves:

Development of forage and pasture land in Korea with Canadian seed;

Export of up to 1,000 high quality Canadian dairy cattle as the grassland develops;

Cross-breeding of native Korean cattle with Canadian bulls through artificial insemination;

Development of a demonstration farm;

Training of Korean agriculturalists in Canada;

Supply of Canadian farm experts to Korea as advisors.

The program was planned following a visit to Korea by three senior officials of Canada's Department of Agriculture: S. C. Hudson, Director-General, Economics Branch; R. W. Nason, District Supervisor, Livestock Division, Production and Marketing Branch; and F. S. Nowosad, Research Coordinator (Agronomy), Research Branch.

They were sent to Korea at the request of the External Aid Office after Mr. Martin had given approval in principle to a loan for dairy development. Their terms of reference were to investigate the economic basis for dairying in Korea, the suitability of the Korean environment for Canadian cattle, the ability of the Korean agricultural economy to grow adequate forage and pasture for feed and the capacity of Korea's agriculture to absorb Canadian dairy cattle.

They found that as Korea's national income grows, the demand for a greater quantity of milk and

meat in the diet (currently deficient in this source of protein) is increasing rapidly. A crucial limiting factor on the increase in herds and milk production, however, is the lack of adequate pasture land and cattle food. Because of the mountainous nature of the country, only one fifth of the land is given over to farming. The Canadian scientists recommend that greater use could be made of the sloping hillsides and they feel that Holstein and other western breeds could adapt to the Korean climate.

Survey of India

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin announces a \$9,000,000 development loan has been made to India to help locate commercially useable deposits of minerals.

The development loan was signed by Mr. Martin and the Indian High Commissioner to Canada, His Excellency General Jayanto Nath Chaudhuri.

The project will permit Indian authorities to undertake a concentrated program of geological exploration to uncover commercially useable deposits such as copper, zinc, nickel, lead, bauxite, asbestos and manganese. While the whereabouts of many of these deposits are generally known, their commercial feasibility has not been determined. Development of these resources will strengthen the industrial base of the country.

The project is based on a preliminary survey made by Dr. C. S. Lord, Chief Geologist, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, and Dr. G. H. Charlewood of Kirkland Lake Ontario. Completion of the project is expected in approximately three years.

Agriculture, Toronto (general agronomist); W. E. Bowser, Senior Ped-

ologist, Alberta Soil Survey, Canada Department of Agriculture, Edmonton (soils and irrigation specialist); Alan Brooks, assistant to the manager, Chemical and Fertilizer Sales, Cominco Ltd., Montreal and Dr. K. M. Pretty, V.-President, American Potash Institute, Port Credit, Ont. (fertilizer specialists); R. Murray MacRae, Chief Electrical Engineer, C. D. Howe Company Ltd., Montreal (Grain handling and storage and distribution specialist); Dr. W. C. McDonald, head, plant pathology section Canada Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg (plant protection special-

ist); Dr. William J. Gall, Food Science and Technology Branch, Nutrition Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome (Dr. Gall is a food technology specialist who lived formerly at Oakville, Ontario, and was Canadian Director of the Canadian-supported Mysore Food Technology Centre in India).

Canadian advisers who will be attached to the team in India are Dr. W. David Hopper and Dr. R. Glenn Anderson of the Rockefeller Foundation, New Delhi.

The team will be accompanied by L. J. Taylor, Planning and Policy Division, External Aid Office, Government of Canada.



Tom Mboya, Kenya's Minister of Economic Planning and Development

Tom Mboya Urges Plan To Feed Hungry Nations

A two-pronged plan to help feed the world's hungry nations and stimulate farming in countries where crops now rot in the fields for lack of markets was presented by Tom Mboya, Kenya's Minister of Economic Planning and Development, to some 350 youth leaders at the Young World Food and Development Conference in Toronto, Sept. 12.

He suggested that the United Nations buy food surpluses from poor countries to feed hungry nations. This, he argued, would remove the label of "lazy good-for-nothings" from farmers who now won't produce more than they can sell.

By 1975 it will take as much as \$15 billion in food to provide adequate nourishment in developing countries in amounts they can afford, Mr. Mboya estimated.

His estimate is based on projections of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and is nearly 18 times the 1962 world bill for food aid to developing nations, he explained.

But, he said, "What is \$15 bil-

lion worth of food, when the world produced goods and services worth perhaps 150 times that figure in 1965 alone?"

With present technical skills, Mr. Mboya said, "present world food output could be multiplied five times." Set beside this, the hungry world's needs are "truly insignificant."

But despite this, he asserted, "Any request to finance imports of this magnitude through an international program would be laughed out of court."

"Until we involve the developing countries in the supply, as well as the need of these crops, we will make little progress."

Canada Pledges Further Loans to Latin America

A further increase in Canadian development aid to Latin America was pledged recently in Washington at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank.

In a message to the Bank's president, Felipe Herrera, the Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced the Canadian government's decision to make available a further \$10,000,000 in special development loan funds for economic, technical and educational assistance projects in Latin America.

Canada now has allocated a total \$40,000,000 in development loan funds to the Bank's resources, making it the largest non-member contributor. The funds are administered through the Bank, which has the primary responsibility for developing proposals for Canadian loans in accordance with the provisions of the existing agreement with Canada. The Bank consults the Canadian government at various stages of project consideration.

The loans may be free of interest or may be provided at such concessional rates of interest as are agreed between Canada and the IDB. Proceeds of the loans are used to finance the provision of Canadian goods and services to nations in South and Central America who are members of the Bank.

To date, proposals have been approved for the development of port facilities at Acapulco, El Salvador (\$3,240,000); for pre-investment research studies of the Guayas River basin area in Ecuador (\$1,260,000); and for highway feasibility studies in Paraguay

(\$800,000). Other loans approved include \$756,000 for pre-feasibility studies in Argentina; a similar project worth \$540,000 for Peru; \$1,620,000 to Bolivia for the purchase of Canadian mining and industrial equipment; and \$540,000 for pre-investment studies in Mexico, mainly for irrigation, water and sewerage projects, roads and transportation, and industrial feasibility studies.

In addition to the development lending program, the Canadian government announced in June, 1965, that the Export Credits Insurance Corporation would earmark \$15,000,000 of its funds to provide credits of up to 20 years at commercial rates of interest to finance exports of Canadian goods to Latin America.

Mothers Carry Burden in Jamaican Culture

Jamaica's greatest single problem is neither political nor economic. It is social and cultural, in the opinion of Kenrie R. Marshall, of Toronto, National Director of The Canadian Save The Children Fund. In his report following a recent trip to Jamaica, he says, "Putting it negatively, it is the lack of the traditional family in the lower socio-economic group. This is a patriarchal society in which the home situation is frequently one of women and children with father or fathers in absentia. It is common for a woman to live with a man for a time and bear him one or two children. He drifts away leaving his progeny with the mother, who likely as not takes up with another man and the process is repeated."

This a relic of the days when

(Continued From Page 1)
people to solve the central problem of our time.

The dimensions of the world food crisis may not strike the public as being as dramatic as the threat of war. The average citizen, saturated with statistical data, finds it hard to become excited about things which may happen in 50, 10 or even five years time. But hunger and its companion ills cannot be ignored. They are breeding, today, the crises and conflicts that could face each one of us tomorrow.

A continued imbalance between the affluent societies and those who never have enough to eat places great strains on a world already subject to dangerous pressures. If we are to ease those strains, we must act decisively and wisely before present opportunities are lost.

We must provide the schools and cultural institutions that make rural life rewarding for young men and women with ambition and spirit. We must make sure that when the land is ready, machinery, fertilizer, seed and stock are avail-

able — that techniques and skills are transferred in time.

We must go further. We must achieve advances in international commodity price agreements and the arrangement of markets to provide improved access for the primary products of less-developed nations. The individual farmer must

have the assurance of a reasonable return on his industry and investment.

Our solemn duty is to devise ways and means by which the bread of this world can be put into the mouths of its people. To this task all human endeavor must be applied — for if we fail, all our endeavor will be pointless.

Kenya Forest Program Helped by Canadians

A five-year Canadian aid program for forestry development in Kenya has now entered its final stage, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin, announces.

The contracts of five Canadian technical experts in Kenya have been extended to enable them to prepare an inventory of 820 square miles of forest. This includes mapping the types of timber now standing and making recommendations on new forestry development.

The five are: Gordon A. Jones of Sault Ste. Marie, project manager; Lorne Parnell of 461 Wood-

land Ave., Ottawa and Ralph Roberts of Dartmouth, N.S., project foresters; A. I. Gaffney of 62 Front St., Aymer East, Que., a mapping technician, and his wife, Mrs. Ursula Gaffney, an office technician. All are employees of Spartan Air Services, the Canadian company which has done the bulk of the work on the project. The contract extensions are for one year.

Their work has been given high priority by Kenya because forest areas, many of which were laboriously hand planted, are now competing with agriculture for land needed for expansion.

Equipment for Hospitals

Three ships recently left Montreal loaded with equipment for the hospitals of the Caribbean — a joint gift from the governments of Canada and Ontario. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Paul Martin, announced that a \$50,000 grant was being made from External Aid funds to cover the cost of shipping more than 200 tons of hospital equipment, collected by the Government of Ontario in response to an appeal by the Ontario Minister of Health, the Honorable Matthew B. Dymond.

The equipment has been donated by Ontario hospitals and physicians and will be distributed in St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica and Grenada; St. Kitts, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, and Anguilla; and Guyana.

The project has been called Operation Hospital Supplies and involves a similar exercise in federal-provincial cooperation in 1966, when Ontario collected more than 5,000 pieces of school furniture and 250,000 text books which were shipped to the Caribbean with federal assistance.

Progress in Mauritius

By CHRISTOPHER GLEDHILL

Mr. Gledhill, a music teacher of Prince Edward Island, is teaching music to school children in Mauritius, under the Education Project of the Canadian External Aid Program. He is one of 665 Canadian teachers now teaching abroad under the Education Project.

It is a far cry from Prince Edward Island to the island of Mauritius, Star and Key of the Indian Ocean, as its crest proudly proclaims. Admittedly there are certain resemblances, both being surrounded by water, with mainly agricultural economies, presenting a great attraction to tourists, and generally speaking offering a somewhat more relaxed way of life than is found in the larger centres of population.

The differences, however, are striking. With about one-third of the land surface of P.E.I. and over seven times the population, Mauritians are badly crowded.

The cultivation of sugar cane

accounts for about 80 per cent of the wealth of Mauritius. Unfortunately world prices for sugar are at a very low ebb, and but for the support price paid by Britain on a certain tonnage the island would be destitute. Some diversification of crops has already been started, notably in tea, but many crops are too risky owing to the periodical incidence of very severe cyclones in the period December-April. Several small industries have been started in recent years to serve the local market, and the fishing industry is making some progress, guided by men such as Dr. Henri Fougère of Halifax.

Several new schools have been built during the last three to four years, but the schools have not succeeded in keeping pace with the phenomenal growth of the population since the eradication of malaria, and the shift system is widespread. Teachers' salaries throughout are very low indeed, about 1/5 of average Canadian standards, though this is true of most walks of life in Mauritius.

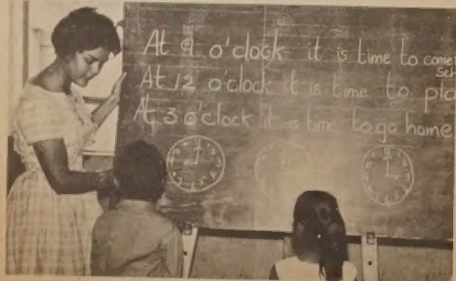


Amal Sharfi

From the banks of the White Nile, this Sudanese student of nutrition, visited Canada during September to attend the Young World Food and Development Conference in Toronto. She has a link with Canada through the Red Cross Youth organization, which sends her contributions from Canadian school children. With this money she is encouraging Sudanese youngsters to plant school gardens and raise chickens. The project started in Khartoum just two years ago, but already, Miss Sharfi reports it has spread to 35 villages outside the city.

slaves were forbidden to marry, he explains. It is still not required by law to record the name of the father when registering a birth.

"Thus," Mr. Marshall finds, "thousands of children are born into these shifting family situations, raised in crowded shacks by mothers and grandmothers. They generally receive an indifferent and hopelessly inadequate education or none at all. Deep social problems spawn the anti-social attitudes of the growing generation of youth who become fair game for the marksmen of any ideology that seemingly offers any shred of hope or an opportunity to express bitter feelings against the Establishment and status quo. It is in this milieu with threat of violence never absent that voluntary social agencies work."



A pretty Mauritius teacher

